DIC-2140-ch
10 Apr 1953

Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Gilson, USMC
Public Information Officer
346 Broadway
New York 13, New York

My dear Colonel Gilson:

Colonel Christ has authorized me to contact you personally concerning the Marine Corps public release film, "Marine Corps University" (MX-7892).

The Commandant is delighted to hear that Mr. Murrow has agreed to do the narration for this film. His skills are perfectly adapted to make this picture an outstanding public release motion picture production.

In making the presentation of this script to Mr. Murrow, it should be pointed out that the main purpose of this film is to encourage and motivate college students to become Marine Corps junior officers, and to show parents and the general public the thorough training at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia.

It is understood that Mr. Murrow adapts all his radio and TV scripts to his personal speaking requirements. If he desires, he should be encouraged to rewrite the narration, contained in the enclosed shooting script, to his style. As actual production of this film commences 4 May 1953, personal suggestions and comments made by Mr. Murrow to make this script more desirable from his viewpoint will be appreciated at the earliest date possible.

Arrangements have been made to eliminate the necessity of Mr. Murrow having to travel to Washington to narrate the film. When the rough cut of the film has been completed, it will be brought to New York by Captain Steve Dungerich (of the Navy Photographic Center) to mix the narration. This will probably be during the early part of June.

Should Mr. Murrow desire to use this production as a feature network TV show, arrangements could be made to make the film available to him. We plan to make 16mm and 35mm prints for public theatres in college towns anyway.

With best regards,

PAUL JONES
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Assistant Head, Officer Procurement Branch

Encl:
(1) Motion Picture Shooting Script (2 copies)

RE 2-8000

IN REPLYING REFER TO NO.
LAG:gmcp

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
346 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Call Appleton talked 4/7

27 March 1953

Sending script 4/10

Mr. James Appell
400 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Jimmy:

The Commandant of the United States Marine Corps has directed me to ascertain whether Edward R. Murrow would be willing to act as narrator for a moving picture devoted to the procurement and training of officers in the Marine Corps.

This commentary would be about ten minutes long. The picture will be shown on college campuses throughout the country. Present plans call for the movie to be made at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia during the latter part of April 1953. The shots would then be delivered to Mr. Murrow and arrangements made for him to do the narration at his convenience.

Would you please contact Mr. Murrow and advise me whether he would consider assisting the Marine Corps in this project. Of necessity, we must ask Mr. Murrow to do this as a public service as we have no funds available to reimburse him. If Mr. Murrow is willing, we can have a rough script available for his consideration by Friday, 3 April.

As always, many thanks for your invaluable assistance to our Corps.

Very truly yours,

9 min. narration

Les

L. A. GILSON, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Officer in Charge

Pg 5 6

Fri. 5/15 - 3:30
Wed. 5/20 - 4:00

U.S. Military Academy

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

Department of Social Sciences

21 December 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The bearer of this letter, a representative of the West Point Debate Council and Forum, requests the opportunity to present his plea in person. I have been asked to sketch the general proposition he wishes to discuss with you, and to add my personal request to the Council's pleas.

Two years ago I chalked up a failure in my effort to secure you as a speaker for the West Point Sesquicentennial program. However, you did leave me with a sort of rain check. This time our plea comes from a cadet organization, the West Point Debate Council and Forum. Its Sunday evening lecture program is concentrated this year in the general area of national security. Four lecturers in that package are as follows:

22 Nov - Bernard Baruch, Economic Aspects.

- Gen. Lucius Clay, Military Aspects. (Date not yet fixed.)

28 Feb - Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Scientific & Technological Aspects.

11 Apr - Chester Bowles, Diplomatic Aspects.

In addition to the above, our recent Student Conference on U.S. Affairs (see program enclosed) brought Mr. John Jay McCloy, Admiral Radford, and Mr. W. Averell Harriman to West Point for survey lectures in the field of national security. At first glance, one might say that the area is pretty well covered by this composite. Second glance, however, discloses the fact that all these speakers see the issue from their individual and official OPs. In other words, we are lacking the views of a competent specialist, unaffected by present or former status as a government servant, who can speak from the viewpoint of the press and public opinion. The cadets hope you will fill that spot. A major reason for their invitation can be found in their comment that "Edward Murrow is the only commentator on national affairs that the Corps ever listens to": (sic; their's the dangling infinitive).

Two dates are suggested: 25 April and 2 May. As you see, you would wind up the program. A second reason for putting you in the final spot is their hope that the current flaps over EDC, the Eisenhower proposal for international use of atomic power, and Congress' reshaping of the national defense set-up will have been advanced to the point where you can lift the curtain on at least the near future as you see it. In the event that you have already made commitments for the dates suggested, I hope you will consider two other dates on which the cadets can secure the Army Theater, namely 17 January and 7 March.

I sincerely hope that you can find the time for this vital contribution to West Point's mission.

Every good wish of the Season.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Beukema

HERMAN BEUKEMA
Colonel, USA
Professor

1 Incl: SCUSA V Program

Cable: UNIWORFILM

United World Films
Telephone TRafalgar 6-5200

UNITED WORLD FILMS, INC.
1445 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

Emily Paul

April 7th, 1953

Miss D. McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss McDonough:

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I am enclosing script of "DISASTER ON MAIN STREET" for Mr. Murrow.

Very truly yours,

Stephen Alexander

Stephen Alexander
UNITED WORLD FILMS, INC.

Studio 9
Recorded CBS
Fri. 4/10/53
script ret'd to Alexander with tape
D.

16mm Distributors of
Universal-International
and J. Arthur Rank Productions

Producers of
8mm CASTLE FILMS 16mm

University of Washington

June 10, 1953

Dear Mr. Hanson:

I hope you will forgive the delay in replying to your letter of April 21.

Sorry we don't have a copy of the address I made at Washington State, however I am happy to enclose a copy of the one I made to Smith College a few years back.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William V. Hanson
University of Washington
Department of Speech
Seattle 5, Washington

nic

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH
SEATTLE 5

April 21, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
"See It Now",
CBS-TV
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In connection with research in the Department of Speech, Graduate School, University of Washington, I am engaged in collating commencement addresses by speakers in representative American colleges and universities during the years 1940 to date.

This collection will come from every part of the nation and will be examined for intrinsic content in the light of the historical moment, exhortational moods expressed to the degree candidates in pre-war, war-time, and post-war periods. The trends in selection of speakers will also be studied.

It is noted that you were the commencement speaker at State College of Washington in the Spring of 1946. The State College files of printings of that address are now exhausted. I am hoping that among your personal papers you may have retained a copy or an outline. I would also be extremely grateful to receive any other commencement addresses you may have delivered on other campuses during the period of the study being undertaken.

Please be assured that any quoted materials or publication of content of your addresses will be cleared with you prior to such usage and also that we shall be happy to bear any nominal costs of printing or mailing involved.

Thank you, sincerely, for any assistance you may give us in bringing these addresses into an historical perspective.

Very truly yours,

William V. Hanson,
Department of Speech.

enc.

Vanesse, H. J.

January 9, 1952

Dear Ace:

This is just a note to wish you all the best for the New Year and to say again how sorry I was not to be able to accept the invitation to come out for Founders' Day. If all goes well, I hope to get a few days on the Coast sometime in the late spring or early summer, and if so, I shall certainly make you a signal.

All the best to you and yours.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. J. Vanesse
The Bank of California
815 Second Avenue
Seattle 14, Washington

le Address
FCALA' SEATTLE

her offices
CISCO, CALIFORNIA
LAND, OREGON
A, WASHINGTON

J. VANASSE
STANT MANAGER

The Bank of California

National Association

FOUNDED 1864

815 Second Avenue

Seattle 14, Washington

15

Nov. 6, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It was mighty nice of you to respond with your wire yesterday.

However, the President of the Alumni Association here was very sad when I read your message to him. It was our plan this year to have you speak due to (if you will pardon me) the increased interest your presence would create at the Beta Psi Chapter house here at the University of Washington, where there is definitely a shot in the arm necessary to place our fraternity in the top bracket where it belongs.

In any event Ed I hope you will remember that the 300 odd Alumni here would enjoy your appearance at some future Founders' Day banquet.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Ace

H. J. Vanasse

HJV:P

Vandenberg, Hoyt S.

September 15, 1952

Dear Van:

About the pursuit of feathered creatures, October 4-5.

We shall shoot ducks at the Dutchess Valley Club which I think you know at 11 a.m. on the fourth. In the afternoon we will shoot pheasant on a small syndicate three of us have up on the hilltop.

If both the spirit and flesh are willing we shall shoot more pheasant Sunday morning, come down to New York about noon, and do the television show.

If you want to arrive in New York Friday evening we can drive up from here--it's less than a two hour drive, or you can set down anywhere around New York Saturday morning and I will drive up. Or if you can come in to Stewart Field near West Point early Saturday morning I will pick you up there. The duck shooting will be from blinds; the pheasant, "rough shooting" over dogs. Let me know your pleasure.

As ever yours,

General Hoyt S. Vandenberg
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C.

Vandenberg, Hoyt S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

19 September 1952

Call on Wednesday 10/1

Dear Ed:

This sounds like a fine "do", and I am looking forward to being with you.

I would like to meet you at Stewart Field at 10:00 A.M. on Saturday, October 4.

If arrival at ten o'clock does not give me plenty of time to be in the blinds by eleven, please let me know.

Faithfully,

Van

HOYT S. VANDENBERG
General, USAF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

van Sickle, J. S.

July 30, 1952

Dear Mr. van Sickle:

I am sorry I shall miss you next week in New York; I am leaving on Friday for a month's holiday.

However, I am sure our TV news people will be delighted to show you about their operation and suggest you contact them when you arrive in town.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. S. van Sickle
Radio Station KWKH
Shreveport, Louisiana

dm

ADIO STATION

KWKH

JOHN D. EWING, *President*
HENRY B. CLAY, *General Manager*

50,000 WATTS ★ CBS

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

not here

July 22, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I will be in New York August sixth to complete arrangements on a magazine article and hope to combine that pleasant financial experience with a little get-acquainted tour.

I am particularly hopeful that sometime during the period between the sixth and ninth I may have opportunity to meet you.

Perhaps there is a possibility that I might be shown about the CBS television lay-out.

We have missed you along the line on CBS Radio during the convention. We are a television-less area here. It's too bad there aren't two of you.

Cordially,

Van Sickle

J. S. van Sickle
News Director

JSVS:js

THE SHREVEPORT TIMES STATION

Van Sickle, J S.

May 30, 1952

Dear Mr. Van Sickle:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for yours of May 20. I appreciate your kind comment concerning our broadcast of May 19.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. S. Van Sickle
Radio Station KWKH
Shreveport, Louisiana

ADIO STATION

KWKH

JOHN D. EWING, President
HENRY B. CLAY, General Manager

50,000 WATTS ★ CBS

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

MAY 20, 1952

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS NEWS
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, 22, N. Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

I JUST WANT TO SAY THAT I THINK YOUR TALK ON THREATS TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND SPEECH LAST NIGHT WAS TERRIFIC.

CORDIALLY,

Van Sickle

J. B. VAN SICKLE
NEWS DIRECTOR

THE SHREVEPORT TIMES STATION

Van Volkenburg

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: MR. VAN VOLKENBURG

from: Mr. Murrow

March 5, 1953

Sorry, but I can't possibly sign the proposed letter since at the time they will be dispatched and received here I will still be broadcasting and doing television from here, and it would be a little ridiculous to engage in such obvious fakery.

I suggest the only person who could appropriately sign such a letter, if he wanted to, would be Howard K. Smith.

E.R.M.

565

Veatch, Roy
Called 12/9
calling again
for appointment
this week.

1314 34th St., N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.
December 8, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corp.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Can you remember as far back as the National Federation of Students days, about 1930, when I was teaching at Princeton and among other projects was interested in the possibility of a national student radio forum? The only reason I mention this is because you may remember me, slightly, and I would like to get reacquainted.

After a good many years in the Department of State, I have been engaged in a major research and writing project which has at last produced the manuscript of a book tentatively entitled "Peace Is Possible". It is now being read by a number of people from whom I expect good criticism and I am hopeful that you will want to dip into it, in spite of your busy life. I believe it breaks quite new ground and I am hopeful that it will set the West off on a new and more constructive line of thought and action. Beyond this, however, I am eager to discuss with you the possibility of a vast new program of national discussion and education on world affairs to follow inauguration of the new Administration - a project which we have been developing in Washington and which I am going to see Paul Hoffman about in New York.

I am not looking for a job, or a contribution or anything else "monetary", although I realize that a contribution of your time and thought is perhaps even more difficult for you to give. But if I am not mistaken, you still have a deep concern about the course history is taking and will not hesitate to make every possible contribution to the attainment of peace and order in the world. If that sounds corny or trite, it is only because most of us have come to despair of any real progress in this imperfect world. That despair I believe we must challenge without delay.

I shall be in New York the next two or three days and will telephone your secretary in the hope that you can find a few minutes to see me.

Cordially yours,

Roy Veatch

Roy Veatch

Virginia Press Photo Ass
(Murrow Awa

VIRGINIA PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION

Richmond, Virginia.
August 4, 1953

Dear Ed...

On behalf of the Virginia Press Photographers' Association, I would like to extend our sincere thanks for your donation of the trophy to be awarded in the TV competition this coming January.

After receiving your letter of April 9th, I knew that you would be busy making preparations for The Coronation and your vacation, so I decided to delay this note of thanks.

We'll keep you informed on the date, etc., of the presentation of the award.

And again, many, many thanks.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Bill

Bill Thompson, Jr.
RADIO STATION WRVA

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

- President
  LOUIS J. PATTERSON
  1811 Third Avenue
  Richmond, Virginia
- Secretary
  GEORGE B. HAYCOX
  P. O. Box 1145
  Williamsburg, Virginia
- Treasurer
  HARRY A. STEWART
  1307 Poindexter Street
  Norfolk, Virginia
- Editor, The Bulletin
  JAMES E. MAYS
  Route 2, Box 54-C
  Williamsburg, Virginia

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

- Public Relations
  BILL THOMPSON, JR.
  905 Floyd Ave., Apt. 1-B
  Richmond, Virginia
- Membership
  MIKE WILLIAMS
  714 E. Elliott Avenue
  Portsmouth, Virginia
- Educational & Technical
  RICHMOND CRAWFORD
  6415 Crescent Parkway
  Richmond, Virginia
- Legislative & Judiciary
  GEORGE SMITH
  The News
  Lynchburg, Virginia
- Good & Welfare
  NEAL CLARKE
  1701 DeBree Avenue
  Norfolk, Virginia
- Co-ordination
  FRED LOEFFLER
  P. O. Box 1893
  Roanoke, Virginia

DEDICATED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY

Pending

April 9, 1953

Dear Bill:

Thanks for yours of April 9. I have a couple of old trophies lying about, but none would be suitable for what you propose. Why don't you have one made up and send me the bill. Whatever you do will be all right with me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Thompson, Jr.
Radio Station WRVA
Richmond 12, Virginia

POWER—50,000 WATTS
STUDIOS—RICHMOND and NORFOLK

WRVA

Virginia's Premier Radio Station

RICHMOND 12, VIRGINIA

April 9, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Radio Network,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This letter is being written on behalf of the Virginia Press Photographers' Association (of which I am a charter member) and not of WRVA.

Our Association recognizes yearly the outstanding work of the members of the profession in form of awards. The judging is always done by competent persons, either editors or photographers from out-of-state. The presentations are made at the annual meeting of the Virginia Press Association which is attended by publishers, editors, reporters, photographers, etc.

Even we radio men have to admit that TV is now in our midst. Quite a few members of our VPPA are engaged in news photography, both still and movies, for TV.

Beginning this year we want to present a trophy to the outstanding photographer for the best TV movie news story. And to this end, we were wondering if you would donate an inexpensive trophy to be called the "Edward R. Murrow Trophy" to be presented to the winner in this class?

Such an award as this would result not only in a great amount of publicity in the Virginia press, but to the recipient it would mean something that he could treasure since it would come from the country's best known and most influential commentator.

Your consideration of this proposal will be most greatly appreciated.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Bill Thompson Jr.

Bill Thompson, Jr.,
Publicity Manager.

von Halle, Benvenuto

November 24, 1953

Dear Mr. von Halle:

I have your letter suggesting the production of TV Shorts built around the lives of Nobel prize winners. I cannot make use of the idea on my own programs which must deal largely with day-to-day news, but I am forwarding your letter to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Benvenuto von Halle
c/o Lee
230 East 51 Street
New York, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Mickelson

Walker, Harold L

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tehran, Iran,
Nov.12,1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N.y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your sending me copies of your broadcast. They have been most appreciated and enjoyed by not only myself but many other Americans here in Iran.

I am leaving Tehran in the next few days for return to the States, and should the opportunity present itself I would like to call on you and thank you personally, and possibly have few minutes conversation regarding the American Point Four program in Iran.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Harold L. Walker

HAROLD L. WALKER,
APO 205
POINT-4
c/o POSTMASTER
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Wallace, Henry

FARVUE FARM SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

Nov. 9, 1953.

Dear Ed,

Thanks so much for sending on my letter to Jay Taylor. You should see the fine letter he wrote back to me. I shall show it to you when you and your wife drive out after the first of the year. Mrs. Wallace and I are looking forward to this. Remember our phone number is South Salem 3-3523. If I am not in talk to Mrs. Wallace.

Best regards,
Sincerely yours,

H A Wallace

Wallace, Henry

October 28, 1953

Dear Henry:

Many thanks for your note. Janet and I would love to drive out as you suggest and wish that we could do it soon. Unfortunately, we are already commited for all weekends until the beginning of the year. Sometime thereafter we will certainly take advantage of your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry A. Wallace
Farvue Farm
South Salem, New York

rh

FARVUE FARM SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

Oct. 25, 1953.

Dear Ed,

Thanks so much for your kind invitation to visit you the next time I come to New York. I shall certainly keep this in mind. However, I come in to New York only rarely.

I wondered if you and your wife would care to drive out some Sunday to have dinner with us here at the farm. Or if you fear the returning traffic to the City perhaps you would prefer a Saturday noon or evening. Our phone is South Salem 3-3523 (unlisted) and we would love to have you.

Sincerely yours,

Henry A Wallace

Wallace, Henry A

October 20, 1953

Dear Henry:

Many thanks for your letter and kind comments. I am forwarding the letter you enclosed to Jay Taylor having read it, as you suggested, with much interest.

I hope we can meet sometime when next you are in town.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry A. Wallace
Farvue Farm
South Salem, New York

rh

FARVUE FARM SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

Oct. 15, 1953.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

You are doing a swell job on your TV broadcasts. I hope it is not too expensive to keep up the good work. The enclosed has reference to your broadcast Tuesday night on the cattle situation in the Southwest. Jay Taylor used to live in Amarillo as I remember it but I do not know just what is his present address. I thought perhaps you could forward the letter. Please read it before you send it on. It may interest you. He said that when he called on Mr. Wallace the new Secretary of Agriculture, he found me sympathetic but that my feet were not on the ground and that therefore he and Grover Hill went to Sam Rayburn, Marvin Jones, and Tom Connally and stirred up action on the hill. This is the right way to get action. It is the American way. But it is interesting to note that the Executive branch of the government has to take the blame for action originating in this way.
With history as it is it is interesting that Taylor voted for Eisenhower last fall.

Sincerely yours,

H A Wallace

Wallenstein, Marcel

October 5, 1953

Dear Marcel:

I have just returned from two weeks in Berlin and am just now catching up with the summer's accumulation of correspondence.

My office tells me your daughter called during August while I was on the West Coast accomplishing various television chores and, unfortunately, by the time she returned to Los Angeles I had moved on to Oregon. It would have pleasured me to see her and hear the news of you, and I am sorry we didn't meet.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marcel Wallenstein
Hotel Gallia
Rue Pierre Charron
Paris 8, France

Mr. M, Miss Wallenstein called Aug. 10...she was leaving the next day for California and was sorry to miss you.

DM

nice note
we — E.
μ

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

MORNING EVENING SUNDAY WEEKLY

KANSAS CITY 8, MO.

HOTEL GALLIA
RUE PIERRE CHARRON
PARIS 8

TELEPHONE ELYSEE 78:78

Marcel Wallenstein
Correspondent.

She called 8/10.

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York City.

My Dear Ed,

I am writing on behalf of Eve St Martin Wallenstein, a teacher in California who is on her way back home after visiting me in Europe. This season the young woman will be training teachers for the State of California in a post she won in a competition against three hundred aspirants.

She will be in New York briefly next week and wishes to consult you on an educational matter, as I understand she has used parts of your programmes in her work. Should you be able to give her ten or fifteen minutes of your time I am certain(although prejudiced as her father) that she will be brief and her questions to the point.

I would consider it a favor if you could grant her a short interview while she is in New York.

With best wishes,

Sin cerely Yours,

Marcel Wallenstein
Marcel Wallenstein
European Correspondent.

MW.NdeL

Wanger, Walter

November 9, 1953

Dear Walter:

Many thanks for your letter and kind words about the program we did with Senator Kennedy and General Dean.

I, too, am sorry that I was unable to help you with your RIOT picture, but it just couldn't be done. I am certainly looking forward to seeing it.

With all good wishes and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter F. Wanger
Walter Wanger Allied Artists
4376 Sunset Drive
Los Angeles 27, California

rh

WALTER WANGER
ALLIED ARTISTS
4376 SUNSET DRIVE
LOS ANGELES 27, CALIFORNIA

BLE ADDRESS
WANGPIC

TELEPHONE
NORMANDY 2-9181

November 2, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I want to congratulate you on your fine program last week with Senator Kennedy and General Dean. It was most inspiring and very stimulating to us provincials.

I'm very sorry that you are unable to help me with my RIOT picture, but I understand how pressed you are. I hope that when you see the picture you will be sufficiently impressed with it to do something with it on one of your programs. I am in the firm belief that until we clean up some of our domestic human rights, we are not going to impress the rest of the world with our ability to deal with international human rights, and as you well know, the prison scandal not only costs the citizens billions of dollars, but also does not help the situation except in the instance of training men and women to become members of the underworld.

With every good wish and deep admiration,

Most sincerely yours,

Walter

WALTER F. WANGER

WFW:rm

Waring, Fre

FRED WARING
1697 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

April 24, 1953

Dear Ed:

You've done it again! I was thrilled to learn of your special citation in the Variety Showmanager Award and further delighted to see the awards made to Frank Stanton and Bill Paley.

CBS did have quite a year.

My sincerest congratulations to you for a truly splendid program and production.

Cordially yours,

Fred

FRED WARING

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Warren, Earl
Governor

April 13, 1953

Dear Earl:

Thanks for the note. One of the principle honors and most pleasing memories for me was not listed--that is the memories of the agreeable times I have been privileged to spend with you.

There is a chance that I shall be on the West Coast sometime during August. If so, I shall certainly make you a signal. Meanwhile, please convey my best wishes to Mrs. Warren and your family.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Earl Warren
Governor of California
Sacramento, New York

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

ARL WARREN
GOVERNOR

March 27, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
15 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just run across a clipping which lists some of the recent honors you have won as a commentator. It prompts me to write and say "congratulations." However, if memory serves me right, you have been winning these awards for some time and it looks from here like it is rather habit forming.

Anyway, I wanted you to know that I have had this reminder of you and the recognition which the leaders of radio and television have bestowed upon you. From personal observation I know you earned each honor and I am certain they will not be the last to come your way.

If you are ever out this way I hope you will find time to say hello.

Sincerely,

Earl Warren

Governor

EW:fl

Ask Henry

Warren, Dayton

January 30, 1953

Dear Captain Warren:

I hope you will forgive this disgracefully belated reply to your letter of October 28. We have all been buried here and this is literally my first opportunity to attend to correspondence.

I'm sorry the tape we sent you was lost - we'll see what we can do about digging up another copy. In the meantime I am returning herewith my letter to Mrs. Warren.

It was indeed a pleasure to hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

Captain Dayton L. Warren
528 W. Ridgewood Ct.
San Antonio, Texas

(Dictated but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

28 Oct 1952
528 W. Ridgewood Ct.
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Allow me to introduce myself to you. I am Capt. Dayton L. Warren, a helicopter pilot for the U. S. Army. I was in Korea from Jan. 1951 to Jan. 1952 flying helicopter evacuation missions between the front lines and Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals. In June 1951, your correspondent, and my very good friend, Bob Pierpoint flew with me on a mission and recorded it for use on your show "Hear It Now" which about 21 June 1951 included the part Bob recorded with me. Several months later, Bob came again to my helicopter detachment, this time with a camera crew which filmed a series of shots to be used on your "See It Now" blood drive program.

Shortly after the broadcast in June, in which I participated, my wife wrote to you requesting you to send her a copy of the tape recording of the program during which the voices of the pilots of my helicopter detachment(the 8193d) were heard. You most generously obliged. We intended to have four records cut from the tape so that each of the four pilots could share permanently in the thrill of being on one of your programs. But unfortunately the company which was to cut the records lost the tape. And another minor problem, the tape you sent ended just before I made my speech or rather the "personal message from your husband to me" which you refer to in the enclosed letter.

I am sure you are a very busy man and are probably much too busy to fool with such requests, and I'm sure you get hundreds of them daily. But sir, you would make me a very happy man and my wife Mita, a very happy gal if you could sometime in the future when you aren't too rushed, dig back in your files and

Send me another tape recording of about June 21, 1951 when I was so fortunate to have my voice connected, if only indirectly, with yours.

I am not ashamed to say and I hope you will realize my sincerety when I do say that I have admired your style of reporting since I first heard your first volume of "I Can Hear It Now". I have all three volumes now and am very proud of them.

The secondary purpose of this letter is to congratulate you and say that I agree with your views as expressed during your recent "See It Now" show on the subject of voting. I, being a regular army officer from the state of Texas, cannot vote. The first thing I did upon return from Korea (better make the second thing) was to check on my status as a voter. I was amazed and very dissappointed to find that I could not qualify. Had I been Reserve or Natl. Guard, I could have voted, but not as a regular. What logic or reasoning lies behind such legislation? The only thing I know to do is write to the state capitol.

If there is any expense involved in procuring the tape recording requested herein I will be more than glad to pay the tab. If you are unable to accomodate me, well then, that's the way the ball bounces.

If you have occasion for correspondence with Bob Pierpoint in the future, give my warm regards to him.

Sincerely yours,

Dayton L. Warren

Dayton L. Warren
Capt. U. S. Army

P. S. I would like to have the enclosed letter from you to my wife returned. I am very proud of it. Thank you sir.

D. L. W.

H 1 N Sp.

July 11, 1951

Dear Mrs. Warren:

Thanks very much indeed for your gracious and generous letter. I was proud to have some part in relaying your husbands voice to the American people. As a matter of fact, the recording that Pierpoint sent in was in the nature of a personal message from your husband to me but he talked so directly and with such eloquence that I eliminated the personal references and put it on the air just as he spoke it.

I hope he will be coming home soon and that one day I may have the privilege of meeting both of you. Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rita H. Warren
907 B Pindall Manor
Lufkin, Texas

June 15, 1951
907 B Pendell Manor
Lufkin, Texas

Dear Mr. Munson.

Mr. Wasson and I have been ardent listeners of your programs for a long time and are collecting quite interesting records of "I Can Hear It Now" but for some dreams that our guys would have a part in your excellent broadcasts, "Hear It Now" was the highlight. As I listened to my husband's voice reaches us in Korea and heard friends speak, my heart was full of gratitude to you and your staff of correspondents for giving the 4th Helicopter Detachment well-deserved recognition. It gave all your pilots, & mechanics of the 4th Detachment & the three remaining detachments a boost of morale that they needed badly at this time. I am glad my husband had the opportunity to give the G.I.'s some of the credit - ever since he has been in Korea he has wanted to tell the world what heroic men the G.I.'s are over there and what tremendous obstacles they must overcome in terrain and weather.

Speaking as a woman and a wife, my deepest gratitude to you for bringing my husband back to me for a little while. This was also timely because I had just about reached the breaking point - wondering why there had to be a Korea,

feasibility of the whole idea — and then I heard Dayton's voice telling me that his job was worth while and that his job was satisfactory. I have more patience now.

As long as there are men like you who offer the public such honest and thorough coverage of the news, there is still hope in this confused world.

Thanks again to you and Bob Pierpont for notifying me that Mr. Warren would be recorded on your broadcast. If you "Hoopers" went up a few points with them it was a doting wife who notified every other person in Texas and Oklahoma!

I am very disappointed that this program #27 was your last for this season. We will be eagerly expecting your return this fall.

Sincerely.

Nita H. Warren

15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 5

Wash. State College SP

May 14, 1953

Dear Ed:

You and Mrs. Murrow, I trust, enjoyed as much as the rest of us last night's WSC get-together.

I hope and I think everyone had an enjoyable and worthwhile evening.

Thanks lots for coming!

Sincerely yours,

Wilbur

Wilbur B. Davis

P.S. Tell Miss McDonald I received your check. Thanks!

Wassermann, Chark

December 31, 1953

Dear Mr. Wassermann:

I have just returned from Korea to find your letter of December 11th. Since I am no longer a Vice President of CBS, I have no authority or control over programs other than my own. I am, therefore, passing your letter along to Mr. Stuart Novins, Director of Public Affairs for CBS Radio, in case he is interested in some of your suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Wassermann
Altaussee 120
(Steiermark)
Austria

rh
cc: Mr. Stuart Novins

Watkins, Charles

The American LEGION Magazine

EDITORIAL OFFICES, 580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N.Y. • TELEPHONE JUDSON 6-3110

D -
Watkins called 8/11. I told him we had rec'd mag.
wc

August 6, 1952

Dear Ed:

Herewith is a program I thought perhaps you might want for your files.

Happy vacation.

Sincerely,

Charlie

Charles Watkins

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Watson, Brooks

January 9, 1952

Dear Brooks:

Forgive me for the delay in answering yours of November 5th. This business of radio and television keeps me working about eight days a week. As you know, I would do anything humanly possible to lend you a hand, but I just can't commit myself to do the speech at Bradley. I have been forced to turn down every offer of outside speaking engagements, and I don't see any chance of that situation changing at least for the next six months.

I send you and your boys my warmest greetings for the New Year and for whatever may follow - which I don't imagine will be very pleasant.

As ever yours,

Mr. Brooks Watson
Peoria Broadcasting Co.
212 South Jefferson Avenue
Peoria 2, Illinois

E, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
SLANE, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. CALEY,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

AFFILIATE
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

PEORIA BROADCASTING COMPANY

"First in the Heart of Illinois"

OFFICE AND STUDIOS
212 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE
PEORIA 2, ILLINOIS

PHONE 6-0711

19

November 5, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Here's something to add to the pile of work which no doubt accumulated during your London-Paris tour of duty. Incidentally, the election reports were enlightening-- I never missed a one-- and your stuff from Paris seemed to wrap up the problem there more concisely and clearly than anything I've heard or read.

Another reason for this letter is an attempt to get you to thinking about acceptance of a speech engagement in Peoria, Saturday, June 7th, 1952. That's some distance in the future, I know. So I wont expect an immediate answer.

The occasion is the annual Alumni Banquet of Bradley University of Peoria. Attendance usually runs around 800 to 1,000 persons-- including the senior class and old grads from the proverbial four corners. Previous speakers have been Happy Chandler, Everett Dirksen, Bill Govern. Their talks run from 30 minutes to one hour.

This is not a good-will job, either. Actually, I think the compensation is fairly generous. If you like, I can quote an "offer", or if you prefer, you name your price and we'll work from there.

I'm personally rather interested in persuading you to give this favorable consideration, although I'm not a Bradley grad. An office associate is Prexy of the Alumni Association and frankly I'm making this pitch in his behalf. On top of all that, you have some personal friends in these parts--Mr. Bill, Mr. Caley and Bartender O'Connor (to name a few) who would be delighted to play host.

That's the story, Ed. What's your reaction?

Cordially,

Brooks

BW/IK

FREE & PETERS, INC., NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

The Daily Telegraph
and
Morning Post

TELEPHONE:
CENTRAL 4242.

FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEGRAMS:
TELENEWS, LONDON.

Watt, John

May 26, 1952

My dear Ed.,

It was kind of you to write about young Watt. I gather that after a period of dish-washing, working in the docks, and so on, he has now got a job at the Arthur Murray Dancing Studios, Jamaica. But I'm sure he'd still like a helping hand.

I'd love to get over to New York again by some means or other - by intrigue, bluff, stowing-away or even by sheer hard work. My son has emigrated to Canada and is an additional reason. It's a question of thinking up the right story. Colour TV, guided missiles, Transatlantic television, rocket trips to Mars, etc., etc. Does the fact that I was the first newspaper TV critic in the world, in 1935, have any curiosity value?

By the way, I almost forgot to say that John Watt himself has been ill for some time with a spot of lung trouble but I understand is improving.

Salaams and regards,

L. Marsland Gander

L. Marsland Gander

Wed
7/2

May 2, 1952

My dear Marsland:

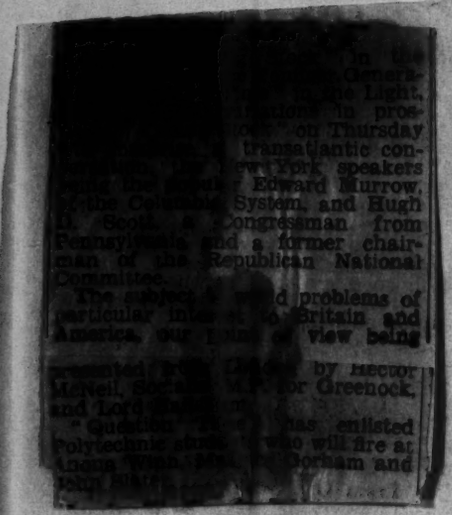
I have been waiting to hear from young Watt, but so far no word. If you'll let me know where I can reach him I will do whatever I can do.

When come you to this town again. Let's make another intrigue.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marsland Gander
The Daily Telegraph
Fleet Street
London, E.C.4, England

nic


[illegible] in the [illegible] General-[illegible] in the Light, [illegible] in pros-[illegible] on Thursday [illegible] transatlantic con-[illegible] New York speakers [illegible] Edward Murrow, [illegible] the Columbia System, and Hugh D. Scott, a Congressman from Pennsylvania and a former chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The subject [illegible] problems of particular interest to Britain and America, our [illegible] view being [illegible] by Hector McNeil, Socialist M.P. for Greenock, and Lord [illegible]

"Question Time" [illegible] has enlisted Polytechnic students who will fire at Anna Wynn [illegible] Gorham and John [illegible]

The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post

FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEGRAMS:
TELENEWS, LONDON.

(22)

March 5, 1952

Mr. Edward Murrow,

Columbia Broadcasting System,

Madison Avenue, New York.

My dear Ed.,

Your tame London publicity agent has been busy again as you see from the attached.

By the way, I met John Watt, whom you will remember as Variety Director of the BBC, the other day. Apparently his son Christopher, aged 22, who has been a stage manager here took a bold plunge a short time ago and tried to make his fortune in New York. I gather that the boy is having a tough time.

I know how busy you are but if you can spare any time to see him and give him some advice I, and certainly John, would be grateful. But I well understand the difficulties in New York, so I don't expect too much - nor, in fact, have I ever met the boy myself but I am writing this in response to an SOS from John.

Very kindest regards,

Gerald Gander

Weingarten, Bill

August 7, 1952

Dear Bill:

Just a hasty note to thank you for yours and to tell you the article looks all right to me.

I'm off for a month's holiday and will see you when I get back in September.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Weingarten
The Equitable Life Assurance Society
393 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

nic

Returned article with letter.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
THOMAS I. PARKINSON, PRESIDENT

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT
C. B. LUNSFORD, AUDITOR

ASSOCIATE AUDITORS
E. T. HELSEL
W. R. MORGAN

ASSISTANT AUDITORS
F. P. ANDERSEN
H. B. BAER
H. T. FIELDING
H. R. WEINGARTEN
A. R. WERNER

July 30, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

One of our employees, a Mr. E. R. Underhill, connected with our farm loan work in an executive capacity has, like so many others, long been an avid listener and admirer of yours. He has spent most of his life in the agricultural field and is very well acquainted with our old stamping grounds up in the Palouse country.

To make a long story as brief as possible he is writing a series of articles for our farm publication which is published bi-weekly. It has rather a wide distribution throughout the country, especially to banks and farm loan agencies. I also believe it reaches quite a number of Congressmen and government employees or agencies interested in the farmers' problems.

He has made reference in this proposed article I am enclosing to one of your recent television programs and would like clearance from you for so doing before printing it, and asked me if I would be kind enough to pass it on to you for your approval. Any changes, criticisms or deletions you might wish to make he would be most receptive too. I personally will appreciate whatever you can do.

May I again say that the job you are doing on television is wonderful. Keep up the good work. It is a program that is really a credit to the television industry and one in which you can take pride in for what you have accomplished. I am looking forward to your resumption of activities this Fall.

Perhaps one of these days we'll have that lunch we speak of, but until then my very best wishes to you and your most gracious wife.

Yours truly,

Bill Weingarten

P.S. Will you return the copy to me when you let me know it's OK.
WW

Weingarten, H. B.

April 4, 1952
(Dictated March 21)

Dear Bill:

I hope you will forgive this belated thanks for your gracious comment concerning "See It Now". I have been buried and this is literally my first opportunity to attend to correspondence.

At doctor's orders I'm off this weekend for two weeks in Florida. Let's by all means get together when I return.

Sincerely,

Mr. H. B. Weingarten
The Equitable Life Assurance Society
393 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

(Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow)

nic

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
THOMAS L. PARKINSON, PRESIDENT

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT
C. B. LUNSFORD, AUDITOR

ASSOCIATE AUDITORS
E. T. HELSEL
W. R. MORGAN
J. J. O'BRIEN

ASSISTANT AUDITORS
F. P. ANDERSEN
H. B. BAER
H. T. FIELDING
H. R. WEINGARTEN
A. R. WERNER

December 5, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I can't let this opportunity pass without telling you what a wonderful new television program you have started. My whole family have enjoyed all of your programs so very much. I know this is merely adding a very small voice to the many accolades you have received in this new venture, but as young Bill says, "Dad its colossal" and I second that thought.

When you have a free minute I hope that we will be able to have lunch one of these days. I know you are a busy man so just say the word some time and we'll get together.

Will you please convey my greetings to Mrs. Murrow and I hope you and your family will have a most pleasant holiday season. Tell Lacey hello when you see him.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Weingarten

Welch, Col. G.P.

October 28, 1953

Dear Colonel Welch:

Thank you for your letter of October 24th. I certainly hope that Special Regulation SR 1-101-1 will work out in accordance with your best expectations.

Sincerely yours,

Colonel George Patrick Welch
Chief, Public Information Division
Department of the Army
Office of the Chief of Information
Washington 25, D.C.

rh

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

24 October 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sure you realize your broadcast of October 1, during which you discussed the Army's new Special Regulation on letters and gifts to military personnel, has aroused considerable comment.

You may not be aware that the Special Regulation, SR 1-101-1, was prepared as a result of a Department of Defense Directive, which followed a two-year study. The directive applies equally to each of the Armed Services.

Let me assure you that the Army is in no way attempting to control the minds of its personnel. The policy, as outlined in the regulation, is based on security considerations alone. In the past, experience has shown that certain subversive elements have used the mails in their attempts to obtain military information and to encourage poor morale among military personnel.

The new regulation is not intended to infringe on any rights of individuals. On the contrary, we hope it will encourage the exchange of letters between service personnel and their friends, relatives, and former business associates.

We do not question the good intentions of numerous well-meaning individuals and organizations in the United States who have been of material assistance in improving and raising the morale of military personnel through various letter writing projects. However, because of national security requirements, it has been deemed necessary to discourage the operation of "Pen Pal" activities.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. PATRICK WEICH
Colonel, GS
Chief, Public Information Division

Wells, Kenneth D

September 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Wells:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of August 27 and also for sending me the book "Four Years Work for Freedom" which I will read at my first opportunity.

I also want to thank you for your kind comments. It is indeed gratifying to receive praise such as yours.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kenneth D. Wells, President
Freedoms Foundation
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

cc 9

eedoms Foundation

VALLEY FORGE

PA.

August 27, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We believe the incentive approach to the problem of stimulating an understanding and appreciation of the aspirations of our country's people is deeply encouraging Americans everywhere to "Speak Up For Freedom".

This four-year report is for your information and comment.

Yours faithfully,

Kenneth D. Wells
President

KDW:hsa

The only problem in being the best in one's field, — is, — there's no place to go! — Except higher in the esteem of those who count on you for facts, — because of their faith, in your reporting. —
Always deepest wishes of best greeting.
Ken

FOUR YEARS WORK FOR FREEDOM

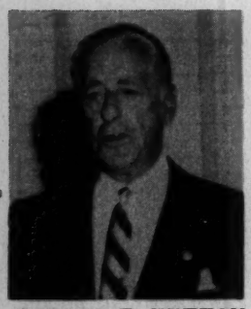
1949 - 1953

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION

at

VALLEY FORGE

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - VALLEY FORGE, PA.



EDWARD F. HUTTON

This national headquarters property of Freedoms Foundation covers 53 acres of Pennsylvania countryside at historic Valley Forge, in Chester County. During the dramatic encampment of Washington's army in the winter of 1777-78, Lord Sterling's artificers (engineers) utilized the building at lower right as a bullet manufactury. The large barn at upper right has been converted to general offices, an auditorium, and evaluation facilities. Mr. E. F. Hutton, whose foresight and generosity made this colonial farm available said, in dedicating this property, on October 22, 1949:

"Present events in the world and on the domestic scene make it quite clear that our American heritage of Freedom and the good life which such Freedom makes possible are now in perhaps their greatest jeopardy since 1777, when Washington's army occupied the very site on which we stand.

"We are here to dedicate a part of that land to a new effort in behalf of Freedom. To me there is something peculiarly appropriate about the fact that this colonial farm in Valley Forge will be the National Headquarters of Freedoms Foundation.

"We will have no impressive granite buildings to distinguish the Foundation. But we will have ideals which have endured far longer than granite. And we will have facilities infinitely more adequate than those with which Washington set the example of how staunchly Freedom can be defended with little spirit to go on.

"Now that those ideals of Freedom are again under attack it is heartening to hope that Valley Forge may again be a place where we can stimulate a new defense of those ideals.

"We will do that simply by a program of encouraging people to know and understand those Freedoms so that they may value and protect them.

"In that spirit and in behalf of all Americans who love and will fight for Freedom, I hereby dedicate this as the National Headquarters of the Freedoms Foundation. In so doing I will quote the First Verse of the Fifth Chapter of Galations:

> 'Stand fast therefore in the liberty
> where with Christ hath made us free,
> and be not entangled again with the
> yoke of bondage'."

FOUR YEARS WORK FOR FREEDOM

1949 - 1953

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION

AT

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

AUGUST 31, 1953

HONORARY OFFICERS

HON. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Honorary Chairman

HON. HERBERT HOOVER
Honorary President

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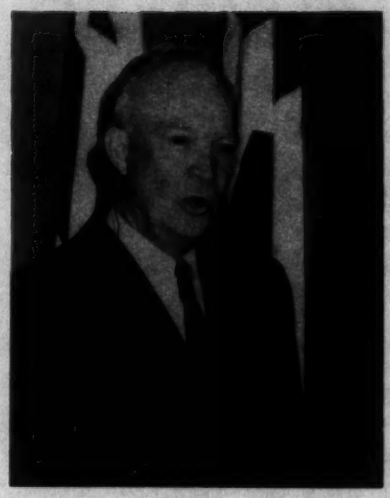
Chairman of Trustees

KENNETH D. WELLS
President and Trustee

DON BELDING
Chairman of Directors and Trustee

CHARLES M. WHITE
Trustee

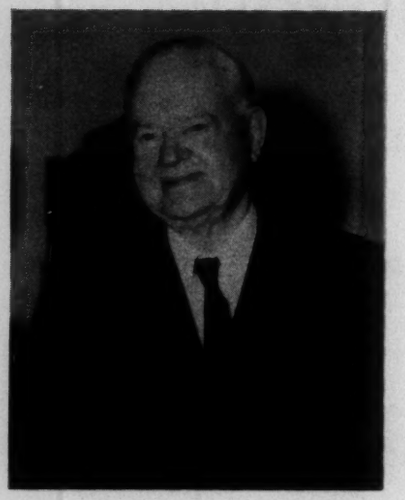
FRED MAYTAG
Trustee



"This is one engagement I requested. I wanted to come and do my best to tell these people who are friends, who are supporters of the idea that is represented in the Foundation, how deeply I believe they are serving America."

—HON. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

In an address before the fourth annual Freedoms Foundation Board of Directors meeting, New York, December 22, 1952.



"I believe Freedoms Foundation will give our people renewed incentive to express their faith in the American Way of Life.

—HON. HERBERT HOOVER

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD'S REPORT

DON BELDING

In four short years, Freedoms Foundation has become firmly established as an important national instrument for bringing about a better understanding of the American Way of Life. The effectiveness of its programs, and its broad national acceptance is evidence of the validity of its award-incentive idea as an effective device for continuously selling the American system to its people.

However, regardless of the merit of any idea, its successful application rests with the people who translate it into working programs and projects. In this regard, the Foundation has benefited from the work of a dedicated staff and the efforts and counsel of its outstanding 60-member board of directors.

Under the able and devoted leadership of President Kenneth D. Wells, the Foundation's small staff works long hours at the task of administering the many awards projects.

A paradox of this organization is that the more successful it becomes, the greater becomes the problem of handling the increased flow of nominated materials and the larger the funds required for its administration.

The Board of Directors is an impressive group of distinguished citizens from all sections of the country, representing top-level leadership in many fields. This has been a working group in every sense. Since 1949, there have been 44 official meetings of the Board of Directors, Board of Trustees, or executive committee. Despite the heavy pressures to which most of these senior executives are subjected, 46 have participated in regional awards presentation ceremonies or assisted in fund-solicitation meetings around the nation. Thirty-nine directors attended the annual board meeting in New York City last December.

The Foundation suffered a great loss in the passing of its Vice Chairman, Lewis H. Brown, Chairman of the Johns Manville Corporation. Mr. Brown was a trustee and director, and devoted countless hours of time and energy to the development and financing of the Foundation. Philip Rosenbach, Philadelphia, and Albert B. Patterson, New Orleans, who have both passed away during the year, were active directors whose loss is keenly felt.

On December 9, 1952, we were privileged to announce the acceptance of the Honorary Chairmanship of the Foundation by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the Honorary Presidency by Hon. Herbert Hoover, both of whom have had a high interest in our work since its inception.

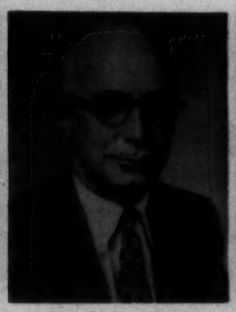
The Foundation is approaching critical years in our nation with strong programs and competent personnel. We are confident that the future will see the Foundation become an even stronger force in creating a better appreciation of the great freedom principles which undergird our American Way of Life.

LEWIS H. BROWN
Board Chairman — Johns Manville Corp.
Vice Chairman — Freedoms Foundation,
1949-1951

Don Belding

THE BOARD

Edward F. Hutton
E. F. Hutton & Company
New York (12/7/55)



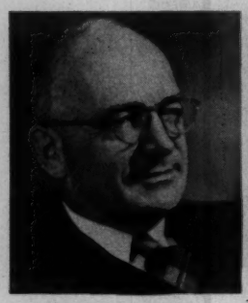
Kenneth W. Akers, President
The Griswold-Eshleman Co.
Cleveland (12/2/54)

Dr. Raymond B. Allen, Chancellor
U.C.L.A.
Los Angeles (12/2/54)

George D. Bailey
Touche, Niven, Bailey & Smart
Detroit (12/7/53)

John T. Beatty, President
United Specialties Co.
Chicago (12/7/53)

Mrs. Olive A. Beech, President
Beech Aircraft Corp.
Wichita (12/7/53)

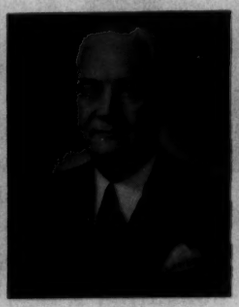


Don Belding, President
Foote, Cone & Belding
Los Angeles (12/7/55)

Mrs. Lewis H. Brown
New York (12/7/53)

Erwin D. Canham, Editor
Christian Science Monitor
Boston (12/7/55)

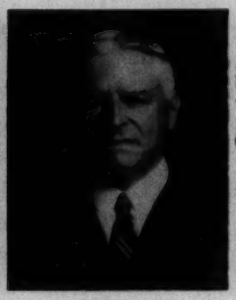
Colby M. Chester, Hon. Chm.
General Foods Corp.
New York (12/2/54)



Paul Foster Clark, President
John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Boston (12/7/55)

Mrs. William J. Clothier
Valley Forge (12/7/54)

Charles M. White, President
Republic Steel Corp.
Cleveland (12/7/55)



W. R. Coe
The Coe Foundation
New York (12/2/54)

James W. Cothran, Nat. Comdr.
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Kansas City (12/7/53)

Nathan L. Dauby, President
The May Company
Cleveland (12/7/53)

E. M. Dealey, Publisher
Dallas Morning News
(12/2/54)

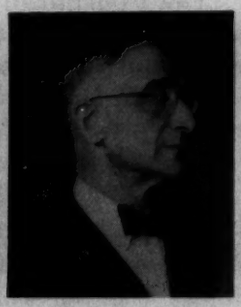
George S. Dinwiddie, President
New Orleans Public Service, Inc.
(12/2/54)

Fred Maytag II, President
The Maytag Company
Newton, Iowa (12/7/55)

Howard Dugan, Vice President
Hotels Statler
New York (12/2/54)

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Pres.
Pennsylvania State College
(12/7/53)

Dr. Fred D. Fagg, President
Univ. of Southern Calif.
Los Angeles (12/7/55)

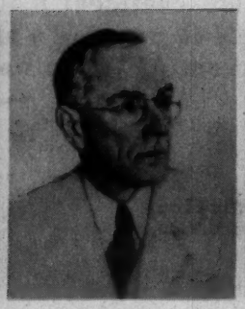


Adrian Falk, President
S & W Fine Foods
San Francisco (12/2/54)

Robert Feller
Cleveland Baseball Club
(12/7/53)

Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, Pres.
Freedoms Foundation
Valley Forge (12/7/55)

Jack Foster, Editor
Rocky Mountain News
Denver (12/2/53)



Walter D. Fuller, Chm. of the Bd.
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia (12/2/53)

Dr. John Robbins Hart
Washington Memorial Chapel
Valley Forge (12/2/53)

Hon. Charles R. Hayes
Ret. Presiding Judge
Sup. Court of S. Dak. (12/2/54)

Mrs. Clifford F. Hood
Pittsburgh (12/7/55)

OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Raymond E. Jackson, Imperial Potentate, A.E.A.O.N.M. Shrine Buffalo (12/7/53)

Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Pres. Temple University Philadelphia (12/7/55)

Dr. Howard M. LeSourd Boston University (12/7/53)

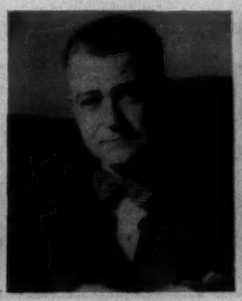
Dr. Clarence Manion, Dean Emeritus Nortre Dame Law School South Bend (12/7/54)

Kevin McCann, President Defiance College Defiance, Ohio (12/7/55)

William C. McCord, President U.S. Radiator Corporation Detroit (12/7/54)

Rt. Rev. John S. Middleton St. Peter's Church New York (12/2/53)

Paul P. Milling, President Employees Ind. Union, Local #9 John Wanamaker, N.Y. (12/7/53)



Thomas E. Millsop, President Weirton Steel Company West Virginia (12/7/55)

Clint W. Murchison Dallas (12/7/55)

John P. Murphy, President The Higbee Company Cleveland (12/2/54)

John Francis Neylan San Francisco (12/2/54)

Graham Patterson, Pub. The Farm Journal & Pathfinder Philadelphia (12/2/53)

Mrs. James R. Patton, Pres. Gen. Nat. Soc. D.A.R. Washington, D. C. (12/7/53)

Mrs. J. Howard Pew Ardmore, Pennsylvania (12/7/55)

H. W. Prentis, Jr., Chm. of the Bd. Armstrong Cork Company Lancaster (12/2/54)

Sid W. Richardson Fort Worth (12/7/55)

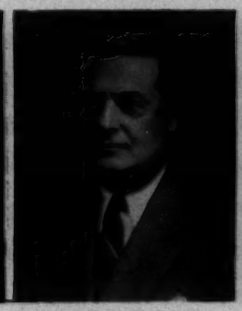
Jackie Robinson Brooklyn Baseball Club (12/2/53)

Miss Ginger Rogers Beverly Hills (12/7/55)

Hon. George Rossman, Assoc. Jus. Supreme Court of Oregon Salem (12/2/53)

Dr. Norman Salit, Vice Pres. Synagogue Council New York (12/7/55)

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. New York (12/2/53)

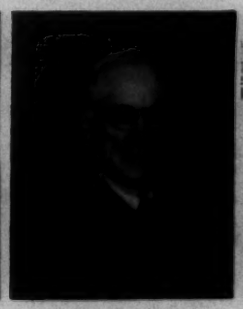


Herbert E. Smith, Hon. Chm. U. S. Rubber Company New York (12/2/54)

Faustin J. Solon, Vice President Owens-Illinois Glass Company Toledo (12/7/53)

Dr. Harold E. Stassen Director for Mutual Security Washington, D. C. (12/7/55)

Reese H. Taylor, President Union Oil Co. of California Los Angeles (12/2/54)



Hon. Glenn Terrell, Justice Supreme Court of Florida Tallahassee (12/7/55)

Mrs. Robert E. Vogeler New York (12/7/54)

Hon. Carl V. Weygandt, Chief Jus. Supreme Court of Ohio (12/2/53)

Walter Young, Co-Pub. & Ed. N.Y. Journal-American (12/2/54)

* Date Term Expires is shown in Parentheses

OPERATIONS STAFF

KENNETH D. WELLS
President

W. C. "TOM" SAWYER
Vice-President – Awards

RICHARD H. FOLTZ
Vice-President – Public Relations

RICHARD C. FUNK
Staff Administrator
National Awards Program

JOHN L. GREER
Assistant Treasurer

CHARLES E. STILES
Secretary and Staff
Administrator – School
Awards Program

JOSEPH J. ELEY
Publicity Director

H. W. FRANCIS
Awards Administration
Staff

W. BEVERLY CARTER
Awards Administration
Staff

ANGELINE MAINE
Librarian

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BETTY JANE SABOL
DOROTHY KUSSMAUL
JUSTINE DETWILER
ENES FAULKNER

CLAIRE HORAN
DOROTHY BARNES
CYNTHIA GARRISON
SUSAN ANDREWS

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

KENNETH D. WELLS

The doors of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge swung open for the first time in the summer of 1949, marking the beginning of a unique experiment in inspiring and informing Americans of the peril in which they stand and the validity and efficacy of pure devoted work for freedom for all.

The need was clear. America's thoughtful leaders were publicly apprehensive of the inevitable consequences of national apathy on the vital issues of knowing and understanding and adequately teaching the American Constitutional enterprise system. It was in 1949, and is in 1953, not enough for enlightened leaders alone to recognize the dangers of slow drifting to compulsive government over man, his his liberty, and his freedom.

This "hard core" of enlightened leadership must be enlarged by a vast articulate, creative army of ministers, teachers, professional people, students, men and women from the farm and factory, who have a full understanding of the American Way, are zealously devoted to its furtherance, and clearly able to expose and meet the challenge of the pseudo-culture of the left or right.

In surveying the work being done by organizations and individuals to advance an understanding of the American dynamic capitalistic system, it was evident that one of the most integral parts of the system itself---incentive and reward---was not being used in the nation's behalf. The dramatic incentive and reward idea offered unlimited possibilities for stirring the interest and imagination and activity of large numbers of citizens to "Speak Up For Freedom".

Thus Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge became a unique patriotic catalyst on the American scene. It is non-profit, affiliated with no sectarian religious group or political party. It may not lobby. It may not create any materials of its own, nor express viewpoints on any issues. Its officials may not select awards recipients. Its funds come from widest national sources, individuals, corporate and foundation. No one source may, by its by-laws, contribute in excess of five percent of the annual budget. Any American may become a member by subscribing financial support. It is tax exempt by ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It may only make awards of cash, honor medals, honor certificates and historic tours to individuals, organizations, and schools, who in the judgment of an independent, distinguished and capable awards jury of outstanding citizens, (see jury panel), make significant contributions to a better understanding of fundamental constitutional Americanism. The "Credo of the American Way of Life", is the basis for judging awards.

The activity of Freedoms Foundation can be explained simply: (1) Accumulating each year outstanding expressions, projects, and programs developed in the nation aimed at furthering the American Way of Life; (2) Selecting, by non-partisan awards jury, the most effective and useful work done; (3) Putting the spotlight on the good work of those people and schools through awards presentations under circumstances giving widest attention and honor to them; and (4) Widespread distribution and publication of these expressions and programs, providing more and heavier ammunition in the ideological war of socialistic-communistic compulsion against the freedom and dignity of the individual.

This idea in action has proven a formidable tool for a free America.

This is the task to which we are dedicated. I believe Freedoms Foundation's growth, effectiveness and service to the nation will continue for years ahead, -- and contribute spiritedly to the furtherance of the aspirations of every citizen of our land of God and Freedom.

Kenneth Dwelle

THE PROGRAMS OF FREEDOMS FOUNDATION

The large response to the Foundation's first awards project in 1949 provided almost endless opportunities for expansion of educational awards. Freedoms Foundation as a catalyst, drawing on the brainpower and creativeness of Americans from coast to coast, opened new and dramatic possibilities for identifying state socialistic communism for what it is -- tyranny; and moving quickly to encourage greatly expanded public expression of a fuller understanding of the American Way of Life - based on a fundamental belief in God, Constitutional government designed to serve and not rule the people, and an indivisible bundle of political and economic rights which protect the dignity of man. The Foundation conducts the following major awards activities:

1. The $100,000 National and School Awards Program

(a) Awards of cash plus George Washington Honor Medals and honor certificates for programs, projects, written and spoken expressions on the American Way of Life which are useful and significant.

(b) Awards to elementary and high schools, public, private and parochial, for their programs teaching the fundamentals of the American system. These awards include George Washington Honor Medals, "Freedom Libraries", and all-expense trips for teacher and selected student to attend the "Valley Forge Pilgrimage", a guided education tour through America's historic freedom shrines, showing our political, military and economic history.

2. Academic Awards Program

For 1953, one hundred cash awards of $100 each, for superior theses on the structure and meaning of American freedom by senior undergraduate students in colleges and universities, designed to stimulate interest in the spiritual and economic values of the nation, and draw upon the fine young creative minds in educational institutions of higher learning.

3. "Love of Liberty"- Foreign Student Awards Program

Face-to-face discussions between teen-agers brought from behind the iron curtain, telling of the tyranny of socialistic communism, based upon the foreign students' personal and intimate experiences with the pain and degradation of totalitarianism.

4. Special Awards

Both recurring and single programs specifically designed to focus attention on particular aspects of constitutional Americanism.

(a) Civil Defense Awards – For contributions to defense of America through meritorious volunteer work in civil defense, as a part of the total defense of American ideals and property.

(b) School Citizenship Project Awards – For exceptional citizenship training programs by schools in Americanism-community education utilizing actual school and community as a laboratory within the objective of the Columbia University Citizenship Education Project.

(c) Television Film Program – A series of historic-patriotic motion pictures for television spotlighting the courage and love of freedom by Valley Forge patriots who secured America's liberty.

(d) "Freedom Sings" Radio Program – A national weekly ABC public service network radio series in cooperation with the United States Army Band, featuring freedom music and inspiring messages by Freedoms Foundation award recipients.

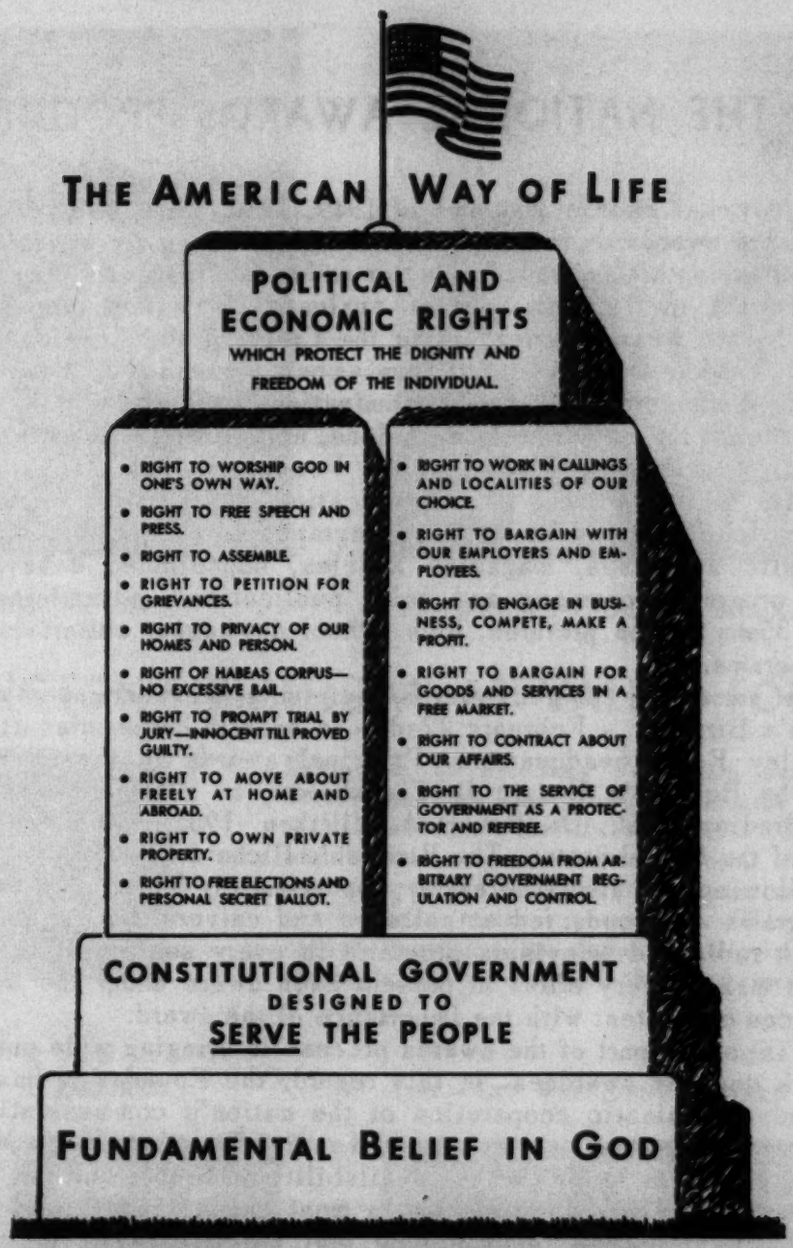
(e) "Call Me Freedom" – A national weekly ABC radio network public service series. Half hour dramatic presentation of award recipients whose love of freedom and work for the nation is truly exceptional.

(f) "Get Out The Vote" Project – A massive effort in cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America in stimulating interest in voting in the 1952 national elections.

(g) Freedom Research Library – The Foundation continually provides and makes its awarded materials available to individuals and organizations in need of ideas for "Freedom" programs. Out comprehensive awards files include extensive source materials for research by magazine writers, corporations, editors, teachers, United States Army Information and Education Division, etc.

5. Armed Services Awards

A special category inaugurated in 1953 to award Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Service Personnel on active duty for their letters on "What America Means to Me" – in cooperation with the United States Department of Defense.



To Maintain The American Way Of Life And Pass It Intact To Succeeding Generations Is The Responsibility Of Every True American

CREDO OF THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

The Credo is the basis of evaluation for all Freedoms Foundation awards. It was first published in READERS DIGEST in March, 1949, and has since been reprinted to almost 200,000,000 copies in newspapers; school, management, union, religious, trade, consumer and other publications.

I. THE NATIONAL AWARDS PROGRAM

In the four national awards programs of 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, the Foundation presented 2538 awards to individuals and organizations for exceptional expressions or activities which advanced a better understanding of the American system.

The work of each awardee is evaluated for effectiveness and appropriateness by the awards juries, using the Credo of the American Way of Life as criteria. Awardees are selected from among thousands of nominations made each year by the general public. 1952 nominations exceeded 100,000.

To reward the outstanding work done, and stimulate increased interest in the field of Americanism education, the Foundation has made cash or honor awards in the following areas of communication and activity: sermons, editorial cartoons, cartoon strips, editorials, photographs with captions, community programs, public addresses, magazine articles, unpublished essays, radio and television programs, company and union publications, advertising campaigns, 16mm and 35mm motion pictures, high school newspaper editorials and college campus programs.

The names of honored awards recipients are announced each year on Washington's Birthday -- February 22nd -- in special ceremonies at the Foundation's Valley Forge headquarters. Principal awards in these programs were presented by Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, in 1949; General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, 1950; Dr. Robert A. Milliken, 1951; and in 1952, The Vice President of the United States, The Honorable Richard M. Nixon.

Following this annual ceremony, approximately 50 regional awards presentation programs are conducted at colleges and universities, special meetings, and through radio and television programs in every section of the nation. The Foundation makes every effort to present each award under the most favorable circumstances consistent with the importance of the award.

An important part of the awards process is bringing wide public attention to the work done by awardees. In this regard, the Foundation has enjoyed extensive and enthusiastic cooperation of the nation's communications media -- newspapers and magazines, television and radio. They have been most generous in featuring countless stories on the availability of awards and the fine contributions to freedom by award recipients. In most cases, award stories have been given page one attention, establishing that positive effort for constitutional Americanism is important and newsworthy.

One important development of the awards mechanism is the extent to which awarded materials have been reprinted and distributed. The Foundation's practice of publishing particularly worthwhile pieces of material has been dwarfed in scope by similar independent efforts by churches, newspapers, magazines, corporations, and other organizations. One awarded sermon, heard by a congregation of less than 100 persons, for example, as a result of an award was reprinted and distributed to the extent of 200,000 copies. Stimulating this type of distribution is a principal Foundation objective, for if the material is worthy of special honors, its widespread dissemination is vital to provide new ammunition for freedom ideas.

1949 – DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

1950 – GENERAL OMAR N. BRADLEY

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT VALLEY FORGE

Recipients of Freedoms Foundation national and school awards are announced on Washington's Birthday at the Foundation's barn-theatre, when a cross-section of awardees, representing all races, creeds, and economic means, receive their honor medals and checks from national personages. This event is carried throughout the nation by television, radio, newsreels, newspapers, wire photo and news services.

1951 – DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKEN

1952 – VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

AWARD SELECTION

The validity of any awards process rests largely upon two factors: (1) The basis of selection, and (2) the integrity and considered judgment of the individuals making the selections. Freedoms Foundation has established a method of selection which has satisfactorily met these tests.

First, the Credo of the American Way of Life sets forth fundamentals of the American structure. Second, the high calibre of men and women comprising the awards selection bodies assures competent and non-partisan evaluation.

The awards juries are drawn equally from the state supreme court judiciary, and from the national executive leadership of patriotic, veteran, and service club organizations. Jurors are selected by lot from a panel of 200 state and national organizations by a Korean GI veteran at the Valley Forge Army Hospital. Convening at Valley Forge, the distinguished jurors serve from one to three weeks with expenses paid but without compensation, contributing their exceptional talents to the cause of freedom.

Each year the president of an American college or university personally serves as non-voting chairman of the group coordinating the judging and responsible for providing Freedoms Foundation with the final tabulation of award recipients. No Foundation staff member, officer, or director participates in the judging. The results are certified to Foundation officers by the C.P.A. firm of Lybrand, Ross Brothers, and Montgomery.

Chairmen of the National Awards Juries

1949
HAROLD E. STASSEN
President
University of Pennsylvania

1950 National
DR. MILTON S. EISENHOWER
President
Pennsylvania State

1950 School
DR. ROBERT L. JOHNSON
President
Temple University

1951
DR. HAROLD C. CASE
President
Boston University

1952
DR. ALBERT C. JACOBS
President
Trinity College

THE AWARDS JURIES - 1949-53

STATE SUPREME COURT JURISTS

Hon. Arthur T. LaPrade
Justice - Arizona
Hon. William M. Maltbie
Chief Justice - Connecticut
Hon. Glenn Terrell
Justice - Florida
Hon. W. H. Duckworth
Chief Justice - Georgia
Hon. Theodore G. Garfield
Justice - Iowa
Hon. Porter L. Sims
Justice - Kentucky
Hon. W. W. Harvey
Chief Justice - Kansas
Hon. Harold M. Murchie
Chief Justice - Maine
Hon. Laurance M. Hyde
Justice - Missouri
Hon. Milton B. Badt
Chief Justice - Nevada
Hon. Frank R. Kenison
Chief Justice - New Hampshire
Hon. Charles R. Brice
Chief Justice - New Mexico
Hon. Carl V. Weygandt
Chief Justice - Ohio
Hon. Hall S. Lusk
Associate Justice - Oregon
Hon. L. D. Lide
Retired Circuit Judge - South Carolina
Hon. Hu C. Anderson
Justice - Tennessee
Hon. Graham B. Smedley
Associate Justice - Texas
Hon. Levi S. Udall
Chief Justice - Arizona
Hon. Arthur Fairbanks Ells
Retired Justice - Connecticut
Hon. Harold L. Sebring
Chief Justice - Florida
Hon. James A. Emmert
Justice - Indiana
Hon. Charles F. Wennerstrum
Justice - Iowa
Hon. James W. Cammack
Chief Justice - Kentucky
Hon. John B. Fournet
Chief Justice - Louisiana
Hon. Harvey McGehee
Chief Justice - Mississippi
Hon. Albert H. Angstman
Associate Justice - Montana
Hon. Robert G. Simmons
Chief Justice - Nebraska
Hon. Ralph W. E. Donges
Retired Justice - New Jersey
Hon. James Morris
Chief Justice - North Dakota
Hon. George Rossman
Associate Justice - Oregon
Hon. Herbert E. Millen
Judge - Pennsylvania
Hon. Charles R. Hayes
Past Presiding Judge - South Dakota
Hon. J. E. Hickman
Chief Justice - Texas
Hon. Roger I. McDonough
Justice - Utah
Hon. E. T. Fairchild
Justice - Wisconsin

PATRIOTIC, MILITARY & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. Walter H. Boyd
National President
American Gold Star Mothers
Mr. Andrew L. Johnston
Department Commander
United Spanish War Veterans
Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert
Past National President
American Legion Auxiliary
Vice Admiral Leland P. Lovette
Director of Public Relations
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Mr. Harold Russell
National Commander
American Veterans of World War II
Mrs. William A. Haggard
President-General
United Daughters of the Confederacy
Mr. Frank C. Hecht
National President
Navy League of the U. S.
Mrs. Gertrude G. Huitt
Past President
American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs
Mr. Howard Paul
National Membership Councillor
Amvets
Mrs. Herschel H. Griffith
National President
Ladies Auxiliary of the V.F.W.
Mrs. Hiram Houghton
President
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Mr. Claude B. Hellman
President
Kiwanis International
Mrs. Elmarie Dyke
Grand President
Native Daughters of the Golden West
Mrs. Mayme Bonham
Zonta International
Mr. James T. Nicholson
Executive Vice President
American National Red Cross
Mr. Kelvin Shivers
President
Civitan International

PATRIOTIC, MILITARY & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS (cont'd.)

Miss Helen Hoffman
President
Pilot Club International
Mrs. S. Katherine Maddux
Past President
Zonta International
Mrs. Elsie C. Nielsen
National President
American Gold Star Mothers
Mr. Henry N. Marshall
Chairman, Citizenship Study Panel
The National Exchange Club
Mr. Harlington Wood
Past President
Optimist International
Mrs. Rachel Hawk
National President
Mothers of World War II
Admiral Harold C. Train
Commander-in-Chief
Military Order of World Wars
Miss Corinne Loomis
Past President
Altrusa International
Mr. Boniface R. Maile
National Commander
Disabled American Veterans
Mr. Clyde A. Lewis
Commander-in-Chief
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.
Mr. Patrick J. Norton
Past President
American War Dads
Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter
President
Nat'l. Society of Colonial Dames of America
Mr. John O'Brien
National Commandant
Marine Corps League
Major General Follett Bradley
New York Commandery
Military Order of World Wars
Mr. Henry Albert
National Commander
Jewish War Veterans
Mrs. Jessie G. Gneshin
National Secretary-Treasurer
Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary
Mr. Loren E. Souers
Past President-General
Nat'l. Society Sons of Amer. Revolution
Mr. Charles R. Barefoot
Past Commander-in-Chief
United Spanish War Veterans
Mrs. Hope Reed
National President
American Legion Auxiliary
Mr. James Staudinger
National Commander
Coast Guard League
Mrs. Van Court Carwithen
Historian-General
Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. Gretchen Vandershmidt
President
Altrusa International
Mr. Harold P. Nutter
President
Lions International
Miss Cornelia L. Van R. Strong
President-General
Colonial Dames of America
Mr. Joe M. Bonfield
President
20-30 International

Mrs. Luella Laudin
Board Member
National Council of Women of the U.S.
Miss Dorothy Frooks
National Commander
Women World War Veterans
Hon. Hugh C. Mitchell
National Director General
Patriotic Order Sons of America
Mrs. James B. Patton
Past President-General
Daughters of the Amer. Revolution
Mr. Donald McQuade
National Commander
Catholic War Veterans
Mrs. May Valencik
International Board Member
Quota Club International
Mr. Monroe L. Nute
Third Vice President
Lions International
Mr. Lawrence J. Gibbons
President
Optimist International
Mr. Joseph B. Manning
Legion of Guardsmen
Col. John Truitt
Past President
Benjamin Franklin Chapter #105
National Sojourners
Lt. Col. Murl Corbett
Commander, Philadelphia Chapter
Military Order of World Wars
Mr. Warren Graffam
International Trustee
Kiwanis International
Mr. J. Belmont Mosser
Past President
Kiwanis International
Mr. John D. Goodin
National Commander
Military Order of the Purple Heart
Honorable A. H. Foreman
Past President-General
Nat'l. Society Sons of Amer. Revolution
Mr. Hatley Norton Mason, Jr.
Adjutant-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Mrs. Rosa Belle Stewart
National Councillor
Daughters of America
Col. Innes Forbes
Senior Member
Board of Directors
Navy League of the U.S.
Mr. Maurice J. Fagen
Marine Corps League
Mrs. Sterling Morelock
Americanism Chairman
Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary
Mr. James W. Cothran
Commander-in-Chief
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Dr. Joseph W. Seay
Past President
Optimist International
Mr. Robert Schroeder
National Commander
Military Order of the Purple Heart
Mr. W. C. Daniel
National Vice Commander
American Legion
Mr. Herbert P. Velser
Third Junior Vice-Commander
Disabled American Veterans

VALLEY FORGE ARMY HOSPITAL

Assistance in the massive task of cataloguing and classifying the multi-thousands of nominations is provided by G.I. patients at the Valley Forge Army Hospital in nearby Phoenixville. From 1949 to 1953 over nine hundred soldiers, many at bedside and most of whom are Korean War casualties, have devoted thousands of man hours of service, paid and volunteer, to this important phase of the operation.

~ ~ ~ ~

"The office of the Surgeon General of the Army tells me that it is impressed with the beneficial results accruing to those patients at Valley Forge Army Hospital who worked on the projects with Freedoms Foundation. It is exploring the possibility of similar arrangements being made with other organizations in the vicinity of our military hospitals."

—General of the Army Omar N. Bradley

~ ~ ~ ~

"I want you to know that I treasure more than I can tell my association with the Foundation and also what the Foundation's association with the hospital has meant towards the morale and rehabilitation of the patients. It has been most inspiring and profitable to them in the process of getting back, mentally and physically, to their normal place in the current of our national life."

—Colonel John M. Welsh, Ret.,
former Commanding Officer,
Valley Forge Army Hospital

Servicemen and women help classify and catalog materials in the nominated foundations annual awards program.

REGIONAL AWARD PRESENTATIONS

Each year the Foundation averages 50 Regional Awards Ceremonies which follow the announcement of awards at Valley Forge on Washington's Birthday. Ceremonies have been conducted at the following radio and television stations, colleges and universities, and special meetings. Presentations have been held two or more years at over 40 of the following places.

Colleges, Universities & Special Meetings

Adcraft Club of Detroit
Advertising Association of the West
Advertising Club of San Francisco
Advertising Club of Seattle
American Bar Association — National Convention
American International College
Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce
Bloomfield College
Boston University
Bradley University
Chamber of Commerce, Cumberland, Maryland
Chapel of the Four Chaplains, Philadelphia
Dallas Advertising League
Denver University
Fairleigh-Dickenson College
Federal Memorial Hall, New York City
Florida Southern College
Hollywood Advertising Club
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce
National Association of Trade Executives Annual Meeting
New Orleans Chamber of Commerce
New York City Rotary Club
Northwestern University
Old Supreme Court Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Oregon Advertising Club (Portland)
Shreveport Advertising Club
Sioux Falls (S.D.) College
Town Hall, New York City
University of New Hampshire
University of Southern California
Western Reserve University
Xavier University

Radio & Television

Akron, Ohio	WADC	Houston, Texas	KXYZ	Peoria, Ill.	WMBD
Albany, N. Y.	WPTR	Huntington, W. Va.	WSAZ-TV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WDTV
Ames, Iowa	WOI-TV	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM-TV	Racine, Wisc.	KRNT
Altanta, Ga.	WSB	Jackson, Miss.	WJDX	Richmond, Va.	WTVR-TV
Baltimore, Md.	WAAM-TV	Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF-TV	Rochester, N.Y.	WHAM-TV
Buffalo, N.Y.	WBEN-TV	Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL-TV	Rockford, Ill.	WROK
Charlotte, S. C.	WBT	Louisville, Ky.	WHAS-TV	St. Louis, Mo.	KSD-TV
Chicago, Ill.	WLS	Memphis, Tenn.	WMCT	Stamford, Conn.	WSTC
Cincinnati, Ohio	WKRC-TV	Miami, Fla.	WTVJ	Syracuse, N.Y.	WHEN-TV
Cleveland, Ohio	WXEL-TV	Milwaukee, Wis.	WTMJ-TV	Tampa, Fla.	WDAE
Columbus, Ohio	WBNS-TV	Minneapolis, Minn.	WTCN-TV	Tulsa, Okla.	KOTV
Des Moines, Iowa	KRNT	Nashville, Tenn.	WSM-TV	Utica, N.Y.	WSNG
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ-TV	Newark, N.J.	WATV	Weirton, W. Va.	WEIR
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WOWO	Newark, N.J.	WNJR	White Plains, N.Y.	WFAS
Fort Worth, Texas	WBAP-TV	Omaha, Neb.	KMTV	Wichita, Kansas	KFH
Grand Rapids, Mich.	WOOD-TV	Omaha, Neb.	WOW-TV	Youngstown, Ohio	WFMJ-TV
Hartford, Conn.	WTHT				

THE SCHOOL AWARDS PROGRAM

The American Credo states:- "To Maintain the American Way of Life and Pass It Intact to Succeeding Generations Is The Responsibility of Every True American."

The future of freedom rests largely upon the young shoulders of students in elementary, high schools, and colleges throughout the country who in a few short years will be the nation's voters and thought leaders.

The Foundation's research shows that administrators and teachers of most schools in America are doing an exceptional job of teaching the fundamentals of the American Way of Life to their students in unique and effective ways. It recognizes, conversely, that some schools do not place particular emphasis on the fundamentals of individual freedom and responsibility and American history either because they do not have programs of this type available, or have drifted along un-familiar with the effective work which can be done, or primarily stress world thought and organization.

Therefore, a Freedoms Foundation Awards Program for public, parochial and private schools was established in 1950 with a two-fold objective: First, to recognize through award the fine work in this field – in effective individual citizenship training – in appreciation and support of the American Way of Life – being done by individual schools and school systems; and, Second, to place in the hands of educators case studies of workable programs which had been awarded and stimulate their widespread and enlarged dedication to teaching American history, institutions and heritage.

The Foundation does not tell any school what to teach or how to teach it. The programs selected for award for teaching citizenship fundamentals are developed by the schools themselves, and proven by use. As in all of its programs, the Foundation acts as a catalyst, finding outstanding achievement in school fields and making them known and widely available to school teachers and administrators throughout the nation.

Awards to schools are selected by the national awards juries, and consist of: (1) all-expense trips to the Valley Forge Pilgrimage for a student-teacher team representing each school, (2) Cash awards to high school student publications, (3) "Freedom Libraries" of books, films, charts, recordings, and other teaching aids, selected by top awarded school administrators, and (4) George Washington Honor Medals. Top awarded schools receive all three, and other awarded schools receive the Honor Medals, libraries, or both.

In the 1950, 1951 and 1952 programs, more than 700 awards were bestowed upon schools selected for honors. The Valley Forge Pilgrimages alone have brought 378 pupils and teachers on these special training visitation expense-paid trips. Tens of thousands of special items, displays, teaching guides have been submitted in awards nominations.

Cooperation from all parts of the educational field has been gratifying. Help has been received from administrators, teachers, educational associations at all levels, boards of education, and educational publications in encouraging school and teacher and student participation.

A common reaction from educators is that while many individuals and groups are readily critical of the schools, too few organizations are offering an affirmative, constructive approach to help the school administrators and teachers accomplish the task of strengthening true understanding of Constitutional America, which they sincerely want to do. Freedoms Foundation is devoting a large share of its budget and energy to this positive end.

WHAT TYPICAL SCHOOL RECIPIENTS ARE SAYING

"Your organization is to be congratulated for the splendid work you are doing in promoting and fostering American citizenship in the schools of America." — *Thomas F. Clear, Principal, Katherine T. Murphy School, Stamford, Conn.*

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"The recipients of your awards and those who contributed but were not successful are certainly better Americans for having this opportunity." — *Paul Wamsley, Principal, Elementary School No. 51, Buffalo, N.Y.*

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"We shall continue in our school to foster the American Way of Life, and express the hope that your organization will continue its already successful achievements in this vital purpose." — *Sam Waldman, Principal, Cole Junior High School, Denver, Colorado.*

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"The Freedoms Foundation, is in my opinion doing more to awaken the citizens of "My Country" than any other organization that I know of at the present time." — *Henry L. Slater, Principal, Burns (Ore.) Grade School.*

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"The awards are of course important but the spirit of what you are trying to do has sunk deeply into their lives and will bear fruit through the years." — *Dorothy Wintermute, West High School, Akron, Ohio.*

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"We, as teachers, children and community in the Miami Springs area can never thank you sufficiently for giving us an opportunity to have a little part in assisting you to build a better America." — *Era Mae Furr, Principal, Miami Springs (Fla.) Elementary School.*

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"This pilgrimage is doing more to combat the forces of subversion within our country than any other patriotic movement in the United States today.....it means rededication to the fundamental beliefs of the American Way of Life." — *Mrs. Aggie Dean Scott, Jordan Vocational High School, Columbus, Ga.*

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"Our pilgrimage awoke in us a new awareness of the responsibilities and trust that lie in the hands of America's schools."— *Julien Comstock, Leonia (N.J.) High School.*

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"The inspiration shall sustain me for the rest of my teaching days, and I shall never cease to lead my pupils to more genuine appreciation of our country and its glorious heritage." — *Mary Hodge Cox, Alex G. Barrett Jr. High School, Louisville, Ky.*

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"Our American heritage lies with our young people and with encouragement such as you are giving them, I know there is hope for real Americanism." — *Hattie M. Steinberg, York (Neb.) City Schools.*

"The Freedoms Foundation has certainly done a wonderful job in helping to further our American Way of Life. I sincerely hope that you may continue your good work for years to come." — *Lyle K. Musick, Principal, Johns Hill Junior High School, Decatur, Illinois.*

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"I have great faith in the youth of our country and in their teachers. Such programs as the Foundation is conducting will strengthen and sustain them in the years ahead." — *William A. Evans, Asst. to General Superintendent, Indianapolis, (Ind.)*

~ ~ ~

"The inspiration and the encouragement will help to make me a better teacher and I shall do my best to pass it on to those I teach." — *Nelle Turner, Cove Elementary School, Weirton, W. Va.*

~ ~ ~

"What you have done for us and our school has kindled the flame of love for freedom and country." — *Philip C. Burd, Scotch Plains (N.J.) High School.*

~ ~ ~

"I was glad to see that someone cared enough for this great land of ours to do something about it to keep it that way, and to start where it will do the most good—in the schools of America." — *Paul M. Johnson, Compton Union High School, Calif.*

~ ~ ~

"I do want you to know that all you have done for us has aided greatly in our desire to build further in our appreciation of our American Heritage." — *Hyacinth G. Drechney, Principal, Frederic Chopin School, Chicago.*

~ ~ ~

"The rewards of teaching are so frequently intangible that assurance from an organization whose basic principles are as fine as yours gives a teacher the confidence and courage to continue in time-taking, energy-consuming projects." — *Edythe Daniel, Wisconsin State College*

~ ~ ~

"May I congratulate the Foundation on what it is accomplishing with both adults and young people in the way of directing attention to the roots of our American freedoms and their growth and development. Your awards to schools are particularly stimulating because they take into account programs and projects that are of continuing value." — *Sister M. Honora, Marygrove College, Detroit*

~ ~ ~

"If all the children in the United States could visit Valley Forge and get the benefit of your historic tour they would be better Americans for the experience. Your organization is one of the big bulwarks against the elements that would like to see our freedoms vanish." — *Sister M. Beata, O.S.B., Holy Trinity High School, Hartington, Nebraska.*

VALLEY FORGE PILGRIMAGE

As part of its award, each school named for principal honors selects a student and teacher to attend the "Valley Forge Pilgrimage". For five days, at Foundation expense, the students and teachers visit historic shrines at Valley Forge and environs, including Washington's headquarters, Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, Christ Church, Carpenters Hall, Washington, D. C., Mount Vernon and Monticello, Virginia.

In three years the Foundation has brought 378 students and teachers from 44 states to the Pilgrimage, in addition to over 60 school representatives whose participation was underwritten by home-town civic groups.

The Pilgrimmage is not a sightseeing tour. It is an effective explanation of and rededication to the basic concepts of American Freedom, brought about by close proximity to the places, buildings, and documents which were vital to the creation of personal liberty for generations to follow.

Valley Forge teacher-student pilgrims "catch fire", and as hundreds of letters show, they go home with a zeal to share their inspiring patriotic experiences.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon personally greets students and teachers visiting Washington on the 1953 Freedoms Foundation patriotic pilgrimage.

THE FREEDOM LIBRARY

Tools of all types are essential to Freedom Education. A common complaint aimed at schools is the apparent lack of books and teaching aids which objectively teach constitutional Americanism. Part of this void is due to the inadequacy of appropriate text and reference books and materials on our spiritual, political and economic heritage. In some cases, schools do not have the budgets to purchase those which are available.

In order to affirmatively aid schools in encouraging their development of sound citizenship programs, and to give awarded schools a permanent and useful physical award, the "Freedoms Library" was developed.

Educators, representing the ten highest awarded schools in the 1950 Freedoms Foundation School Awards Program met at Valley Forge for five days and decided on its contents. It is supplemented annually on recommendation of awarded school administrators.

The Bible is item Number One. The Library also contains books, charts, recordings, and motion picture films, pictures and pamphlets, all of which illuminate or bear directly on the Constitution and Bill of Rights and the American Way of Life as illustrated in the Credo.

The Foundation has presented 365 "Freedom Libraries" to awarded schools. The immediate and enthusiastic acceptance of the Libraries by teachers and students is ample evidence of the long time value to be achieved through it.

An interesting result of the "Freedom Library" Program is the many requests for the Library List the Foundation receives from group and individuals, and from schools who want to purchase one for themselves.

CONTENT OF 1953 FREEDOM LIBRARY:

BOOKS

HOLY BIBLE
The Making of an American - Riis
One God - Fitch
My American Heritage - Pannell & Pannell
William Penn, Friendly Boy - Mason
Abraham Lincoln - Foster
George Washington - Foster
A Christmas Story - Valley Forge - Mason
Valley Forge - Grimley
Your Rugged Constitution - Findlay & Findlay
Our United States, How It Grew - Elms
America's Stamps - Petersham & Petersham
George Washington - Dunn
Real People, Series II - Row, Peterson and Co.
Reading for Americans - Reader's Digest Assn.

PAMPHLETS

The Miracle of America - Advertising Council, Inc.
Sweet Land of Liberty - Bacon
Suggested Reading List
Counter-subversive materials - All American Conference
We Hold These Truths - Lynwood, California High School
Primer for Americans - Larmon & Lapham
Let's Be Right on Flag Etiquette - American Legion
One Small Voice for Freedom - Gore
Valley Forge Park - Valley Forge Park Commission
A Rainbow Never Produced Any Corn - Kyes
Story of Our Flag - Hutton
Signposts to Freedom - Jacobs

ARTWORKS

Picture - Washington and his staff at Valley Forge
Picture - Washington Crossing the Delaware
Picture - Washington at Prayer
Bill of Rights poster set
Large Credo poster
Declaration of Independence and Constitution - Facsimile copies

CHARTS

American Democracy Teaching Charts

FILMS

Freedom Is Indivisible
The Big Idea
The Forge
Unknown Soldier
This Is Our Problem

MUSIC

Star Spangled Banner
God's Country - Gillespie & Smith
The Red We Want (Band Score) - Kennedy & Reichner
Freedom Bell - Filas

RECORDS

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address - Franklyn MacCormack

ACADEMIC AWARDS

Throughout American history, colleges and universities have been a great dynamic source of inspiration for the support and defense of Freedom. If the dignity of man is to survive in our day, students must continue to expand this vital and traditional role.

The Foundation's program of academic awards will encourage the keen young minds in institutions of higher learning to focus their talents on creative writing and speaking up for freedom.

Freedoms Foundation in 1953 offers $10,000 in 100 cash awards to senior undergraduate students of any college for exceptional papers or theses on any aspect of the individual rights of Americans.

This Senior Thesis Program seeks to:

(1) Alert collegiate youth to their rights and responsibilities in the maintenance of the principles of this land of God and Freedom.

(2) Inspire research that will create better understanding of the strength and problems of our Constitutionally based political and economic system.

Awards applications will be judged and presented in the established Foundation pattern.

The Advisory Committees on Academic Awards:

WESTERN

Dr. Lawrence C. Lockley, Dean
School of Commerce
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California

Dr. George C. S. Benson, President
Claremont Men's College
Clarement, California

Prof. Robert D. Gray
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Robert H. Sweeney, C.S.C., Director
University of Portland Foundation
Portland, Oregon

Dr. Frank N. Freeman, Dean Emeritus
School of Education
University of California
Berkeley, California

Thomas T. Arden, Exec. Vice-President
Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Company
Lynwood, California

Mr. T. S. Petersen, President
Standard Oil Company of California
San Francisco, California

EASTERN

Dr. William W. Tomlinson, Vice-President
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, President
Florida Southern College
Lakeland, Florida

Very Rev. Daniel W. Egan, T.O.R.
President, The College of Steubenville
Steubenville, Ohio

Rt. Rev. Ralph Gorman, Editor
SIGN Magazine
Union, New Jersey

William Montgomery, President
Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company
Washington, D. C.

Charles W. Perelle, President
ACF-Brill Motors Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Rev. Hunter Guthrie, S. J.
St. Joseph's College
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"LOVE OF LIBERTY" PROGRAM

WOLFGANG BERNHARDT

The "Love of Liberty" Program of the Foundation had its genesis during the 1950 School Awards Presentation Ceremony. To dramatize the importance of school awards, a teen-age high school student who had lived under Communism in Europe, brought a "Message from Behind the Iron Curtain" to American students and teachers.

General Lucius Clay, then in Europe to dedicate the Freedom Bell, cooperated promptly to make this visitation possible. The young man selected was 16 year old Wolfgang Bernhart, son of a Berlin physician, who had intimate personal experiences with the tyranny of totalitarianism. His trip to Valley Forge was his award for standing up strongly against the Communists.

Wolfgang's dramatic warning to American students to work constantly for Freedom was carried on a National Network Radio Broadcast. The response was overwhelming – over 800 requests were received from schools to have Wolfgang address their students.

Thus began the "Love of Liberty" Project. The formula is simple: A student who lived under tyranny relates his personal experiences face-to-face with American students, interpreting Socialistic-Communism in terms of what hour to hour life is like. Since Wolfgang Bernhardt's nationwide tour in 1950, the Foundation awarded six other students from behind the Iron Curtain trips to this country to tour American Schools. In 1951, four of the six German students were selected on the basis of their essays on "What the Free Way of Life Means to Me". That project was endorsed by the President of the West German Republic, and despite limited communication opportunities, 109,000 West German youths participated. Three hundred essays were smuggled in from East Germany (Russian Zone) as a gesture of defiance by students. Their visits to America are awards for their resistance to Fascism and Communism. They visited schools in 40 states, spoke face-to-face with one-half million American teen-agers and young peoples groups, and reached multi-million audiences through 175 separate radio and television appearances.

The Foundation has a backlog of requests from schools for student appearances large enough in number to assure full bookings for years to come, if this project could be continually carried out.

A Vote of Appreciation

to the

Freedoms Foundation

Whereas, the strength of our democracy is predicated on the interest and participation of our body politic in the affairs of state and the selection of its leaders, the Boy Scouts of America and the Freedoms Foundation, dedicated to the American Way of Life, agreed to cooperate in a nationwide effort to urge our citizens to register and vote; and

Whereas, this involved the greatest organized door-to-door canvass in the history of America, the participation of the majority of the 3,000,000 members of the Boy Scouts of America and the distribution by them of a million car, window and bus cards, and over 30,000,000 Liberty Bell doorknob hangers to the homes of America; and

Whereas, this accomplishment was made possible by the cooperation of the Freedoms Foundation in providing the necessary funds to finance this effort and the full participation of its staff in the planning, promotion and public understanding of the purposes of this cooperative effort; and

Whereas, we believe that as a result of this cooperation we, together, contributed mightily to the record vote of over sixty million people in the 1952 Presidential Election, it is Hereby Resolved by the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America that a Vote of Appreciation be extended to the Freedoms Foundation for its generous and valuable cooperation and joint leadership in this Good Turn to our America.

DATE December 11, 1952

John Nuveen Jr.
PRESIDENT

Arthur A. Schmuck
CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE

"GET OUT THE VOTE" AWARDS PROGRAM

When Freedoms Foundation, in the spring of 1952, joined in copartnership with the Boy Scouts of America in undertaking the huge "Get Out the Vote" effort for the 1952 presidential elections, the Foundation assumed the full financial support of this transcendently important good citizenship effort. Each knew it was a task of challenging proportions. All materials and awards were provided by Freedoms Foundation.

First:- one million posters were placed in store windows. This was the largest single placement ever made at any one time.

Second:- When 90,000 car and bus cards literally flew into place in our public vehicles, advertising and promotion men again marvelled at the organization and efficiency of this great work by Boy Scouts.

Third:- 30,000,000 Liberty Bells with their appeal to vote and the Credo of the American Way of Life were quickly and almost simultaneously hung on the door knobs of America on November 1st. Citizens everywhere were urged to vote, and acclaimed Scouting again for deeds as well as good words. Never before, had all in this land of God and freedom seen such a massive, effective and spirited effort of such type and proportion. Over 2,000,000 Boy Scouts worked on this "every door" canvas of urban and rural America.

These materials, posters, car cards, and Liberty Bell door knob hangers, had to be planned, printed and distributed. They were scheduled and delivered on time, to every one of the 542 near and far Councils in America. Every precinct in the U.S.A. was covered. The cooperation and business skill in handling this enormous task by professional and volunteer Scout leaders would do credit to the nation's most efficient corporations. That every Scout might recall his efforts for America, and, as Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive says, "be reminded of the importance of his responsibilities as a citizen", special "Good Citizenship" pocket piece awards were designed and distributed by Freedoms Foundation to Regional and Area Councils in all the States and Territories of the United States for presentation to their cooperative Boy Scout membership.

SOME IMPRESSIVE STATISTICS

The total number of Liberty Bell Door Knob Hangers which the Boy Scouts placed on the door knobs of 30,000,000 homes, if tightly stacked, would reach almost seventeen times higher than the Empire State Building -- 3.6 miles high.

Laid end to end, the hangers would reach from New York City to Los Angeles and have enough left to stretch to the city limits of San Francisco. The hangers consumed 123 tons of high quality stock (6 carloads) running on modern high-speed presses for twenty-four hours a day for four weeks.

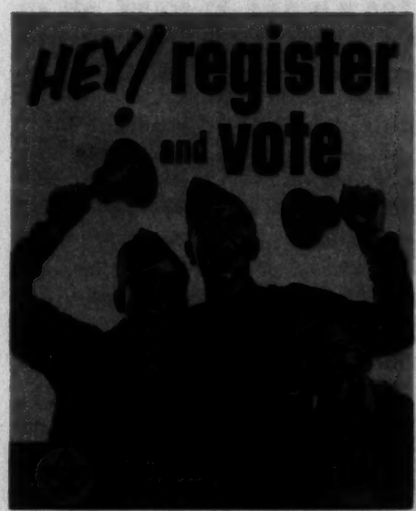
The door knob hanger distribution was the largest single door-to-door placement of any single piece of material on record, so far as is known. It is believed to be exceeded in volume only by the government's annual postal distribution of income tax forms.

In addition to the door knob hangers, other materials used in the Freedoms Foundation – Boy Scouts of America "Get Out the Vote" Program -- including car cards, posters, and good citizenship pocket reminders -- totalled 50 tons.

The entire program used 32 million pieces of material -- one for each five men, women and children in the nation. To distribute it required more than 15,000,000 "boy-hours" of work.

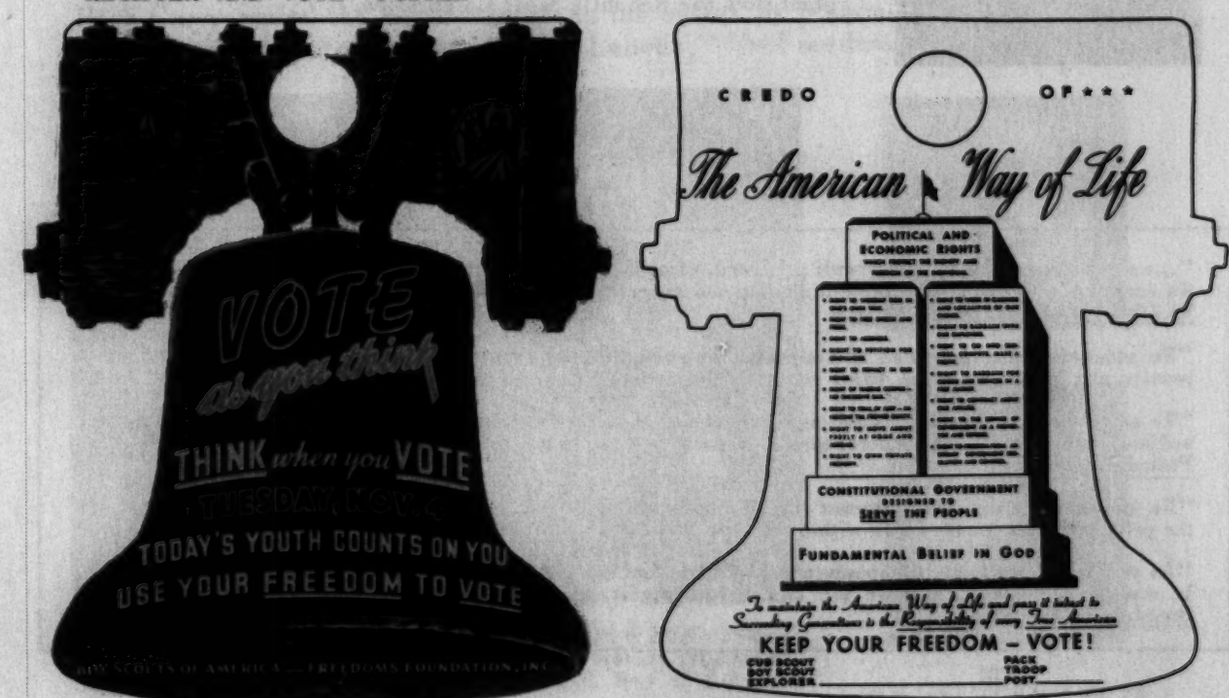
Historically, there is no comparable undertaking. From Dr. Arthur H. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive, to the newest Cub Scout, the Boy Scouts of America without fanfare and with quiet extremely devoted and effective work above partisanship again demonstrated basic and purposeful achievement of the highest order. They "Strengthened the Army of Liberty!!".

"REGISTER AND VOTE" CAR CARD



"REGISTER AND VOTE" POSTER

GOOD CITIZENSHIP POCKET PIECE



LIBERTY BELL DOOR KNOB HANGER

TELEVISION FILM PROJECT

In 1951 the Foundation embarked on a continuing program of producing dramatic films on Valley Forge for television to encourage awards nominations. Two films have been produced. Both were cited and recommended for TV use by BILLBOARD Magazine as outstanding public service films. They have screened to a total audience of over 30 million people by more than 100 television stations in all parts of the country, and continue in high demand for initial showings by new stations and repeat performances by stations using them previously. Thus the extensive educational facilities of modern television offer unprecedented opportunities for quickly informing great numbers of Americans from all walks of life on Freedoms Foundation awards efforts. This will be continued and expanded as special grants permit.

THE FORGE – A 29 minute dramatic and impelling story of what freedom really meant to the soldiers in Washington's army at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78, and the price they paid for our freedom. Produced under a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER – A 14½-minute entertaining and inspiring story showing the part played by women during the War for Independence in fighting tyranny by personal courage and devotion to the ideals of personal liberty. Produced under a grant from the Republic Steel Corporation.

"...we considered the film very well produced, of good dramatic quality and a really superior job of acting. We considered the film of sufficient quality and importance that it was scheduled three times." — Station WKZO-TV — Kalamazoo, Michigan

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"We appreciate the privilege of showing this splendid film over our facilities and are very anxious to receive any further programs which your excellent organization may produce." — Station WFAA-TV, Dallas

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"We are always interested in publicizing films in the public interest that are designed to impress upon the audience the sacrifice of our forebears in contributing to the greatness of our nation." — Station WFIL-TV, Philadelphia

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"We had an opportunity to telecast the film on New Years Day. If at all possible, we would like to hold the print here to telecast again within the near future." — Station WJZ-TV, New York

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"As you know, we have previously used "The Forge" on our network program "Prologue to the Future". It was so well liked that we are now requesting it again for another network program". — National Broadcasting Company

"FREEDOM SINGS"

From January 22nd to April 17th, radio listeners were treated to a rare combination of freedom music and inspiring messages on Americanism through the program "Freedom Sings". Jointly sponsored by the United States Army Band and Freedoms Foundation, the 13-week series featured patriotic music by the band with top guest vocalists. The program's purpose was to feature "Freedom Speaks" talks by recipients of the Foundation's George Washington Medal awards. Designed both to inspire and inform, the weekly half-hour program originated in the beautiful Departmental Auditorium in Washington before live audiences of over 2,000 persons each week. It was carried to the nation by the American Broadcasting Company (215 stations) and Continental FM Network, and overseas by the Voice of America and Armed Forces Radio Service. Guest vocalists were: Pfc. Eddie Fisher, Walter Cassel, Rose Bampton, Genevieve Rowe, Carol Bryce, Mary Curtis, Rina Telli, Polyna Stoska, Lois Hartzel and Sgt. Lindsey Bergen.

"Freedom Speaks" messages were presented by: Senators Karl Mundt (S.D.) and Margaret Chase Smith (Me.); Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, Washington Hebrew Congregation; Col. George R. Burgess, Commanding Officer, Armed Forces Information and Education Division; Wilbur C. Daniel, National Vice Commander, American Legion; Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain, United States Senate, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, President, Temple University; James T. Berryman, Washington Star editorial cartoonist; Omar Ketchum, National Legislative Director, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Dr. M.K.M. Murphy, Director, United States Chamber of Commerce; C. Zarfoss, Vice President, Western Maryland Railway Company; and Dr. Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator.

Each was introduced by the Foundation's president, with a statement on the availability of awards. This effective sounding board for freedom ideas was made available to the Foundation without cost for radio time, or musicians, as a public service project of ABC. The band, under the brilliant direction of Major High Curry, ended the final program in the series by presenting a new composition by assistant director Captain Samuel Laboda, "The Freedoms Foundation March."

Foundation President Wells (left) greets singer PFC Eddie Fisher and Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld following typical weekly program of freedom music and messages on the American Way of Life for "Freedom Sings" radio series.

CAROL BRYCE

HON.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH

FLAG DAY - 1952

A thrilling experience for the Foundation's friends occured on Flag Day – June 14, 1952. On that day, 50 Valley Forge Area organizations joined to honor Freedoms Foundation with the presentation of flags of each of the States, the District of Columbia Flag, and the National Colors.

Although the flags have considerable monetary value, ($10,000), since they are double-faced of hand embroidered nylon, this expression of confidence in the Foundation by our neighbors is a source of deep pride and satisfaction transcending all other considerations.

The presentation was carried out under the leadership of the Montgomery County council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Flag donors included schools, corporations, Veterans Posts, churches, youth groups, and individuals.

An impressive ceremony accompanied the presentation program with guests including prominent state and local citizens. Each state flag was presented by a Korean war-wounded patient from that state, now at the valley Forge Army Hospital. In most cases, the soldiers were commissioned by the Governors of the States to represent him and his State at the ceremonies.

These beautiful flags are featured at Foundation functions and award presentations to serve as a constant reminder of the faith our Valley Forge neighbors place in us.

DONORS OF FLAGS

Valley Forge Army Hospital
North Penn Chapter, 108, Disabled American Veterans
Benjamin A. Bell Marine Post No. 835 A.L.
Montgomery County Council VFW
B.P.O. Elks Lodge No. 714
The Coatesville Record
Coates-Wafer Post No. 840 VFW
John F. DeHaven Post No. 129 A.L.
A. P. DeSanno & Sons, Inc.
Dettra Flag Company, Inc.
Downingtown Post No. 345 VFW
Garwood Union Sunday School
Girl Scouts of America
Greater Glenside Youth Club
Hattal-Taylor Post No. 333 VFW
Haws Avenue Methodist Church
John W. Keplinger & Sons
Ladies Auxiliary Montgomery County Council VFW
37th Division Veterans Association
Liberty Fire Company
Main Line Lions Club
Main Line Post No. 843 VFW
John J. McCool Post No. 6001 VFW
McKeown-Zane Post No. 1711 VFW
McLeod Mayall Post No. 336 A.L.
Norristown Times Herald
North Penn Post No. 676 VFW
Nuss-O'Hara-Todd Post No. 1804 VFW
Oreland Post No. 9461 VFW
Patriotic Order Sons of America
Perkiomen Valley Post No. 5954 VFW
Phoenix Iron & Steel Co., Phoenix Bridge Company
Public Schools of Norristown
Royersford Post No. 6341 VFW
St. Patrick's Church and School
Sons of V.F.W. Post No. 1804
Standard Pressed Steel Company
Pvt. John B. Stratton Post No. 3498 VFW
Straughter-Carter Post No. 1711 VFW
Superior Tube Company
Superior Tube Company Employees Association
Synthane Corporation
Taylor Fibre Company
Telford Post No. 5368 VFW
Chester W. Terchon Post No. 5542 VFW
Warren Royer Post No. 234 A.L.
Washington Memorial Chapel
Wise-Stauffer Families, Easton, Pa.
Women's Club of Phoenixville
Boy Scouts of America

PEARL HARBOR DAY COMMEMORATION

Each year on December 7th, the Foundation conducts the "Pearl Harbor Day Commemoration Program" in the George Washington Memorial Chapel in in Valley Forge. It is aimed at focusing attention on the national need for vigilance in preserving the American Way, and features selected award recipients and the national awards juries then convened.

The programs in 1951 and 1952 were carried coast to coast by the National Broadcasting Company as a public service. Participants included award recipient Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Major General Charles I. Carpenter, Air Force Chief of Chaplains, Major General Ivan H. Bennett, U. S. Army Chief of Chaplains, together with officers of principal veterans organizations. Chief Justices of State Supreme Courts from eleven states meeting at Valley Forge read in full the Credo of the American Way of Life at the climax of the ceremony.

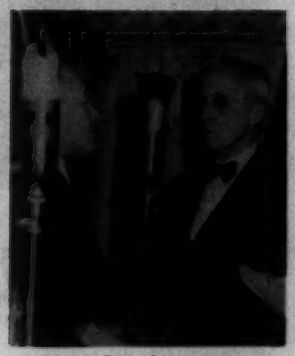
Ministers of all faiths within a radius of 50 miles of Valley Forge are invited guests of the Foundation at this program, which includes the broadcast of freedom music awarded in the Foundation's programs, and sung by the choral group of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale
Minister, Marble Collegiate Church

Admiral Thornton C. Miller
Pearl Harbor Chaplain

Donald J. McQuade
National Commander
Catholic and Veterans

December 7th ceremonies take place in beautiful George Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.



State Chief Justices
Narrate Credo of the
American Way of Life

LETTERS FROM SERVICEMEN

At the request of the Information and Education Division of the United States Department of Defense, the Foundation has added a new category to the 1953 National Awards Program: "Letters from Servicemen". This category offers $3,000 in cash awards, George Washington Honor Medals, and Honor Certificates for the best letters on the subject "What America Means to Me" by men and women on active duty with the Armed Forces.

The I & E Division has been active in carrying out spirited educational programs on the American structure within the armed forces, and has received four Freedoms Foundation awards for these works. Major General Harlan N. Hartness, Commanding this Department, has made available the complete facilities of 1,272 service publications and 72 stations of the Armed Forces Radio Service to publicize the project both within the United States and everywhere overseas that Americans are serving.

Early response to the program indicates nominations in excess of 30,000. Preliminary evaluation of the letters will be done by a panel of Congressional Medal of Honor winners, and final judging by the regular national awards jury meeting at Valley Forge in December.

The awards are offered to all Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard men and women on active duty, wherever stationed.

Letters selected for award will be read and published through Armed Forces radio and service publications, reaching practically every man and woman in the services at home and abroad.

On November 21, 1949, Lieutenant General William K. Harrison, then Commanding General, Armed Forces Information and Education Division, receives the first of four Freedoms Foundation awards made in 1949-1953 to that division's projects. The letters from servicemen category was initiated at the request of the department of defense.

"CALL ME FREEDOM"

On July 26th, 1953, the Foundation originated a new public service radio series in co-operation with the American Broadcasting Company, through the program "Call Me Freedom". The program is broadcast over 215 ABC stations at 9:30 p.m. on thirteen consecutive Sunday evenings, featuring the dramatic patriotic work of men and women who have received Freedoms Foundation awards.

Each week the half-hour program dramatizes the efforts of "known" and "unknown" Americans whose efforts in behalf of the American Way were selected as outstanding and effective by the awards juries. The emphasis at all times encourages listeners to become active and articulate in their own communities.

In addition to giving a national sounding board to award recipients, the program brings the awards programs to the attention of millions of listeners. A special grant of funds to make the broadcast possible has been made by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The American Broadcasting Company is providing script writing, production facilities and air time without charge as a public service.

The broadcast originates in New York City.

CALL ME FREEDOM

(Reviewed by "Variety", Wednesday, July 29, 1953)

ABC is tying up with the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge in this eminently worthwhile new series, which dramatizes and reaffirms the ideals and principles of America's heritage. Programs are based on actual cases, the central figure of each having been a recipient of a Freedoms Foundation Award. Series, at this moment couldn't be more timely.

Opener Sunday had a great appeal from its subject-matter . . . Stories are to be told and enacted in down-to-earth, parochial style . . .

Premier program discussed plight of Charley Leong, second-generation Chinese, educated in U. S. high school and college; married to an American, with two kids; a veteran of World War II, and now worked up from reporter to editor of Chinese-American paper. Came the Korean War, and a newspaper columnist hammered away at the theme that all American Chinese should be considered potential enemies of the U. S. How Leong met this problem was nub of the airer.

Leong himself came on at the program's closer to say a few simple words of appreciation that were a highlight of the airer. Premier program also had unusual appeal in coming just before President Eisenhower's 10 P.M. speech on the ending of the Korean War.

CIVIL DEFENSE AWARDS

Civil defense is a critically important function of the nation's total defense and an essential part of the active citizenship in this volatile atomic age. In 1951, the Foundation, recognizing the important part which civil defense plays in the defense of our way of life, granted awards to regional, state and city civil defense units for their work in organizing and carrying out effective civil defense programs.

As a continuation of that program, the 1953 programs include a series of awards to individual volunteer civil defense workers whose outstanding leadership and personal devotion contributes to the job of keeping Americans alert and trained. America wants no second Pearl Harbor.

These awards to individuals are based on technical competence, devotion to duty, effectiveness and results, and inspirational and patriotic leadership to the ideals outlined in the Credo.

The 1953 Civil Defense awards were presented and announced on July 21st at the White House by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Foundation's Honorary National Chairman. At that ceremony, Foundation President Dr. Kenneth D. Wells and Federal Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson joined in presenting George Washington Honor Medals to Mrs. Windsor Smith of New York, and Sam Reynolds of Omaha, representing the 63 other honored recipients from 34 states.

Each of these George Washington Medals will be presented locally by the state director of Civil Defense, especially commissioned by the Foundation for this purpose.

The National Awards Jury was assisted by a preliminary technical classification committee composed as follows:- Hon. Karl Mundt, United States Senator (S.D.); Brigadier General Spaulding Bisbee, Director of Civil Defense, Maine; Col. Leonard Dreyfuss, Director of Civil Defense, New Jersey; Rear Admiral R. W. Berry, Director of Civil Defense, City of Los Angeles; Standish Hall, Director of Civil Defense, Kansas; and Dr. Hugh Gallagher of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

President Eisenhower and Dr. Wells present Freedoms Foundation civil defense awards to volunteer workers Mrs. Windsor Smith, Binghamton, N. Y., and Sam Reynolds, Omaha, Neb., at special White House ceremony on July 21st.

SPECIAL CITIZENSHIP TRAINING ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM

In 1953, at the suggestion of the Honorary Chairman, the Foundation inaugurated a special awards program for citizenship training achievement by schools utilizing both the community and school as laboratories to train students for more effective citizenship.

Twelve principal awardees, together with 25 George Washington Honor Medal awardees, were selected by the 1952 National Awards Jury under the chairmanship of Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, President of Trinity College.

The principal awarded schools received special pilgrimage trips for a student and teacher of their own selection. This six-day visitation, patterned on the major spring pilgrimage, took students and teachers to historic shrines in the Valley Forge, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. areas.

The national character of this program is clearly shown in the geographic distribution of the top awarded schools:

Alexander Hamilton High School
Los Angeles, California

Baltimore City College
Baltimore, Maryland

Charles Sumner School # 23
Indianapolis, Indiana

El Dorado Public Schools
El Dorado, Kansas

Louisville Public Schools
Louisville, Kentucky

St. Mary's Dominican High School
New Orleans, Louisiana

Santa Barbara High School
Santa Barbara, California

Shaker Heights Public Schools
Cleveland, Ohio

Sunol School
San Jose, California

Tacoma Public Schools
Tacoma, Washington

University High School
Normal, Illinois

West View High School
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Woodruff Senior High School
Peoria, Illinois

Major General William K. Harrison, Chief Allied Negotiator in Korea, sent the following message to the pilgrims which was read at the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July:

"All honor to those students and teachers who on this occasion rededicate themselves to preserving ideals of American Freedom set forth in our Declaration of Independence. That freedom was won at great cost. Today, it is being attacked on all sides. It cannot be preserved unless the youths of today are prepared and determined to bear their full obligation. Freedom is the personal responsibility of each one who has the wonderful privilege of being a citizen of the United States. Real liberty is possible only to those who stand as did our forefathers on the truth that God is, and that he preserves those who trust Him."

COMMENTS

"It is a wonderful idea and you and your associates are taking giant strides in a healthy patriotic direction." — Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, Washington Hebrew Congregation.

●

"As should any right-thinking American, I deeply sympathize with your program of emphasizing the principles and goals that started America on the right path and alone can keep it there." — Very Rev. Msgr. R. G. Peters, Editor, THE REGISTER, Peoria, Ill.

●

"Congratulations on the very important and really significant work of Freedoms Foundation." — Dr. Raymond B. Allen, Chancellor, University of California at Los Angeles.

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"I want to congratulate you again upon the inestimable value of the work you are doing. I believe that it will have a profound influence in strengthening the entire concept of freedom in our country." — Dr. Norman Vincent Peale.

●

"Your organization is doing well a monumental task for which you are entitled to the highest commendation. I trust you will keep it up." — Hon. W. W. Harvey, Chief Justice, The Supreme Court of Kansas.

●

"The rapid growth and expansion of the work of Freedoms Foundation in this field of endeavor within the short period of its existence of less than four years is ample proof of the soundness of the principles upon which it has been founded and of the value of the ideals which it seeks to perpetuate." — Hon. Harvey McGehee, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Mississippi.

●

"We are sincerely convinced that Freedoms Foundation Community Program awards have done more to help us expand the scope of our Loyalty Day and Community Service Projects than any other recognition we have received from the public in general. The high degree of esteem which Freedoms Foundation has earned for itself has endowed your awards with special significance." — James W. Cothran, Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

●

"The Freedoms Foundation is doing a glorious piece of work and is a vital factor in the present titanic battle going on between the American Way of Life and totalitarian slavery. More strength to your arm!" — Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain, United States Senate.

"May I congratulate you and your organization for the fine work you are doing." — Charles S. Casassa, S.J., President, Loyola University of Los Angeles.

●

"In my 37 years in the newspaper business I have never seen promotion and administration of a gigantic enterprise such as yours so well handled." — D. L. Kirk, SPOKANE DAILY CHRONICLE.

●

"I have of course been familiar with the fine and inspiring work of your Foundation and am sure that it is bearing fruit." — Harlow H. Curtice, President, General Motors Corporation.

●

"These projects sponsored by Freedoms Foundation are certain to have a far-reaching influence and will serve to guide our girls and boys throughout their lives." —Herold C. Hunt, General Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, Ill.

●

"Your fine organization is doing an outstanding job in promoting a better understanding of freedom among our people. We wish you God-speed in this effort and assure you of our sincere support and best wishes." — O. Preston Robinson, General Manager, Salt Lake City DESERET NEWS.

●

"Freedoms Foundation is contributing so much toward the continuation of our American Way of Life that mere congratulations are inadequate but I do want you to know that all of us appreciate the wonderful work that you are doing." S. D. Den Uyl, President, Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation.

●

"I know of no group doing more to maintain our government in the form in which it was planned than Freedoms Foundation." — Hon. George Rossman, Justice, Supreme Court of Oregon.

●

"This makes my third medal, and I prize them beyond any of the honors that have come to me as a journalist. We journalists live a pretty lonesome life and as a target for a good many brickbats, but things like this make it worthwhile." — Raymond Moley, Contributing Editor, NEWSWEEK.

●

"I have been very much interested in Freedoms Foundation and I know that it will be successful in planting Americanism back and deeply into the soil of our beloved country." — Earl Godwin, National Broadcasting Company.

"I have given over 200 talks on Freedoms Foundation and a number of radio programs. I've called on schools that received the awards and have met with a wonderful reception at all times." — Mrs. Elmarie H. Dyke, Grand President, Native Daughters of The Golden West.

●

"We hold the Freedoms Foundation awards that our organization has won in high esteem. We have proudly used these tributes to our work and consider it a high distinction to have been singled out for your recognition and tribute."— Everett R. Clinchy, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

●

"We are happy to supply some ammunition for the great and glorious battle you are putting up for free enterprise...my congratulations on your highly 'essential enterprise'." — Paul S. Deland, Associate Editor, Christian Science Monitor.

●

"I congratulate you on the breadth and depth of the work in which you are engaged, and I am sure that far reaching effects will some day bring to you in bountiful supply the intangible rewards which make teaching so attractive." — John H. Schwatka, Principal, Southern Junior-Senior High School, Baltimore.

●

"God bless you and your organization for the work that you have undertaken, and may the movement continue to prosper. I hope that it will be my good fortune to be called to Freedoms Foundation in the future." — Hon. Harold L. Sebring, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Florida.

●

"This program is above partisanship in all respects and needs the fullest attention of Americans everywhere, for it is the most important message in America today." — Hon. Robert G. Simmons, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Nebraska.

●

"...through such patriotic endeavors as are being carried on by Freedoms Foundation, we shall continue to enjoy the privileges of the democracy in which we live..." — Hon. Lawrence W. Weatherby, Governor, Commonwealth of Kentucky.

●

"Washington State commends Freedoms Foundation for the noble work it is doing to inspire in living Americans the love of that freedom for which others have paid the price of life..." — Hon. Arthur B. Langlie, Governor, State of Washington.

"It has been a privilege to serve as chairman of the 1952 awards jury. In the first place I was deeply impressed with the high caliber of the judges chosen with such impartiality. In the second place I was impressed by the serious and fair way in which they executed their difficult but important assignment. In the third place I was deeply impressed by the wealth of outstanding material from all parts of the country which gave such clear and vivid expression to the cause of freedom. It was thrilling, and I realized fully the magnificent work of the Foundation in the preservation of and furtherance of the freedoms we cherish. May success attend your noble efforts." — Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, President, Trinity College.

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"I offer you my heartiest congratulations on the results you are accomplishing." — Roger W. Clipp, General Manager, WFIL.

●

"The recognition by the Freedoms Foundation awards Jury of excellence in these efforts is a great stimulation and encouragement to our people to continue the resourcefulness and industriousness which have characterized their labors along these lines in the past." — Robert G. Dunlop, President, Sun Oil Company.

●

"I congratulate you and the Freedoms Foundation for this excellent plan and the splendid results that are being achieved." — Malcolm A. Love, President, San Diego State College.

●

"The wonderful meeting at Valley Forge on Washington's Birthday was a real inspiration for me. It made a person all the more appreciative of the great blessing which we enjoy in our beloved country, that we are permitted to be Americans." — The Rev. J. W. Behnken, President, The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

●

"It was a most heart-warming and inspiring ceremony—one of the events of a life-time. More and more we are impressed with the magnificient work you are doing in keeping alive the American tradition." — J. C. Beukema, Secretary Manager, The Greater Muskegon (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce.

●

"I feel a sense of deep gratitude for being privileged to contribute something to Freedoms Foundation's practical idealism and to the impetus it is giving to the building of a better America..." — Jack Burroughs, Oakland TRIBUNE.

●

"You and your staff have become the moral leaders of the believers in human dignity and Democracy in this war against human degradation and slavery. You cannot lose, because God is on your side." — Lt. Col. C. S. Marchek, Office of the Surgeon General.

"May I offer my personal congratulations to you and the others who are making Freedoms Foundation a living demonstration in the defense of the ideals and institutions which have served to make the United States a great and inspirational political and economic concept." — Hon. Donald L. Jackson, Representative, 16th Dist., California.

●

"I take this opportunity to commend the efforts of the Freedoms Foundation and extend the best wishes of the people of South Dakota..." — Hon. Sigurd Anderson, Governor, State of South Dakota.

●

"I consider it a singular privilege to be associated with your fine organization and your significant achievements." — Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President, University of Notre Dame.

●

"Your fine organization is doing an outstanding job in promoting a better understanding of freedom among our people. We wish you Godspeed in this effort and assure you of our sincere support and best wishes." — O. Preston Robinson, General Manager, DESERET NEWS.

●

"Freedoms Foundation is doing a splendid work in furthering a better understanding of our basic freedoms." — Hon. Argyle R. Merkey, Commissioner, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

●

"I have kept in fairly close touch with the work Freedoms Foundation is doing and am impressed with its broad scope. Expanded financial support will permit it to be carried on even more effectively." — H. W. Prentis, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Armstrong Cork Co.

●

"The Freedoms Foundation, in singling out the needs of individuals, has become a rallying point for focusing public attention on the many contributions being made for the preservation of the American Way of Life." — J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

●

"The encouragement and guidance this program gives to those who speak up for freedom will have a terrific impact on the future of Freedom in America." — Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator.

●

"What impresses me is that the Freedoms Foundation has a positive program in behalf of Americanism...it's time for such a constructive approach" — Mrs. T. W. Streeter, Past President, Colonial Dames of America.

"I applaud Freedoms Foundation for its energies and efforts toward attaining its single high and worthy aim — that every individual shall understand and appreciate the value of individual liberty in this country." — Hon. W. H. Duckworth, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia.

●

"The program of Freedoms Foundation is highly essential to America and to the preservation of our form of government. It is high time that we have here in America an organization that lends power to the voice of every layman and of every official who speaks out for our American Way of Life." — Hon. George Rossman, Justice, Supreme Court of Oregon.

●

"Resolved: That the legislature of the state of South Dakota, in regular session assembled at the capitol in the city of Pierre, do commend Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, for an outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life" — Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, thirty-second session, legislative assembly, - state of South Dakota.

●

"Resolved: By the national executive committee in session in Indianapolis, Indiana, that the American Legion compliment and commend Freedoms Foundation for its contribution to our American Way of Life." — American Legion National Executive Committee Resolution.

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"No one can measure to total effect of the work the Foundation is doing but I am positive that it is playing a large part in promotions and maintaining our way of life. May the Foundation continue its fine program." — Charles L. Anspach, President, Central Michigan College of Education.

●

"Freedoms Foundation is the new and sharp tool, perhaps the most effective one ever to come into the American scene, to dynamically and quickly build a keen understanding of the freedom philosophy of the United States." — The late Lewis H. Brown, Chairman of the Board, Johns-Manville Corp.

●

"Freedoms Foundation has displayed the aggressiveness to urge people of our nation to speak up for America. Through the efforts and guidance of your organization, Weirton and hundreds of other cities in our land have undergone a re-awakening and now stand better prepared to carry on the continuous watch that is necessary to preserve our way of life. I urge you to continue your excellent work." — Thomas E. Millsop, president, Weirton Steel Co.

Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is dedicated to the simple principle that Freedom belongs to all the people and that only by the thoughts and acts of their everyday lives can the American people preserve and extend their Freedom.

To this end Freedoms Foundation acts to encourage all citizens to "speak up for Freedom" and to reward them for so doing.

Under Its Charter Freedom Foundation Exists:

"To Create and Build an understanding of the spirit and philosophy of the Constitution and Bill of Rights and of our indivisible 'bundle' of political and economic Freedoms inherent in them."

"To Inspire Love of Freedom and to support the spiritual unity born of the belief that man is a dignified human being, created in the image of his Maker, and by that fact possessor of certain inalienable rights."

Freedoms Foundation was established in March, 1949, as a non-profit, non-sectarian and non-political organization under the laws of New York State. Its funds are subscribed by individual citizens, foundations and corporations, and its by-laws provide that no one person or institution can subscribe over 5% of its annual budget. Any American can be a contributing member.

The United States Treasury Department has ruled that subscription gifts to the foundation are tax exempt for income tax purposes.

Coyle and Mead, attorneys at law, White Plains, New York, are foundation counsel.

The books and accounts of the foundation are regularly audited by the independent firm of accountants, Touche, Niven, Bailey and Smart. These examinations include among other regular procedures, that the awards are in accord with the distinguished awards jury's selection of honor recipients, and that foundation funds are not used for lobbying.

The jury's awards selection ratings are audited by the independent firm of accountants, Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery.

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Philadelphia

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Lancaster, Pa.

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Cleveland

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Vice Chairman
Freedoms Foundation
Chairman 1953 National
Expansion Committee

MELVIN H. LEONARD
DANIEL R. COLETTI
Associate Directors
Expansion Program

TO ALL HONORED AWARDS RECIPIENTS:-

MY PROFOUNDEST GRATITUDE IS FOR THE BLESSED FACT THAT THE FOUNDATION HAS BEEN ABLE TO ESTABLISH ITSELF AS A FORCEFUL FACTOR IN THE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY. THIS FIGHT TO PRESERVE THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF LIBERTY IN THE PUBLIC MINDS MUST GO ON FOR IT IS THE RESPONSE TO A CHALLENGE THAT WILL EXIST AS LONG AS THE REPUBLIC ENDURES. FREEDOMS FOUNDATION WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THIS EVERLASTING STRUGGLE AND IT MUST BE NURTURED AND STRENGTHENED TO DEAL WITH THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MENACES THAT WILL EVER LOOM TO CHOKE OFF THE LIBERTY WHICH IT CHERISHES.

EDWARD F. HUTTON

CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEES

From a telegram read at the principal awards ceremonies, Valley Forge, February 22, 1952.

Wershba, Jos.

MAY 7, 1952

JOSEPH WERSHBA
WTOP, WASHINGTON

WILL YOU CHECK BERT WHITTINGTON AT SUPREME COURT AND MAKE MONDAY NOON RESERVATIONS FOR ME AND MURROW.

REGARDS

JESSE ZOUSMER

West, Harvey

September 25, 1953

Dear Harvey:

I have just returned from Berlin to find your nice letter of August 11. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting you and your associates and found the cocktail party a very pleasant occasion.

Bill Shaw tells me that Hudson has renewed for thirteen weeks and I am, of course, glad to hear about that.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Mr. Harvey West
Brooke, Smith, French & Dorrance
1250 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 17, California

EHM:ml

BROOKE, SMITH, FRENCH & DORRANCE
OF THE PACIFIC COAST, INC.
ADVERTISING
LOS ANGELES - SAN FRANCISCO - DETROIT - NEW YORK

1250 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, 17

Nice note.

August 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

On behalf of our client, the Hudson Sales Corporation, and this agency, I want to thank you for taking time from your very heavy schedule to meet and have cocktails with us last evening.

Our Hudson Zone Manager, Mr. Scott and his staff, and the members of the advertising committee all commented on the pleasure of meeting and talking to you.

We all extend our personal thanks to you, Bill Shaw, and his staff for a most interesting meeting.

Sincerely,

Harvey West

Harvey West

HW:f

Wheeler, Crawf

file

SIR

June 3, 1952

Dear Crawford:

Eventually I get 'round to saying a word of thanks to friends who pat us on the back. I am grateful for your kind comments about the television show and the delay in acknowledgement is no indication of lack of appreciation.

Again thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Crawford Wheeler
The Chase National Bank
New York 15, New York

NE Missing

(3)

The Chase National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK 15, N. Y.

CRAWFORD WHEELER
VICE PRESIDENT

March 28, 1952.

Dear Ed,

For some time I have been intending to write a note expressing the admiration and appreciation which we have in our family for your magnificent Sunday afternoon TV program. You have brought a new dimension to reporting, and added laurels to those which already have given you the stamp of a master in your profession.

With all good wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Crawford Wheeler

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

The Chase National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK 15, N. Y.

CRAWFORD WHEELER
VICE PRESIDENT

February 29, 1952

Dear Ed:

From all sides I hear enthusiastic comments about your Sunday afternoon TV program. It certainly is tops with our family.

The whole thing seems like a miracle, and the way you handle it is really superb. Now again a vast public is indebted to you for something really fine.

Sincerely yours,

Crawford Wheeler

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

White, Bill

April 1, 1952

Dear Bill:

You were right to chastise me for forgetting the Latimes at New Year's.

It won't happen again.

Love,

Mr. Bill White
LIFE
1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

...S OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1952 JAN 2 PM 12 32

WA124 NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 2=

ED MURROW=

CBS NYK=

YEAR END ROUNDUP WAS WONDERFUL BUT THAT TINY DETAIL YOU OVERLOOKED WAS 195,000,000 LATIN AMERICANS= LOVE=

BILL WHITE..

M.A.

Life
1000 Vermont Ave, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

his address, pls.

D

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

White, James

September 18, 1953

Dear Mr. White:

This is merely a note to tell you that your letter of September 3 has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence from the country. He left for Berlin immediately upon his return from the Coast earlier this month.

I shall bring your letter to his attention when he returns to the office next week.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Jim White
115 Arbutus Avenue
Baltimore 28, Maryland

115 Arbutus Avenue
Baltimore 28, Md.
September 3, 1953

Talked to Ruth - Nov. 11 - 2:45
Ridgway 7-2327
will call

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I should like very much to secure an appointment with you sometime this month, preferably sometime between the 14th and 28th. I believe that you will recall our meeting in Toyko and our subsequent trip to Korea together last December.

I was the Stars and Stripes correspondent assigned to you and your group during the filming of the "See It Now" Christmas show in Korea.

You suggested at the time that I visit you in New York upon my release from the service. I was discharged on July 22, just 5 days after returning from the Far East. I came to New York at that time chancing that I might be able to see you.

You had just returned from Europe and as I understand it, were busily engaged in arranging your affairs prior to a visit to California. Your secretary suggested that I write for an appointment following your return this month.

I should appreicate a reply at your earliest convienience and hope that you will be able to grant my request for an appointment.

Very truly yours,

Jim White

Jim White

White, Walter

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

1-B-10

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

No Answer

December 16, 1953

Dear Ed:

Your superb film on Shreveport was shown to our Board at its meeting on Monday, and I was instructed to express the sincere thanks of the Board for the magnificent exposition you made of what "separate but equal" facilities are.

I believe this will do a great deal to open up the minds of people all over the country.

Cordially,

Walter

Walter White
Executive Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

WW:erb

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White, Walter

NACAPEOPLE, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

September 17, 1952

Dear Ed:

My warm thanks for your letter. We didn't go quite as far as saying that we favored the election of Stevenson (whatever our individual opinions may be). But the story that we sent out was such that your statement is not wholly unjustified. One thing we have learned from the incident--the terrific audience you have.

I will call you as you suggest if and when the Board makes a further statement. Apropos the election, you may be interested in this piece which will be in the October 7 LOOK.

I share with you your dread of conventions of 1956. I don't see how you stood the pace you did at Chicago. The longest night's rest I got in eleven days of the Democratic convention was three and one half hours. But that was loafing compared with what you underwent.

Incidentally, your "See It Now" show gets steadily better.

Cordially,

Walter White

Executive Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

WW:erb
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White, Walter

September 12, 1952

Dear Walter:

What I actually said was this: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says that 'at this time', it favors the election of Governor Stevenson, because of 'the clarity and courage of his pronouncements' on racial issues. The group says it is 'impressed' with General Eisenhower's statements against segregation and discrimination; asks him to re-examine his position on civil rights legislation." I was working off wire agency copy without the full text of your statement, but I don't believe that I distorted substantially the content of the text you were good enough to send me. If you feel I did, I will try to straighten the matter out.

My own suggestion is that you will be making further evaluations of the candidates stands subsequently, and if you will have someone give me a ring on that occasion I will labor the point of the non-partisan nature of your organization.

Already I am dreading the thought of more conventions four years from now. With warm personal regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

dm

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

September 11, 1952

Dear Ed:

We have had a number of inquiries--and some criticisms, inasmuch as we are a non-partisan organization--about the mention in your broadcast of Tuesday night on the Association's appraisal of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. I did not hear the broadcast but a number of people understood you to say that the NAACP had endorsed Stevenson. We did not because that would be against Association policy.

Here is the full text of the statement. If you can in some future reference make it clear that it was an appraisal and not an endorsement, you would save us a few headaches.

Have you recovered from the conventions yet?

All the best.

Walter

Secretary.

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

ww/mdj
Enc:

BY MESSENGER:

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FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

WALTER WHITE
Executive Secretary

ROY WILKINS
Administrator

HENRY LEE MOON
Director of Public Relations

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FOR RELEASE: UPON RECEIPT

September 9, 1952

NAACP BOARD EVALUATES MAJOR CANDIDATES ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today made public its evaluation of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of both major parties, as set forth in the following resolution adopted by the Association's Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting yesterday:

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has examined the platforms of the two major political parties and members of the Board and the staff have interviewed both presidential candidates particularly with respect to civil rights. The NAACP is politically non-partisan. But it has a responsibility to express its judgment and the Board in doing so operates under a mandate from the Annual Convention to obtain and place the facts before the public and especially its own membership.

In compliance with that mandate and responsibility, the following is the measured opinion of the Board of Directors at this time.

The most forthright position taken by any of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the two major political parties has been that of Governor Adlai E. Stevenson who has made clear his support of efforts to abolish the filibuster through amendment of Senate Rule 22, his support for FEPC with enforcement provisions, and other neessary steps to abolish racial and religious discrimination. We commend the clarity and courage of his pronouncements.

We are impressed by General Eisenhower's sincerity in his pronouncements against segregation and discrimination and we commend his forthright statements on the abolition of segregation in the nation's capital, in the Armed Forces and his concern for equal employment opportunities for all. We regret, however, his failure to support an effective federal FEPC with enforcement provisions, and to make clear his position on an amendment to Senate Rule #22 to abolish the filibuster.

On the question of civil rights, both vice-presidential candidates, Senator John J. Sparkman and Senator Richard M. Nixon, have unsatisfactory records.

We can only view with grace convern their presence on the major political party tickets, where in the event of the death of the president, one of them would become the Chief Executive of the nation.

The Board of Directors urges General Eisenhower and Senators Nixon and Sparkman to re-examine their positions and announce themselves clearly in favor of federal action to abolish racial and religious discrimination and segregation, and to curb filibusters through revision of the present Wherry-Hayden cloture rule which makes it impossible to pass civil rights legislation.

Should any of these three candidates so announce themselves, the Board of Directors will re-examine their positions and make further reports.

The Board of Directors makes the following recommendations to its members:

1. That Americans of every race, creed and color concentrate on registering and voting in the coming vital election.

2. That voters give careful attention to candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives regardless of party, supporting those candidates who have a good voting record on civil rights and other liberal legislation, or those without a record who pledge to vote for such measures.

White, Wm. J.

October 26, 1953

Dear Mr. White:

Your letter of October 22nd has been turned over to me for reply. I am sorry to have to tell you that we don't know what Mr. Edmund Herold is talking about either. So we seem to have no alternative but to send his letter and enclosure back to you.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. William J. White, Jr.
Assistant Managing Editor
The News
220 East 42 Street
New York 17, New York

rh

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MURRAY HILL 2-1234

WM. J. WHITE, JR.
ASST. MANAGING EDITOR

October 22, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed came to me, although it refers to the oil industry ad which you so handsomely decorate. (Seems as though readers can't tell ads from editorial matter.)

Maybe you know what the gent is talking about. Frankly, I don't, so I'm dropping it in your lap.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. J. White, Jr.

Wm. J. White, Jr.

Whitton, John B.

January 9, 1952

Dear John:

I hope you will not think me as churlish as I probably am for the long delay in answering your letter of October 11. I fear that I must refuse, and with the greatest reluctance. The fact is that I am now working about an eight-day week what with broadcasting and a Sunday television show. I hope this state of affairs isn't going to continue forever, but as of right now, I simply have no choice but to decline all invitations for extracurricular activities no matter how attractive they may be.

It would give me great pleasure to renew our pleasant association again. Perhaps you will give me a shout when next you are in town.

As ever yours,

Mr. John B. Whitton
The Nassau Club
Princeton, N. J.

THE NASSAU CLUB
PRINCETON, N. J.

21

October 11, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed:

It has been a very long time since I saw you last, but I shall never forget the fever and excitement of those first broadcasts of mine to France in 1935, nor our meetings in London and Geneva before the war, especially your suggestions which led to the publication of Grandin's pioneering study on radio propaganda and the setting up of the Princeton Listening Center.

I have been hoping for years that our paths might cross again, and now the occasion presents itself, as I am extending to you an invitation to speak at one of the Wednesday luncheons here at the club. This is a sort of faculty club, plus representatives from the Institute for Advanced Studies, the Seminary, Gallup organization, etc., and members from the town. About 75-100 members and guests usually attend these luncheons. I believe that one or two of your officers are members of the club.

I do hope that you can accept.

With warm regards and best wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

John

John B. Whitton

Wick, Charles.

April 29, 1952

Dear Charlie:

My best thanks for your note of April 21.

We had fun doing the Goldwyn show and will hope to do better on the next try.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Wick
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

nic

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CHARLES WICK CO.
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-1746

April 21, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on another "first".

Your Goldwyn show was out of this world.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Wick

CW:hp

February 8, 1953

Weese, Wm.

GUADALCANAL
PELEELIU OKINAWA
KOREA

GUADALCANAL
FINSCHHAFEN
CAPE GLOUCESTER
PELELIU
OKINAWA

KOREA

Dear Ed,

I just received those pictures from the States where they were developed and I thought you might like to have these copies. They were taken back in December when you interviewed some of my men on OP Joni for your program. The fellow talking to you is Pfc (now Cpl.) Bob Eddy from Boston. The other is Sgt. Bill Bates from Portland, Oregon.

Things are about the same over here except it's a lot colder than when you were here. We're still digging in the frozen ground and morale is still fairly high.

The real reason for this letter, though, I wanted to tell you about how the men from George Company backed up the

March of Dimes drive. That payday (4 February) we asked the men to contribute to the drive to help those crippled kids back in the State. The way they responded amazed even me and I think I know them as well as anyone does. George Company men kicked in over $1,700 out of a total payroll of $4500 which is roughly 40%. I am informed that the rest of the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines made the same kind of showing. The same with the rest of the 1st Marine Division. You know, ten or fifteen dollars isn't much, but it's a lot to a P.f.C. or private who may be sending home an allotment. Needless to say, I'm a proud officer to have men like that in my platoon.

They're that way in everything they do. Back in October, one Battalion contributed enough to feed 63,000 refugees for the whole winter. At Christmas time, with the help our families and friends, we distributed tons of clothing. Right now, 1st Division Marines are building several schools and a 200 bed

hospital for many civilians. And at every pay call there's always one worthy cause or another that gets a helping hand.

Being a professional Marine I sometimes wonder whether how our presence in Asia will affect the future of civilization. As a military organization, our primary purpose is destroy the enemy when so ordered by our civilian government. And, in the three years the Korean police action lasted we did a lot of killing and destroying. We're ready to do it again, if necessary.

Philosophically, I guess all this can be justified by the arguement that war will be necessary as long as mankind refuses to settle differences peacefully — war being an extension of foreign policy and all that. But this line of reasoning sounds mighty hollow when you actually men being killed in the extension of foreign policy! Maybe the people in positions of power respond so heartily to appeals that alleviate human suffering.

Call it a concious stricken response to a [illegible] complex if you like. I prefer to [illegible] it as result of the inherent goodness which is found in the hearts and souls of most men. Very often the good part of man can't function because of his particular job at the time or because of downright selfishness, but it's always there. Men engaged, personally, in a war can see this. Issues are clear to them and when they can, they try to make up for what they have done by spreading as much fairness as they can. For, they know that next year they may be killing again.

I have a belief that history is made not at peace tables or on battlefields but within the hearts of men. The big decisions made by political leaders are only the resultant sums of the millions of tiny decisions and acts made from day to day by the average citizens. [illegible] after Vegas, Bunker Hill, [illegible] Ridge are forgotten that [illegible] will remember what [illegible]

men tr[illegible] do after the fighting was over. If that [illegible], then this police action was really worthwhile because then we will have made some real friends in Asia.

Well, Ed, I guess I've shot my mouth off enough for tonight, so I'll stop right here. Take care of yourself and if you get back to Korea before I leave, look me up.

Sincerely

Bill [illegible]

Wild, Payson S.

September 28, 1953

Dear Dean Wild:

I have just returned from a summer of travel to find your very kind letter of June 17. I deeply appreciate your generous comments.

As you already know, I was unhappy that I could not be with you all at Commencement and you will therefore realize how much of a relief it is to me to see how readily you understand that my absence was unavoidable. I certainly hope that there will be an opportunity for me to visit Northwestern at another time.

Cordially,

Mr. Payson S. Wild
Vice President and Dean of
Faculties
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

ERM:ml

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

T AND DEAN OF FACULTIES

June 17, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After hearing and seeing you on the Ford program last Monday evening, I felt somewhat more reconciled to your unavoidable absence from our Commencement program that morning. I am sure you realize how much we wanted you at Northwestern and how much your leadership in the field of public opinion and communications is appreciated in this community. Having you on hand for an honorary degree award would have been the high point of our ceremony.

Monday evening, however, I understood very clearly why you could not be in Evanston that day and your message to the American public was so important and so well done that it had to take precedence over our own occasion. Your whole approach and everything you said is so directly in line with what I have been trying to teach and say myself over the years that I was more moved by your words than you possibly can realize. I am grateful to the Ford program for letting you speak forth at such length and for the first time I felt that TV had reached a level of dignity, maturity, and intelligence which had not been attained heretofore.

We salute you in absentia and hope that there will be an opportunity for you to visit Northwestern at another time.

Cordially,

Payson S. Wild

Payson S. Wild

PSW-c

Willen, Paul

November 3, 1953

Dear Ralph:

Thanks for letting me see Paul Willen's letter. I enjoyed meeting him and am happy to hear he has been successful in getting located.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ralph F. Colin
Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

dm

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE

575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

MURRAY HILL 8-7800

October 12, 1953

Return

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City

Dear Ed:

I thought you might like to see the enclosed letter from Paul Willen, whom you were good enough to meet, at my request, last week. After you have read the enclosure, would you please return it to me.

With best regards, and many thanks,

Sincerely,

RFC:cc
Enclosure

Willett, Meyer

September 28, 1953

Dear Mr. Willett:

I have just returned from Berlin, to find your very nice letter of July 22.

At the moment I am busy settling down into a routine of five radio and two television broadcasts each week, but I would like to talk to you and think it would be an excellent idea if we could have lunch one day towards the end of October.

I will call you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Meyer Willett
15 Broad Street
New York 5, N. Y.

ERM:ml

MEYER WILLETT
MEMBER NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

July 22, 1953.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am one of those literal minded guys that has to do things according to the book. You will recall that when I left you yesterday on the pier of the United States Lines, I said that I would supplement my few words of greeting and acknowledgment, with a letter.

I had reflected on what I might say to you had we gotten together on the boat. Uppermost in my mind, was one item. Because of the mediums of mass communication, which you use in your daily work, I understand the necessity of your maintaining touch with what the "average man" thinks and feels. I would guess that there is a strong tendency for you to become insulated by the barrier of V.I.P.'s,near-greats and plain sycophants. From where I sit, you have succeeded in maintaining contact with the pulse of the masses. What puzzles me is how you are able to do it with the odds stacked against you.

One more word about "This I Believe". When we were sailing up the harbor, having to wait for my good wife before we went to be processed by the immigration people, I had some time on my hands. It happened that I turned to the chapter by Carey of the C.I.O. which you will remember has those lines inscribed on the Statue of Liberty: "Give me your tired, your poor - - I lift my lamp beside the golden door." I couldn't help but feel that it was more than coincidence that I came upon the lines at the particular moment. If I don't look out, I will get sentimental, and

what business has a stockbroker getting sentimental?

When you get back in September, if you still have the desire, I will of course be delighted to get together with you.

Again thanking you for your thoughtfulness and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wayne Wheeler

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

July, 5, '52

Dear Ed,

This will introduce Mr. E. M. Williams, an artist who has a fine voice. He could use some advice as to how to exploit this asset to make a living while he pursues his art for its own sake.

I am sure you would enjoy talking with him for a few minutes.

Best regards

R.B. (Ray) Allen

Mr. Edward Morrow

Williams, Ian W.

616 West 116 Street,
New York City, 27,
December 2, 1952.
(Tel. Un.4-2850, Ex. 94)

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I met Mr. Allen last summer when he heard me give a 3 hour talk over a loud speaking system. He was kind enough to complement me, and it was his suggestion that I should come to see you. At the time , however, you were away at Chicago, and that is why I am only forwarding Mr. Allen's note to you now.

As Mr. Allen's note states, I am interested in art, painting, but I would like very much todo some announcing, in order to make a living!

If you could give me some advice on this matter I would be very grateful indeed.

Very sincerely

Ian W. Williams

Ian W. Williams

Enclosure

PR KL 68 P

LT EDWARD MURR

NYK

KIGM STOPPING

SEE YOU BEFORE

COLLIN

Wills, Collin

WESTERN UNION

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

Received VIA WESTERN UNION CABLES at 40 Broad St., New York, N. Y. Telephone HAnover 2-2920

PR KL68 PK

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1953 MAR 13 PM 2 22

MT EDWARD MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
NYK 485 MADISON AVE

Yes State

NIGHTSTOPPING NEWYORK TUESDAY ENROUTE LONDON WOULD LIKE SEE YOU WEDNESDAY MORNING IF POSSIBLE WILL TELEPHONE COLLIN WILLS BBC.

Didn't call.

12:15

Saw him 3/18.

Wilmot, Chester

Arriving N.Y. March 26

Beaconsfield 981.

5, Burnham Avenue,
Beaconsfield,
Bucks.

12th March, 1952.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of March 4th addressed to Mr. Chester Wilmot.

Mr. Wilmot is away from home at the moment and so has not seen your letter but I have spoken to him on the telephone about it and he asked me to thank you warmly for all the trouble you are taking on his behalf. All plans for his stay in New York are being made by Mrs. Ramona Herdman of Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, telephone Murray Hill 3-1900, so if you wish to make any definite date Mr. Wilmot would be very grateful if you would contact her and she will be able to confirm his arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary to
Chester Wilmot.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, 22,
N.Y., U.S.A.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

WASHINGTON 6, D.C. OFFICE
1150 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 1465

NEW YORK OFFICE
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting
System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

12th March, 1952.

Dear Ed:

Here is another talk by Chester Wilmot on "The Struggle for Europe". Did you notice that in "Life" last week the book was referred to as the best single volume history of the war produced so far?

Perhaps you would let me know when Baldwin comes back whether you think we should make arrangements to get something going on this subject.

Yours sincerely,

Basil Thornton

F. Basil Thornton.
North American Representative.

FBT/slt

AS BROADCAST
Pre-recorded: 29.2.52.
SOX 71612
Duration: 28'30"

Produced by Roger Cary,
341 Langham.
Direction: O.T.M.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR EUROPE"

by

Chester Wilmot (Talks Bookings)

Transmission: G.O.S. 21st March,1952. 2015 GMT
G.O.S. 22nd March,1952. 0230 GMT

Ten days before the end of the war in Europe Mr. Churchill wrote a personal and private letter to Marshal Stalin. In this letter the Prime Minister said: "There is not much comfort in looking into a future where you and all the countries you dominate plus the Communist parties in many other states are all drawn up on one side and those who rallied to the English-speaking nations... are on the other. It is quite obvious that their quarrel would tear the world to pieces".

Mr. Churchill wrote that letter on April 29th 1945 - on the day before Hitler died, on the day before Stalin's troops reached the Reich Chancellery and established Russian power in the hear t of the German capital. Today we don't need to be reminded that the fears which prompted Mr. Churchill's letter were well founded, but I think we do need to know how this situation came about. The important questions for us now are surely these: how was it that in the process of crushing Nazi Germany and liberating Western Europe, the Anglo-Saxon powers allowed Russia to gain control of Eastern Europe and to become the dominant power on the Continent? How was it that although the Western Allies gained military victory, they suffered political defeat?.

If we're seeking the answers to these questions, I think we have to look primarily at the records of the principal wartime conferences between the Allied leaders - Casablanca, Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam. It was at these conferences - even more, Ibelieve, than on the battlefields - that the post-war map of Europe was drawn. Don't think I'm under-estimating the importance of the military victories, but when the 'Big Three' met around the conference table the military and political influences and issues were brought together in direct relationship to each other. In some cases this relationship wasn't apparent at the time, but we can see it now very clearly.

Take one example: Unconditional surrender. When this policy was proclaimed by the President and the Prime Minister - at Casablanca in January '43 - it was regarded as a 'vote of self-confidence', as a clarion call to the United Nations to rally for Victory. But, in fact, it was rather more than this.... it was an indication not only of confidence, but also of sonscience.... on the part of President Roosevelt. This was the background. In Washington eighr months earlier - in May 1942 - Roosevelt had told Molotov to assure Stalin that the Western Allies expected to open a Second Front in France that year. Molotov shrewdly insisted that this should be stated in a public communique, and, having secured this, the Russians - not unnaturally - took it as a firm promise.

Now, as it turned out, this was a rash promise that the Western Allies hadn't the power to carry out in 1942 or even in 1943 .... but the promise he had made lay uneasily on Roosevelt's conscience. And so at Casablanca, he felt obliged to assure Stalin that, even though we couldn't carry out the cross-Channel attack in 1943, we would never come to terms with Germany. Hence the demand for Unconditional Surrender.

There's ample evidence today that this demand gave Goebbels a powerful weapon with which to stiffen the resistence of the German

troops and people, but even more important, unconditional surrender involved a fight to the finish. And this in turn meant that the war would not end until the Anglo-American armies and the Red Army met in the heart of Europe. It meant too that, if this were to happen, Germany would be destroyed politically; that there would be a political vacuum in central Europe - a vacuum which would be filled by Russian power. Moreover, the enforcement of unconditional surrender by Allied Armies of Occupation meant that the Russians, having advanced to the Elbe, would have a lawful reason for staying there, and for maintaining what would amount to occupation forces - not only in eastern Germany, but in the countries of eastern Europe through which their supply lines would run.

Thus, so it seems to me, the policy of unconditional surrender provided the political justification for Soviet military power to establish itself deep in Europe... and to remain.

This gave Stalin his opportunity and he proceeded to clinch it during his conferences with the President and the Prime Minister at Teheren and Yalta. If we look at the records of these conferences, we see that the wartime unity and harmony was more apparent than real and that even this appearance was preserved only because the Western leaders - and especially Roosevelt - made substantial concessions to maintain it....concessions that we're paying for today.

The fact that emerges most strongly from the wartime records is the relentless persistance of Russian policy. When Molotov went to Berlin in November, 1940, he demanded from Hitler very much the same things that Stalin demanded from Roosevelt and Churchill at Yalta in February 1945. The only different was that Stalin secured from the American and British leaders what the Germans had refused to give him.... a controlling interest in the Balkans and Eastern Europe. Throughout all these discussions - whether he was dealing with the Germans, or with the Anglo-Saxon Powers - Stalin kept his post-war political objectives steadily in view. His strategy and diplomacy were carefully co-ordinated for the purpose of enhancing Russia's imperial power.

Let me take one instance. On December 4th, 1941, when the Germans were already in the Western suburbs of Moscow, Stalin gave a lavish dinner at the Kremlin. The guest of honour was the Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski. At the height of the party, when Sikorski believed he had found some mellowness in the Marshal, Stalin turned to him and said: "And now we will talk about the post-war frontier between Poland and Russia." That was said, when the German army was fighting in Moscow and when the Red Army had suffered what seemed to be a crushing defeat.... Yet Stalin was already thinking - and bargaining - about his post-war frontiers and his post-war ambitions.

At every stage Stalin was bargaining, for he is - above all else - a realist with a profound respect for power and no regard for sentiment. However, jovial he may have been over the dinner table, he was always the horse-trader when he came to the conference table. There the only fact that really counted with him was power. To him an international conference was not an occasion for the negotiation of a reasonable settlement that is fair and acceptable to all. It is merely an opportunity for acknowledging or recognising situations which have already been created by the exercise of power, and for hard bargaining about the detailed terms. Concessions made as gestures of good-will during the war were almost invariably interpreted by Stalin and Molotov as evidence of weakness and served only to encourage them to drive a harder bargain.

At Teheran and Yalta Stalin started with a great advantage, for President Roosevelt was prepared to go to almost any lengths in order to win Stalin's friendship and Russia's co-operation in the maintenance of peace. Even more important, Roosevelt was supremely confident in his ability to 'handle' Stalin. As early as March, 1942, in a personal cable to the Prime Minister, the President said: "I know you will not mind my being brutally frank when I tell you that I think I can handle

Stalin personally better than either your Foreign Office or my State Department. Stalin," said Roosevelt, "hates the guts of all your top people. He thinks he likes me better and I hope he will continue to do so." At this time, and until some weeks after Yalta, Rossevelt was convinced that Stalin had no aggressive intentions, no imperialistic ambitiens. Discussing this question with William Bullitt, a former American ambassador in Moscow, the President said: "I have just a hunch that Stalin doesn't want anything but security for his country, and I think that if I give him everything I possibly can and ask nothing in return, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work for a world of democracy and peace." How wrong that judgement was we now know.... and Roosevelt himself knew before his death. But by then the damage had been done....and it had been caused not merely by Roosevelt's trust in Stalin, but also by his distrust of Churchill.

This is one of the strange - indeed almost incredible - facts that emerge from the records of the wartime conferences. Roosevelt believed - and frequently said - that the real threat to post-war peace would not come from Russia, but from the imperialistic policies of the old colonial powers and especially Britain. When Edward Stettinius became Secretary of State, the President warned him to be wary of Churchill and said, "Remember, Ed, the British will take land anywhere in the world, even if it is only rock or a sandbar." This view coloured Roosevelt's whole outlook and led him on one occasion to say to the Prime Minister, "Winston, you have 400 years of acquisitive instinct in your blood and you just don't understand how a country might not want to acquire land somewhere if they can get it."

At the time few people realised how gravely this obsession about the evils of colonialism influenced Roosevelt's policy. But Churchill was only too well aware of this and when he declared publicly: "I have not become the King's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire"... his words were directed at his great friend - the President.

The unhappy result of this Anglo-American suspicion was that when the President and the Prime Minister went to Teheran and Yalta there was no common policy agreed upon beforehand. Roosevelt deliberately kept a free hand and at his first meeting - a private one - with Stalin he made it clear that he had ideas about the conduct of the war and the structure of the peace that did not entirely square with those of Churchill. Stalin was quick to sense and exploit this personal rivalry and he won the President half way to his side immediately by asking him to take the chair for all sessions. Because he was in the chair, Roosevelt saw himself as the mediator whose task it was to reconcile the conflicting views of the Russians and the British. This had unfortunate consequences, for it meant that what was essentially the Anglo-American case was too often presented by the British alone. This provided Stalin with an opportunity which he did not miss.

I am told by those who were present at the first session in Teheran that Stalin was surprised and delighted to find that his allies were in conflict about their military plans for 1944. And the immediate result was that western strategy was virtually settled by the Russians. The issue - as put by Roosevelt - was whether the Western Powers should stake everything on an early invasion of France, or should first exploit their opportunities in Italy and the eastern Mediterranean as a further prelude to the cross-Channel attack. Stalin replied, in effect, that what he wanted was the invasion of France from the west and the south, and the sooner the better. He did not want any major operations by the western Allies in the Balkan Peninsula, for this, he said, was 'far from the heart of Germany'. The Russian view prevailed, and thus Stalin ensured that Anglo-American military power would be employed to hasten the defeat of Germany without impinging upon Russia's political objectives in south-eastern Europe.

Two years before Teheran - in December 1941, when the Germans were on the outskirts of Moscow - Stalin had demanded that the Western Allies must recognise the Russian frontiers as they had been when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. This demand was rejected by the President

and the Prime Minister, since it would have meant giving Russia the territories she had acquired as a result of her non-aggression pact with Hitler - namely the little Baltic states, Eastern Poland and Norther Rumania. After this rebuff Stalin changed his tactics.

He did not press these demands again until the strategic situation was so strongly in his favour that he could enforce his claim whether the Western Allies liked it or not. At Teheran, when Churchill raised the matter one evening at dinner, Stalin replied, "There is no need to speak now about Soviet desires, but when the time comes we will speak."

That time came at Yalta in February 1945, and by then Stalin's military position was overwhelmingly strong. At the end of 1944 in order to launch his great counter-offensive against the Western Allies in the Ardennes Hitler had taken the risk of stripping the Eastern front. By doing this, he was able to drive the Americans back almost to the Meuse, but at the same time he gave the Red Army the chance to break through the weakened German line in Poland and to advance from the Vistula to the Oder on the eve of Yalta.

Now the timing of this conference was most significant. On the day before the Germans attacked in the Ardennes, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons: "It has been impossible to arrange any meeting of the three great powers." A week later when Hitler's armies were driving for the Meuse, apparently unchecked, Stalin sent word to Washington that he would meet the President and the Prime Minister at Yalta in the New Year. Even Stalin can hardly have expected that the turn of events would swing the balance of power so quickly or so far in his favour.

But in fact, when the Yalta Conference began, early in February, the Russians were within forty-five miles of Berlin, and the Western Allies were little nearer the German capital than they had been in September 1944, or for that matter, in September 1939. The occasion had now come for Stalin to 'speak about Soviet desires'. And how opportune it was, for the Yalta Conference opened on the morrow of a severe Anglo-American reverse, at the moment of a great Russian victory, and at a time of acute discord between the Western Allies. The main source of that discord was the open and official American criticism of British policy in the Balkans, and particularly in Greece, where Mr. Churchill had intervened to forestall the Greek communists.

On their way to the Crimea the President, the Prime Minister, and the Combined Chiefs of Staff had a brief meeting at Malta, and there the British were dismayed to find that their American colleagues were less suspicious of Russia's post-war intentions than they were of Britain's. Once again the Presiden t declined to agree in advance upon a common policy. He was still anxious to avoid giving the Russians any cause to think they were dealing with an Anglo-American alliance. This, I feel, is the key to the understanding of Yalta.

At this conference the President at two major objectives so far as Stalin was concerned: to bring Russia into the United Nations and into the war against Japan. He was prepared to pay a high price for Soviet co-operation, and the price he paid was high - especially in the Far East. I want to look closely at this bargain that was made about Russia's entry into the war against Japan, because it is an excellent example of Stalin's technique, and it is a reminder of the importance of Anglo-American unity. Take this last point first. These discussions at Yalta were conducted on a strictly Russo-American basis by Stalin and Roosevelt. The Prime Minister did not take part, for the Americans had always insisted that the Pacific war was their affair. When Mr. Churchill found what had been agreed, he was, I understanding gravely disturbed - and well he might have been, for this is what had happened.

In October 1943, when Stalin had first offered to join in the war against Japan, he had made no conditions. At Teheran, a month later, Stalin had repeated this assurance again with no conditions. But then Mr. Roosevelt had spontaneously offered to restore to Russia

the rights the Czars had enjoyed in the Manchurian port of Dairen. This gensture encouraged Stalin to impose a price, and late in 1944 - when we hardly needed Russian help against Japan - he announced that certain political demands would have to be met before Russia could enter the Japanese war.

At Yalta Stalin made these demands known and they meant in effect that the Soviet Union would have a free hand in Outer Mongolia and Manchuria, and thus would become the political heir to Japan in North China and Korea. President Roosevelt accepted these demands even though they were made at the expense of his ally, China, and without her knowledge or consent.

That was serious enough, but the consequences of this bargain extended well beyond the Far East, for it involved the sacrifice of those very principles that the President had always striven to uphold. By this bargain Mr. Roosevelt undermined his own moral authority in relation to Stalin. So far he had always refused to make any post-war territorial commitments or to recognise any spheres of influence. But now, having agreed to the infringement of China's sovereignty - without her consent - how could he defend the sovereignty of Poland? Having abandoned his principles in Asia, he could not expect to be allowed to apply them in Europe, not against a realist like Stalin.

At Yalta Stalin refused even to discuss the fate of the little Baltic States; he enforced his demand for Eastern Poland; and he insisted on annexing Northern Rumania, and thus got control of the mouth of the Danube. By securing these territories - that Roosevelt and Churchill had once denied him - Stalin secured a clear road into Eastern Europe.

The negotiations which brought about this result lasted more than a week, but the full drama of Yalta is lost if we study this conference subject by subject, as a list of items on an agenda. It must be examined chronologically - hour by hour - for then the discussions are revealed for what they were, a series of moves in a game of diplomatic chess. And what emerges from this is the remarkable persistence of the Russians. In the end, Stalin gave way on those questions that did not require him to make any material sacrifice or surrender. But on all issues where the direct, physical interests of Russia were at stake he was most adamant and demanding. For instance, he eventually agreed that France should take part in the occupation of Germany, but, when it came to the matter of reparations, he fought to the end for the inclusion in the protocol of a precise and substantial figure defining Russia's share. Although he refused to modify his political or territorial claims on Poland, Stalin glibly signed the President's 'Declaration on Liberated Europe', thus pledging the Soviet Union to uphold the independence of small nations. By signing this he surrendered nothing, for he could break it whenever he wanted - and he did. Before the President and the Prime Minister could even report to their legislatures about Yalta, Mr. Vishinsky had arrived in Rumania to demand the dismissal of the all-party government and to secure the appointment of the Rumanian communist leader as Prime Minister.

Thus within a month of Yalta the 'Declaration on Liberated Europe' had become another 'scrap of paper' and Stalin had set up the first of the satellite puppet governments.

This open breach of the Yalta agreement was soon followed by others - almost as flagrant. By the start of April 1945 relations between Washington and Moscow were decidedly strained. Roosevelt was upbraiding Stalin over Soviet policy in Rumania and Poland. Stalin, in turn, was accusing the Western Allies of negotiating a separate peace. This charge was particularly galling to the President, and, on April 4, he said in a cable to Stalin: "Frankly I cannot avoid a feeling of bitter resentment toward your informers whoever they are for such vile misrepresentations of my actions or those of my trusted subordinates."

By this time General Eisenhower's armies were well across the Rhine, but the Russians were held up on the Oder. Accordingly, Mr. Churchill proposed that Eisenhower should drive hard for Berlin and

secure a bargaining position from which to insist that the Soviet Union must honour the promises she had made. Now there was no agreement, military of political, to prevent Eisenhower going to Berlin, but his main concern was not the German capital: it was the so-called Southern Redoubt, for the Americans feared that Hitler and the S.S. might make a prolonged stand in the Bavarian Alps.

This view was strongly challenged by Mr. Churchill, But Eisenhower was supported by his own Chiefs of Staff. Indeed, cabling to London, General Marshall said: "The single objective should be quick and complete victory.... Such psychological and political advantages as would result from the possible capture of Berlin ahead of the Russians should not over-ride the imperative military consideration which, in our opinion, is the destruction of the German Armed Forces."

This policy triumphed and the Americans were halted on the Elbe while the Russians took Berlin. They were also stopped on the frontier of Czechoslovakia, because Stalin objected when Eisenhower proposed to march into Prague. Thus, the three great capitals of Central Europe - Berlin, Prague and Vienna - were all liberated from Nazi rule by the Red Army, and Communist Russia gained both position and prestige which Stalin soon turned to his own advantage - especially in Czechoslovakia. But the real test of the balance of power in post-war Europe arose over Poland and it was decided within a few weeks of Germany's collapse. In July 1945, when the Allied leaders met at Potsdam, the Prime Minister and President Truman were confronted with a double fait accompli. At Yalta Stalin had agreed to the reorganisation of the provisional Polish Government 'on a more democratic basis'.

Before Potsdam, the Russians arrested, on charges of espionage, sixteen prominent Polish democrats who had been promised safe conduct to Moscow for consultation. At Yalta Stalin had agreed that the demarcation of Poland's western frontier should be settled at the peace conference. Before Potsdam, he authorised the Poles to take over the administration of eastern Germany as far as the line of the Oder and the Neisse. And both these pre-emptive moves were carried through without any reference to London or Washington. One final illustration: during the Potsdam Conference, so the story goes, Mr. Churchill reported a protest from the Vatican about the treatment of the Catholic Church in Poland. Stalin listened while the protest was translated and then said: "How many divisions has the Pope got?" With that question Stalin underlined the moral of the situation the war had produced, which surely was that when the balance of power is destroyed, it is force not justice that prevails.

And now to sum up: it seems to me that the two most serious miscalculations of the second world war both concerned the Soviet Union: Hitler's miscalculation of Russia's military strength, and Roosevelt's miscalculation of Russia's political ambition. These two errors of judgement gave Stalin the opportunity of establishing the Soviet Union as the dominant power in Europe, and he was able to clinch that opportunity because he succeeded in defeating both his enemies and his friends.

Today we have good reason to regret President Roosevelt's misjudgement of Stalin, and to regret the opportunities which America's military leaders sacrificed by their refusal to take account of political factors in determining strategy. The Americans regret this themselves. At the same time we have good reason to be thankful that Franklin Roosevelt led the American people out of isolation and involved the New World - as Mr. Churchill has said - 'inexorably and irrevocably in the fortunes of the Old'. In the process some grave mistakes were made, but this was inevitable. The Americans had to find out for themselves that to strive for victory alone is not enough, and that the balance of power must be the basis of peace. They had to learn from their own experience the difficulty of dealing with the Russians. If they had not done this, President Truman could hardly have commanded such wide public support at home for Marshall Aid, for the North Atlantic Treaty, and for American leadership in the United Nations.

Finally, if the Americans have learned from their wartime experience, so can we. The Anglo-American Alliance is the very foundation of our policy, but within this alliance there must be a genuine unity - not a unity brought by Britain always having to give way. In our dealings with the Soviet Union there must be a truly common policy, as there was not at Teheran and Yalta. In the making of that policy, I believe that Britain has every right to speak as an equal partner. If this view is not readily accepted in the United States, if the Americans are still suspicious of British policy - in Persia and Egypt for instance - then we should not hesitate to point out that on the major wartime issues of diplomacy and grand strategy, the better part of foresight and wisdom was on this side of the Atlantic.

Arriving N.Y.
March 26

March 4, 1952

Dear Chester Wilmot:

I have finished about half your book. It is a magnificent achievement and every time I turn a page I am conscious of the incredible amount of careful research that has gone into it. I confess to a longing to argue with you about the so-called Battle of the Bulge, and particularly about your last chapter. I think I am fairly familiar with the literature that has emerged from the late war, and I am persuaded that you have done odds away the best job.

I no longer have anything to do with either radio or television programs on this network except the ones I do myself. However, I am informing our program people of your arrival and hope something will result. I ought to tell you that neither radio nor television in this country treat with books in as serious or extensive a fashion as does the BBC.

I would of course be delighted to have you sit in on one or two of my own television shows, and when you arrive we can see what can be done to further the sales of the book. I have already discussed it with Basil Thornton and with Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times. Please give me a shout when you arrive.

Sincerely yours,

E.R.Murrow

Mr. Chester Wilmot
Collins Publishers
14 St. James's Place
London, S.W.1, England

bc: Mr. Chester
Mr. Mickelson

elephone: Regent 5977

Telegrams: Herakles, Piccy, London

Collins · Publishers

14 · ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON, S·W·1

28th February, 1952.

Dear Ed Murrow,

I understand that our mutual friend, R.T. Clark, recently sent you a copy of my book The Struggle for Europe which was published here on January 21st and is being brought out in the States by Harpers on March 28th. I do hope that by now you will have had a chance to read it and will have seen some of the reviews from this country. Although I say it as shouldn't, the book has been given a remarkable reception by critics and reviewers here, from Atlee down, and sales to-day are more than 85,000. (sic)

I am coming to New York for the launching of the American edition and I am wondering if I might do something for C.B.S. either in radio or on T.V. I expect to be on your side of the Atlantic until April 20th at least and could work to your timetable while there. Unfortunately I cannot arrive in New York until March 26th, for I am doing a T.V. programme here about the book on March 24th.

I have done a good deal of work for the B.B.C.'s T.V. service during the past three years and I hope that while I am in New York I shall have a chance of seeing how your programmes are presented. I am most interested in your own programme and I would be grateful if I could follow one or two of these through from planning to production. In any case I am looking forward to the opportunity of talking to you for we have only met once, and then briefly, in 1944.

As I am now trying to plan out my time in the U.S. in detail I should be glad if you could let me know fairly soon how you react to these proposals. I understand that Cass Canfield of Harpers will also be approaching you and, if it is more convenient, you can send your reply to me through him.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Chester Wilmot. Wilmot

P.S. Pls you will have seen it, I enclose a copy of Allen's article in the National Review. Ches.

BOOKS NEW AND OLD

TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR *

By The Right Hon. C. R. ATTLEE, O.M., C.H., M.P.

IN *The Struggle for Europe* Mr. Chester Wilmot has made a contribution of first-class importance to the history of the Second World War. This alone would entitle the book to receive the careful attention of all serious students of public affairs.

But he has done more than this. He has posed two major questions of strategy, the one political and the other military. The actual decisions which he reviews were momentous, not only for winning the war, but for deciding what kind of a world would emerge when peace returned. The book is well written and is an admirable description of the contest: it is also well supplied with maps. We have already Mr. Churchill's great work and General Eisenhower's *Crusade in Europe*. We have the despatches of Lord Montgomery and Lord Alexander and many other books on the War. But here we have the struggle viewed from both sides. Mr. Wilmot has had access to a mass of information derived from documents and from personal testimony on what was happening " on the other side of the hill." This gives the book unique value.

There is, of course, always the danger, when information of this kind becomes available, of jobbing backwards and of passing judgment on statesmen and generals on the basis of this knowledge and not of the facts as known to the actors in the drama. Mr. Wilmot has not fallen into this error. The possession of this information, on the other hand, is of the greatest value in enabling us to appreciate the risks taken in particular operations. To give an example: when it was decided to land in Normandy, I always had the fear that we might be held at the beaches or bogged down in some narrow perimeter. This was a natural apprehension by one who had served in Gallipoli. It might well have happened again. Mr. Wilmot shows from German sources how completely the Germans were deceived by our cover plan. It was weeks before they realized that Normandy, not the Pas de Calais, was the venue for the major invasion of Europe. Powerful forces were retained in the North when they might have turned the scale in Normandy. Our air interdiction was a great factor in the success of the operation, but German failure to appreciate the situation was of even greater importance.

Mr. Wilmot's narrative is eminently readable and contains passages which are intensely dramatic. I liked particularly his description of the tense hours during which weather reports kept coming in prior to General Eisenhower's brave decision to go ahead with the invasion of France. Again the episode of the landing of the paratroops in Normandy is described by one who was, as a war correspondent, actually present. These are high-lights: but the author is no less successful in his description of other events. Throughout we have the picture of what was happening on the German side. We see Hitler, disregarding the advice of his generals, bringing off dramatic successes in the early stages of the War, and we see how those successes enabled him to take the control of military operations out of the

* *The Struggle for Europe.* By Chester Wilmot. Collins. 25*s*.

hands of his skilled advisers and indeed, in the later stages, actually to interfere in the details of operations in the field. Such was his prestige that experienced soldiers had to do things which all their training taught them were wrong. In the end we see the " inspired corporal " leaving himself without adequate forces at the crucial points through his wide dispersion of forces and his fanatical refusal to give ground anywhere. Throughout one sees the interplay of military and political considerations. The criticism of the Germans in the First World War was that the military were given a free hand while the politicians lost all control over events. In the Second World War the reverse happened. It was indeed fortunate for the Allies that this was so, for had there been proper co-operation between the military and the political elements the Germans would have had a big advantage.

For the book brings out very clearly the difficulties that beset allies in war. Nothing is harder than to get concerted action between allies whose estimates of the importance of political objectives differ, whose strategic traditions vary and whose national susceptibilities have to be met. This brings me to the first of the two major questions which are discussed in this book. What was the correct political strategy for the Allies? From the point of view of the Russians, the one immediate aim was to beat off the attack on their own country and to get as much of the weight as possible taken off them by the Western Powers. Discussion of further objectives would come later. President Roosevelt had seen from the first the danger to America of German hegemony in Europe, and he did his utmost to prepare his countrymen for entry into the War: but the decisive factor was the attack on Pearl Harbour.

It is to the great credit of the American leaders, civil and military, that despite this they recognized that the decisive arena was Europe. This was the vital decision taken at the Arcadia Conference. While the Japanese had to be held in the East, the first major blow must be struck in the West. I recall General Marshall coming over to expound his plans for an American attack on Europe in 1942. I remember how we welcomed this decision, though we knew that the expedition could not possibly be staged so soon. At that time the Americans failed to appreciate the immense amount of work required before such an operation could be undertaken with any hope of success. It was unfortunate that the Russians, who had no understanding of what an amphibious operation on a large scale entailed, were led to expect an early opening of a Second Front. This misconception led to much friction with our Allies. It led also to an unwillingness on the part of the Americans to undertake operations such as, for instance, those in the Mediterranean, which seemed to them irrelevant and a diversion of forces from the main objective.

In fact, quite apart from the question as to whether a direct attack on the West or an indirect attack on what Mr. Churchill called the " soft underbelly of the Axis " was the right strategy, the Mediterranean offered the only opportunity for effective action by land forces at this stage of the War. I think that the President had a truer appreciation of the importance of the Mediterranean than had his service advisers, for I remember, when I discussed Allied strategy with him two months before Pearl Harbour, he pointed to Algiers on the map and said, " That is where I want to see American troops." In the event American forces did land in North Africa, the very real menace to the Middle East was removed by El

Alamein, and Africa was cleansed of Fascists. The question then arose: "What next?" It took much persuasion to convince the Americans that it was right to continue the operation so as to knock the Duce out of the War. They were reluctant to divert forces, and especially transport, from the main theatre—the West. Mr. Wilmot shows clearly that here was a clash of opinion in the field of political as well as military strategy. Our traditional policy as a naval Power with only small land forces has been to make full use of the mobility bestowed by sea power. We remember how the Peninsular War sapped Napoleon's strength. We tend to favour knocking out the props before assaulting the main building. The opposing school of thought believes in attacking the enemy where he is strongest. Here, then, was a revival of the old controversy between Westerners and Easterners of the First World War.

I have always believed that Mr. Churchill was right in his strategic appreciation which found expression in the Dardanelles campaign, and I still think that the slogging tactics of Haig on the Western Front were wrong. But quite apart from military considerations there were sound political reasons for pressing the attack on Italy. Italy was the pathway to Central Europe. We supported Russia wholeheartedly in her resistance to Hitler, but we were under no illusions as to possible developments after the War. Russia might be content with a settlement that rid her of the fear of an attack from the West —always an obsession with the Soviet leaders—or she might pursue a policy in Eastern Europe which would be in tune with the ideological imperialism of the Communists and the age-long ambitions of Russia. It would make a great deal of difference to Europe if the Western Slavs owed their deliverance to the democratic Powers and not to the totalitarians. One reason for the Americans opposing the exploitation of the victories in Italy was a failure to understand the importance of political strategy. They insisted on withdrawing resources from General Alexander in order to mount the invasion of Southern France. This was designed as a subsidiary operation to help the main attack on Germany, but it was an area of minor strategic importance, for success in the North would have sufficed to force a withdrawal in the South. The failure to press on with the attack from Italy left the deliverance of Central and South-Eastern Europe to the Russians. The same mistake was made later when American forces were halted and Czechoslovakia was not freed by the forces of democracy.

The other question which this book poses is whether General Eisenhower or General Montgomery was right in the plans for the exploitation of the victory in Normandy. Mr. Wilmot brings out very well the influences at work. Most important was the general American conception of strategy, which involved the deploying of the strongest possible forces on the whole front in order to smash the enemy all along the line. He shows how this is a natural result of the American habit of mind. The alternative is to bring to bear the greatest possible strength at one point and to smash the enemy there, with the result that his forces on the rest of the front are forced to give way. The German attack through the Ardennes in 1940 is a classical example of the second method; so also, on a smaller scale, is the Battle of El Alamein.

But wars are not fought on principles of cold logic. The actors are human beings, and national and personal factors come into play. Montgomery's plan would have meant that the decisive blow would have been delivered by forces under a British general, while the

Americans would have supplied the greater number of troops. To have given General Patton a secondary rôle would have been difficult. The American Administration would have been criticized at home and, with an Election in the offing, this could not be disregarded. There was also the element of personal relationships. Montgomery had not the same sure touch in dealing with people of various nationalities as had Alexander and Eisenhower. He did not always realize the effect of his somewhat brusque methods. He became unpopular with the American Generals. It was unfortunate that this friction made some American Generals unwilling to serve under Montgomery, although he himself had offered to serve under Bradley, if his plan were accepted.

Mr. Wilmot shows how even General Eisenhower's plans were upset by the determination of General Patton to push on with his advance despite the directions given him. It is interesting to see, as the author points out, how the American custom of giving a very free hand even to subordinate commanders contrasted with the British practice. The Americans found it difficult to understand the control kept over major strategy by the Chiefs of Staff and the British Cabinet. Mr. Wilmot states very fairly the arguments for both of these plans, but makes out a good case for believing that if Montgomery's plan had been adopted the War might well have been shortened and the political position in Europe during the post-war period much improved. It is perhaps inevitable that, as a member of the war-time Government, I should agree with his view.

Mr. Wilmot also shows how much Stalin gained at Yalta by the mistaken estimate of Russian reactions formed by President Roosevelt. The President seems to have thought that Britain was, and that Russia was not, an imperialist Power. He failed to understand that the word "gratitude" does not find a place in the Communist vocabulary. In the East and the West he made unnecessary concessions to the Russians for which we are all paying to-day. In the event these concessions were given for nothing, for Russian help was not needed to defeat Japan, and in fact the Russians have profited in the Far East from victories won by the forces of democracy. They have reaped where they did not sow.

In this book full tribute is paid to the splendid services to the cause of freedom by our American Allies. I do not think that they will resent a frank discussion of points of political and military strategy on which the Allies, so united in purpose, took different views.

C. R. ATTLEE

Wilson

Aluminum Company of America
425 Sixth Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

December 21, 1953

pn

Dear Ed:

I appreciate very much the advice contained in your note of December 18th that you are sending me your record album, "This I Believe". I am looking forward to receiving this and know that it will be most worthwhile.

Knowing that you are on your way to Korea, I realize this letter will not reach you before Christmas, but I want you to know that I will be thinking of you and yours on that day and hoping that all goes well with you. While your Christmas can hardly be a merry one, I am sure that it will be a most worthwhile one.

Sincerely,

Chief

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Wilson, Charles E.

September 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to participate in the Orientation Conference arranged for the period October 29 to November 6.

I wish that I might accept, for it sounds most interesting and is something I would like very much to do. Unfortunately, the pressure of my broadcasting schedule this season makes it impossible for me to engage in any extra-curricular activities whatsoever. I am sorry and certainly hope that there may some time be another such occasion when I shall be able to participate.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles E. Wilson
Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

ERM:ml

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

KC.
Regrets.
E.R.M.

SEP 3 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Department of Defense will conduct an Orientation Conference for civilian leaders from selected fields of endeavor during the period 29 October to 6 November 1953.

The purpose of this Conference is to acquaint the group with the status and problems of the Defense Program, and to invite the views of Conference members on these subjects.

The Conference will open with a reception at the Mayflower Hotel on Thursday evening, October 29th, and will reconvene the following morning at the Pentagon where discussions will be conducted by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and their Chiefs of Staff. Friday afternoon, the group will leave for Quantico Marine Base, Virginia, for a demonstration of amphibious landing operations. On Saturday afternoon, the participants will be flown by military aircraft to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, to witness a demonstration of tactical and strategic flight operations. From there the conferees will proceed to Fort Benning, Georgia, for a demonstration of the Army's infantry fire-power and airborne operations; and finally to the U. S. Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia, to engage in seapower task force operations. The Conference will close on the morning of Friday, 6 November, when members will be returned to Washington.

A brief summary of the program and other general information is enclosed.

I cordially invite you to participate in this Conference, which I feel sure will provide a broader understanding of the military establishment and its place in world events so that the leadership for which you have distinguished yourself may be of even greater benefit to your community and to your country.

Sincerely yours,

C. E. Wilson

Enclosures.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Analyst
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Office of Public Information
Joint Civilian Orientation Conference
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You are asked to reply to the Secretary's invitation promptly. I am sure you will understand the reasons for this request. The Conference will accommodate only about sixty-five to seventy members, and considering the widespread interest which has been expressed in these meetings, it would be extremely helpful to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

For your advance information the Mayflower will be the headquarters hotel for the time that members are in Washington. The Conference Director will make a reservation for you at your request, and for this purpose a return request is attached for the use of those who accept the Secretary's invitation.

This office will also arrange military transportation between the Pentagon and principal points in Washington. Detailed information on arrangements will be furnished guests as they register at the Open House, Mayflower Hotel, Thursday evening, 29 October 1953 at 5:30 o'clock.

Sincerely yours,

W. Donn Hayes

W. DONN HAYES, JR.
Colonel, USAF
Conference Director

Enclosures

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Joint Civilian Orientation Conference
Washington, D. C.

31 August 1953

JCOC #17 SCHEDULE

30 October to 6 November 1953

WASHINGTON PHASE

Thursday (evening) 29 October	Open House - Mayflower Hotel 5:30 - 7:30 P.M.
Friday 30 October	Conferences in the Pentagon Official Luncheon, Secretary of Defense

FIELD PHASE

	Depart	Arrive
Friday 30 October	4:15 P.M. Lv Pentagon (by bus)	5:00 P.M. Marine Corps Schools Quantico, Virginia
Saturday 31 October	2:00 P.M. Quantico Marine Base	6:00 P.M. (CST) Eglin Air Force Base Florida
Monday 2 November	4:00 P.M. (CST) Eglin Air Force Base Florida	6:00 P.M. Fort Benning, Georgia
Wednesday 4 November	6:00 P.M. Fort Benning, Georgia	10:30 P.M. Norfolk, Virginia
Friday 6 November	9:00 A.M. Norfolk, Virginia	10:30 A.M. Washington National Airport

(NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, times shown throughout are Eastern Standard Time.)

W. DOWN HAYES, JR.
Colonel, USAF
Conference Director

Colonel W. Donn Hayes, Jr., USAF
Joint Civilian Orientation Conference
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

I have accepted the Secretary's invitation and (will) (will not) attend the Open House Thursday Evening, October 29, 1953 at the Mayflower Hotel. Please reserve space for me at the Mayflower as follows:

SINGLE_____ DOUBLE_____

I plan to arrive about _____P. M. on _____.

I do not require space at the Mayflower, and while in Washington, my address will be:

Signed:_____

(If invitation is accepted, please be sure to return this slip, filled in as indicated.)

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

In preparation for a Joint Civilian Orientation Conference, certain biographical information is required on each member. In this connection, please complete this form and return it at your earliest convenience so that our files can be made current and accurate.

FULL NAME AND TITLE:

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

PLACE OF BIRTH:

DAY, MONTH, & YEAR OF BIRTH:

BACKGROUND:
Business or Professional Affiliations, etc.:

Schools and Degrees:

Clubs, Organizations, etc.:

REMARKS:

_____
(Signature)

Wilson, Eleanor D.

Eleanor D. Wilson
455 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Jan 11-'53

Dear Ed—

A few letters to add to what must be thousands of seversals by now! I want to add mine, nevertheless — because the See It Now Korean production is by far the greatest use of TV I have seen so far. It moved me especially because of my memories of the Italian campaign — W. War II You recorded all the things that touched me most about those experiences. Apparently they don't vary — How much longer before men catch on to the fact that nothing is gained by war — But I mustn't elaborate — it is sufficiently

good to know that fame hasn't changed our mutual sensitivities.

Do you ever have a free appointment. There is a professional problem related to CBS that I would very much like your advice about. I hardly believe that you ever have an extra moment, but maybe we could synchronize elevator rides — I'll be working for your organization all day Tuesday — a little matter about Orson on the Suspense program —

I'd like to see you again — if only to shake your hand & say sincerest congratulations —

Your old friend
Siddy.

P.S. This I Believe sits on my bedside table & brings me much comfort at the end of these troubled days —

Wilson, Mrs W. R.

Sent Bio

September 21, 1953

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

In Mr. Murrow's absence abroad I am taking the liberty of replying to your letter of August 31.

I am sorry to have to tell you that when he left the office, Mr. Murrow instructed me to decline any and all writing invitations received during his absence since the pressure of his broadcasting schedule next season will make it impossible for him to undertake any extra-curricular activities. I have, however, asked the Biographical Department to send you some material on Mr. Murrow's background which may be of some help to you.

I shall of course tell him of your letter when he returns. I know he will regret his inability to write the statement.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell,
Assistant

Mrs. Waldine Riner Wilson
Pleasureville, Kentucky

Pleasureville, Ky.
August 31, 1953

Mr. Edward R Murrow
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have at various times in the past communicated with the members of your staff to secure certain publications such as your recent book, copies of radio addresses etc. At this time I am asking for something a little more personal if you have the time to provide the material I need.

I have been asked to address the local chapter of the Woman's Club, and while the suggestion has been made that a book review or a biography would be most acceptable, the final choice was left to me. I would like very much to combine the two subjects, giving a biography of "Ed Murrow" and use selected statements from the book. I realize that the text does not readily lend itself to review in the accepted sense, however, it is the biography which I wish to emphasize.

The foreword in the book is helpful but I want something more personal and informational. Of course I want the statistical information, particularly where you were born, where you spent your childhood, what started you on a journalistic career etc.

I want to know most of all, your thoughts and feelings during the period of your broadcasts from London. You are naturally aware of the impact your book has made on the public, but I doubt that you are aware of the impact of those broadcasts on Americans such as myself, who actually grew to feel that the calm and confident voice that nightly announced "THIS IS LONDON" was sufficient assurance that Britain would survive. There was never any doubt in my mind that you felt yourself one with the British people in their hour of danger, that you shared any danger, sorrow, or victory as a fellow human being and never as an "on-looker". It was perhaps that achievement of selflessness which enabled you to give your listening audience such assurance that final victory was certain. There wasn't much tangible evidence of victory in those dark days. It had to be of the spirit----and for my part, the vibrance of sincerity in your voice and the "determination to follow the truth" in your broadcasts was the straw that I clung to.

I have felt that your experiences during that time made a greater contribution to the summation of your "beliefs" than possibly any other period. I may be in error about that but I am sure they were meaningful.

Your book has been a worthwhile contribution to society. But I think that aside from the book, you have accomplished one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken. You have made people THINK. It takes a lot of soul-searching to define what you believe. And having defined it----we can do no less than try to live up to it. If we are completely honest with ourselves we must admit that we are less likely to apply a nebulous belief than one which we have recorded. The fact that one of these statements is so difficult to compose is adequate proof that we are mentally lazy. In maturity I now know what my Father meant when he said "Always thank Heaven for a "Why?" child. With a four year old grand-daughter I often beseech Heaven for all of the answers, but I am grateful for her questioning mind.

I feel that your book and a statement from you will provide a meaningful message. If you have the time to prepare it I will certainly appreciate it. I would like to have the material by the latter part of October. I do not mean to imply that it must be so lengthy, but simply that I will be glad to have anything which you care to submit within that time.

Very truly yours,

Waldine Wilson

Mrs. Waldine Riner Wilson
Pleasureville, Ky.

Winchell, Walter

November 25, 1952

Dear Walter:

I send you both thanks and regrets. Thanks for the check for the Correspondents' Fund and regrets that I can't see your show on Sundays.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Winchell
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

dm

Winchell, Walter

February 19, 1953

Dear Walter:

Thanks for letting me see the note from John Lester. You are generous as usual.

The other day I first saw the rating for my television show in your column. That's the first time that sort of thing has happened to me, and when do we lunch or dine.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Winchell
444 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Witmer, Charles

September 29, 1953

Dear Charlie:

I am afraid I have been a little tardy about answering my personal mail these past few months, but I have been doing a lot of travelling and that at least is a part of my excuse.

It was certainly good to hear from you and learn that you are doing so well. We certainly did have a lot of fun in the old days and there are moments when I wish we could return to them.

It's very nice of you to suggest that I might speak in Charlotte sometime, but unfortunately my broadcasting schedule this season is so heavy that I have had to decide not to undertake anything outside of that. However, if I do get to Charlotte, I shall certainly call you.

With all best wishes and regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles N. Witmer
Secretary & Treasurer
Ross & Witmer, Inc.
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

ERM:ml

Witmer, Charles N.

September 28, 1953

Dear Charlie:

I am afraid I have been a little tardy about answering my personal mail these past few months, but I have been doing a lot and that at least is a part of my excuse.

It was certainly good to hear from you and learn that you are doing so well. We certainly did have a lot of fun in the old days and there are moments when I wish we could return to them.

It's very nice of you to suggest that I might speak in Charlotte sometime, but unfortunately my broadcasting schedule this season is so heavy that I have had to decide not to undertake anything outside of that. However, if I do get to Charlotte, I shall certainly call you.

With all best wishes and regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles N. Witmer
Secretary & Treasurer
Ross & Witmer, Inc.
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

ERM:mi

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N.C.

CHAS. N. WITMER
SECRETARY & TREASURER

March 16, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have been hearing you and reading about you for years and years and on the few occasions that I have been in New York City I have called your office only to find that you were out of town.

As we get older we certainly like to reminisce and we particularly like to say that we know such outstanding Americans as you are. I can remember with a lot of pleasure our first meeting at Stanford University, at which time you were elected President of the National Students Federation of America, and then the gathering the year following at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. I can also remember when you were making that $25.00 a week which was the same that I was making with Carrier Corporation, and when you and I have quite a lot of fun at your apartmant at the Barbizon.

Ed, I just wanted to let you know that I am living in Charlotte, North Carolina and have my own company here representing Carrier Corporation which I have been doing for more than 23 years. I hope that if you are ever down this way you will certainly let me know you are coming. I would like to have a round of Golf with you. Incidentally, from time to time we do need a good outstanding speaker and I am just wondering whether you go in for anything like this with your full schedule.

Take good care of yourself, Ed. There just isn't any sense in you flying all over the world at your age. Why don't you let some of the younger boys do that. You have certainly had plenty of thrills and "hair breath" experiences.

My best wishes to you and yours and your fine looking son.

Sincerely,

Charlie

CNW/lj

C. N. Witmer

GA TECH 1930

Richard J. Woodward
969 Park Avenue
New York 28 N.Y.

June 3, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I feel very badly about failing to thank you more promptly for your time and assistance three weeks ago, and can only fall back on the rather lame excuse that the last month of an undergraduate career has been, to say the least, a hectic experience.

Two days after speaking with you I had an extremely pleasant interview with Mr. Weiss at the Ford Foundation. It was his candid opinion that inasmuch as my long range plans do not lie primarily in the educational field, and since without at least a few years of practical experience the possibility of obtaining a non-academic grant was very slim, it would be best to postpone any formal application.

An unforeseen trip to Pittsburgh made it impossible to contact you after your return from Washington, as suggested. When I returned your secretary said you had left for England that morning.

Again, please forgive the delay in expressing my thanks for your time and advice regarding career possibilities. Having finally wound up my work here at Princeton, I'm just getting around to those other equally important matters which have been too long postponed.

Respectfully yours,

Dick Woodward

Worthy, Joe

July 30, 1953

Dear Mr. Kraft:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 18 which was received in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation.

I will, of course, bring it to his attention upon his return to the office in September.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissan,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Reynold R. Kraft, Jr.
5310 Beekman Road
Houston 21, Texas

5310 Beekman Road
Houston 21, Texas
July 18, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Several months ago a radio commentator named Joe Worthy came to Houston. He spends two hours every night commenting and answering telephone calls. I thought the following statements he made last night would be of particular interest to you:

"The Communists' and fellow-travelers' commentators are Drew Pearson, Alsop Brothers, Thomas S. Stokes, Doris Fleason, Walter Lippmann, Marquis Childs, R. E. Duffis (New York Times), and William L. Shirer. For example, take the case of the fellow traveler Edward R. Murrow, now mind you he is the head of the News Department of the Columbia Broadcasting System and only a few people know that he was one of the directors of the Moscow Summer School. In major issues he never deviated from the Communist party line. He was for everything the Communists were for, and against everything the Communists were against. He slanted the news in favor of Alger Hiss, Owen Lattimore, Remington; unfavorably toward McArthur, McCarthy and loyalty oaths, Congressional committees investigating un-American Activities, and so forth."

(Station KLBS, Houston, Texas, July 17, 1953)

It may seem ridiculous to you that anyone would listen to this sort of diatribe. However, this week, we witnessed the damage that can be done to our schools when the Joe Worthy's, the Minute Women, and people that swallow their viewpoint and methods, team up with a bad school political situation. The contract of our Deputy-Superintendent, Dr. George W. Ebey, was not renewed by the School Board in a 4 to 3 decision. The recommendation of the Superintendent was voted down and we are concerned about the same thing happening to others in the system. The same type of thinking was apparently behind the ousting of Dr. William Kemmerrer of the University of Houston. There are hints that the next may be the Superintendent of Schools, himself.

From seeing some of your programs, I know how interested you are in the attacks on public schools. Perhaps you can give us information about other activities of Joe Worthy that will help us expose his background. We know he broadcasted from Phoenix, Arizona, before he came here, and spent some time in Florida.

I would also appreciate your comment on the reference to the "Moscow Summer School".

We are deeply disturbed by the injustice done to Dr. Ebey, and by the insecurity and fear it has brought into the school system.

Sincerely yours,

Reynold R. Kraft, Jr.

Reynold R. Kraft, Jr.

Wright, Robt. V. L.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT
ON CONVENTION DELEGATIONS
PAUL T. DAVID, Director

Came in - 1/28 - waiting further.

January 14, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Business will be bringing me to New York on the 26th of this month. While in town I have made plans to see what job possibilities there are for someone with my qualifications. The project on which I am now working will come to an end in the not too distant future; Washington, at present, is not the best place to find a permanent job which is my present desire.

I plan to see Professor Carman and Kenneth Holland for social reasons and for advice. Both of them have volunteered advice in the past as you have done. I would like to drop by your office also to say hello, and if nothing more, to leave with you some of the results of our work on the nominating process.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing with this note my curriculum vitae in the hope that someone in either your news or special events division may be interested in a person with my background.

The last time I wrote I believe was in regard to the Association's annual meeting. We got very good press and radio coverage, but the highlight of the meeting was an interview that some of us had with John Foster Dulles on the subject of the liberation policy. I wish you could have been there. He had two answers for every question--a political one and his great judgment.

I hope you will be in town and free sometime during the week of 26-30 January. Until then,

Sincerely yours,

Robert V. L. Wright, Jr.

Robert V. L. Wright, Jr.
Assistant ~~to the Director~~

RVLW/fim
Enclosure

January 8, 1953

Curriculum Vitae

Name:	Robert V. L. Wright, Jr.
Address:	2236 Decatur Place, N.W., Washington 8, D.C., Hudson 3-9402
Age:	28
Marital Status:	Single
Birthplace:	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Educations:	Public school system: Winnetka, Ill. Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Ill. School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, B.S., 1948 Faculty of Political Science, Department of History, Columbia University, M.A., 1952.
Occupational Background:	Economist, Finance and Trade Division, ECA Mission to France, Paris -- 1948-50. Basic research, report writing, economic analysis, Salary, $3,800 per annum.
Present Occupation:	Political Scientist, Assistant to the Director, Cooperative Research Project on Convention Delegations, American Political Science Association, 1952-53. Administrative and organizational work in connection with nationwide research project; analysis and writing summaries of basic materials received from correspondents in 48 states. Materials relating to presidential nominating process in U.S. and manner of selection of delegates to national nominating conventions. Salary, $5,700 per annum.
Places of Residence:	Have lived in eight states; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Oklahoma, Arizona, and California; the District of Columbia, and two foreign countries, Germany and France.
Travels:	Have at least visited every state in the union, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean area; and all of Western Europe with the exception of Spain, Portugal, Norway and Sweden.
Military Experience:	2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, European Theater; Army of Occupation.

Wright, Robt.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT
ON CONVENTION DELEGATIONS
PAUL T. DAVID, Director

May 9, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your note of May 1.

You most certainly will receive a finished copy of our report, (which may turn into a book), and I hope that we will be in a position to send you a draft copy on which you may find time to give us some valuable judgments.

The enclosed mimeographed materials will bring you abreast of more recent developments and will show you how we plan to operate up to July 1. At this time we plan to move the entire Washington permanent staff to Chicago where we will set up a temporary headquarters in the University of Chicago downtown college building. From this vantage point we hope to organize and train a staff of political scientists and graduate students who have volunteered to help us interview a sizeable segment of both delegations.

I share your reluctance to thrash about among delegate politicians in the heat of the summer. I think we will be a lot older by the end of the process and I, for one, hope to be a lot wiser.

We have reserved a residential room at the Chicagoan Hotel for the Republican convention and the Conrad Hilton for the Democratic convention. I hope that we will be able to get together in Chicago to at least say hello again, if not to compare notes.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert V.L. Wright

Robert V. L. Wright, Jr.
Assistant to the Director

RVLW/fim
Enclosures (11)

May 1, 1952

Draft Statement for Publication in the "News and Notes" Section of the American Political Science Review, June, 1952.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT ON CONVENTION DELEGATIONS

On March 10, 1952, the American Political Science Association initiated a new cooperative research project that had previously been under consideration for some months. The project is concerned with the pre-convention political campaigns of 1952, with special emphasis upon the processes by which the delegates are selected in the various states, the organization of the state delegations, and their work at the national conventions in Chicago in July.

The project was made possible by a grant from one of the smaller foundations. The Brookings Institution is also cooperating by making available the services of Dr. Paul T. David to direct the project. He will be associated with the headquarters staff of the Association on a full-time basis until November, 1952.

The project is an outgrowth of the work of the Association's Committee on Political Parties, and also reflects the interest of the Associations's Committee for the Advancement of Teaching in the production of improved teaching materials. Much of the work of the project will be associated with the teaching activities of the 77 political scientists who are cooperating in the various states. Eventually, it is hoped, the data provided by the project will be found useful in the revision of textbooks in American government and political parties.

A major portion of the project consists of case studies of eight Republican and seven Democratic delegations to the respective national conventions. The Republican delegations selected for case studies are those of the following states: Connecticut, Louisiana, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin. The Democratic delegations are those of the following states: California, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Texas. In general, the intention was to select an equal number of delegations from states using the primary system and states using the convention system for selecting delegates, with regional diversification and some recognition of known factors of special interest.

The case studies will be supplemented by shorter reports on most of the other delegations. Over 50 political scientists in 40 states have each agreed to prepare a brief report this spring on how one delegation or the other from their state is being selected, covering local party customs and practices as well as the formal requirements of state law. In addition, several other political scientists have agreed to act as project correspondents in their own states, although not undertaking any formal reporting obligations.

Plans are being laid for work at Chicago during the actual period of the conventions. Dr. David and his assistant, Mr. Robert V. L. Wright, Jr., will be at Chicago throughout the convention period.

Any political scientist who expects to attend either convention as a delegate, alternate, or observer is urged to communicate his plans to the national office of the Association at 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The project staff will maintain a roster of political scientists who will be at Chicago for the conventions.

As of May 1, 1952, the following political scientists were cooperating in the work of the project in the manner indicated:

Alambam: Donald S. Strong, Univ. of Ala., short report each delegation; Charles E. Cayley, State Teachers College, Jacksonville, correspondent.

Arkansas:

California: David G. Farrelly, U.C.L.A., case study Democratic delegation, with assistance Charles Clapp, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley; Thomas S. Barclay, Stanford Univ., short report Republican delegation.

Colorado: John Lawson, Univ. of Denver, short report Democratic delegation; Curtis W. Martin, Univ. of Colo., short report Republican delegation.

Connecticut: Mrs. Mary Trackett Reynolds, Hamden, Conn., case study Republican delegation; Bernhard O. J. Linnevold, Univ. of Conn., short report Democratic delegation.

Delaware: Paul Dolan, Univ. of Del., short report each delegation.

Florida: Manning J. Dauer, Univ. of Fla., short report each delegation.

Georgia: Lynwood M. Holland, Emory Univ., case study Democratic delegation; Merritt B. Pound, Univ. of Ga., short report Republican delegation.

Idaho: Clifford T. Dobler, Univ. of Idaho, short report Democratic delegation; Hobart P. Sturm, Idaho State College, short report Republican delegation.

Illinois: Clarence A. Berdahl, Univ. of Ill., case study Democratic delegation; Avery Leiserson, Univ. of Chicago, short report Republican delegation.

Indiana: Ferdinand A. Hermens, Univ. of Notre Dame, short report Republican delegation; Paul Willis, Ind. Univ., short report Democratic delegation.

Iowa: Donald B. Johnson, State Univ. of Iowa, short report Democratic delegation; John R. Mashek, Iowa State College, short report Republican delegation.

Kansas: Walter Butcher, Kans. State Teachers College, Emporia, short report Republican delegation; A. D. Miller, Kans. State College, correspondent; Rhoten A. Smith, Univ. of Kans., correspondent.

Kentucky: J. B. Shannon, Univ. of Ky., short report each delegation; Louis C. Kesselman, Univ. of Louisville, correspondent.

Louisiana: L. V. Howard, Tulane Univ., case study Republican delegation.

Maryland: Franklin L. Burdette, Univ. of Md., short report Democratic delegation; Malcolm Moos, Johns Hopkins Univ., short report Republican delegation.

Massachusetts: Roy Gootenburg, Harvard Univ., short report Democratic delegation.

Maine: Herbert H. Wood, Univ. of Maine, short report each delegation.

Michigan: James W. Miller, Mich. State College, case study Democratic delegation, short report Republican delegation; Samuel J. Eldersveld, Univ. of Mich., correspondent.

Minnesota: Arthur E. Naftalin, Univ. of Minn., short report each delegation.

Mississippi: C. N. Fortenberry, Univ. of Miss., short report Republican delegation; James H. McLendon, Miss. State College, short report Democratic delegation.

Missouri: Carl A. McCandless, Washington Univ., short report Democratic delegation; John W. Schwada, Univ. of Mo., short report Republican delegation.

Montana: Thomas Payne, Montana State Univ., short report Republican delegation.

Nebraska: Robert J. Morgan, Univ. of Nebr., case study Republican delegation.

Nevada: C. C. Smith, Univ. of Nev., short report Democratic delegation.

New Hampshire: Robert Dishman, Univ. of N. H., short report Republican delegation; Dayton D. McKean, Dartmouth College, short report Democratic delegation.

New Jersey:

New Mexico: Ira G. Clark, N. Mex. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, short report Republican delegation; Howard J. McMurray, Univ. of N. Mex., short report Democratic delegation.

New York: Phillips Bradley, Syracuse Univ., case study Republican delegation; Mrs. Louise B. Gerrard, Barnard College, case study Democratic delegation.

North Carolina: William Hays Simpson, Duke Univ., short report Republican delegation.

North Dakota: Melvin P. Straus, N. Dak. Agricultural College, short report Democratic delegation; Henry Tomasek, Univ. of N. Dak., short report Republican delegation.

Ohio: E. Allen Helms, Ohio State Univ., case study Democratic delegation; J. C. Heinlein, Univ. of Cincinnati, short report Republican delegation.

Oklahoma:

Oregon: Freeman Holmer, Willamette Univ., case study Republican delegation; Waldo Schumacker, Univ. of Oreg., short report Democratic delegation.

Pennsylvania: G. Edward Jacosik, Univ. of Pa., case study Republican delegation.

Rhode Island: John O. Stitely, Univ. of R. I., short report Democratic delegation.

South Carolina: Douglas H. Carlisle, Univ. of S. C., short report Democratic delegation; Charles E. Cauthen, Wofford College, correspondent; James K. Coleman, The Citadel, correspondent.

South Dakota: T. C. Geary, Univ. of S. Dak., short report each delegation.

Tennessee: T. W. Goodman, Univ. of Tenn., short report Republican delegation.

Texas: O. Douglas Weeks, Univ. of Tex., case study Democratic delegation, short report Republican delegation.

Utah: M. R. Merrill, Utah State Agricultural College, short report Republican delegation; E. E. Weaver, Univ. of Utah, short report Democratic delegation.

Vermont: Robert S. Babcock, Univ. of Vt., short report Republican delegation; Oliver Garceau, Bennington College, correspondent.

Virginia:

Washington: Hugh A. Bone, Jr., Univ. of Wash., case study Republican delegation; Daniel M. Ogden, State College of Wash., short report Democratic delegation.

West Virginia: William R. Ross, W. Va. Univ., short report Democratic delegation; Paul D. Stewart, Marshall College, correspondent.

Wisconsin: William H. Young, Univ. of Wis., case study Republican delegation; William S. Shepherd, Beloit College, short report Democratic delegation.

Wyoming: Charles A. Bloomfield, Univ. of Wyo., short report Republican delegation.

Alaska:

District of Columbia: W. Rowland Ludden, George Washington Univ., short report each delegation.

Hawaii: Daniel W. Tuttle, Univ. of Hawaii, short report each delegation.

Puerto Rico:

May 1, 1952

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thanks very much for sending me the outline of your most interesting project. I hope that when it's finished you will permit me to see a copy. I don't expect it will paint a very pretty picture, and between us I am not very much looking forward to thrashing around with those delegates for the better part of a month out at Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert V. L. Wright, Jr.
The American Political Science Assn.
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

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THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

(14)

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT
ON CONVENTION DELEGATIONS
PAUL T. DAVID, *Director*

March 27, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
51st and Madison
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since I last saw you I have become the assistant to the director of the attached project. I am sending the enclosed to you because I think it will be of interest. If you have any comments or suggestions, I would be more than happy to hear them. I wrote to Harry Carman last week in this same connection fully realizing that this will pique his interest, for, as you know, what he doesn't know about local state politics and politicians isn't worth knowing.

I hope that I will find some excuse in the near future to see you again.

Sincerely yours,

Robert V.L. Wright Jr.

Robert V. L. Wright, Jr.

Enclosure
RVLW:mmb

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LUTHER GULICK, *President*
Institute of Public Administration
PENDLETON HERRING, *President-Elect*
Social Science Research Council
LANE W. LANCASTER, *Vice President*
University of Nebraska
HAROLD D. LASSWELL, *Vice President*
Yale University
LLOYD M. SHORT, *Vice President*
University of Minnesota
TAYLOR COLE, *Managing Editor*
The American Political Science Review
Duke University

EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD, *Executive Director*
CLIFFORD P. KETZEL, *Assistant to the Director*

March 12, 1952

CIRCULAR LETTER TO CERTAIN HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Subject: Cooperative Research Project for a Study of Delegations to the National Political Conventions of 1952

The American Political Science Association is undertaking a new cooperative research project. The project will be concerned with the pre-convention political campaigns of 1952, and will focus particularly upon the processes by which the delegations to the national political conventions are selected, committed, and organized in the various states.

The purpose of this letter is to solicit your cooperation in planning and carrying out the project. It will involve a considerable amount of work in all parts of the country, in which your institution might play a part.

We have been very fortunate in securing a grant from one of the smaller foundations to assist in financing this project, and the Brookings Institution is assisting by making Dr. Paul T. David available to direct it. Dr. David will be associated with the headquarters staff of the Association for the next several months, and will have full responsibility for the conduct of the project and the production of the eventual report.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the project proposal in the form in which it was submitted for foundation consideration some months ago. The project had evolved from various ideas under discussion in the Committee on Political Parties, and was originally planned as an activity to be initiated in January and completed in August of the present year.

With the lapse of time, some replanning of the project has become necessary and has been discussed with the donors in connection with their final approval of the grant. The time-table will be somewhat lengthened. We are thinking of a final report in the form of a book that might go to press in October for winter publication, with field work terminating at the two conventions in Chicago in July.

We would welcome the cooperation of your institution in any of several ways:

1. The preparation of a short report on the Democratic or Republican Delegation of your state to the respective national convention.

2. Designation of a member of your faculty to act as a correspondent for the project in securing specialized information as to the situation in your state.

3. If you already have research in progress on any aspect of the pre-convention campaigns of 1952, we would appreciate brief details; some arrangement for cooperation and mutual assistance might be possible.

4. If you have the resources and wish to undertake an intensive case study of one delegation or the other from your state, we would be glad to explore those possibilities.

These possibilities are further described below.

Short Reports on Delegations

The purpose of the short reports is to secure broad coverage of as many delegations as possible on a selected list of items of pertinent information. If we could obtain as many as 25 to 50 of these reports, the quantitative basis for any nation-wide generalizations as to the total situation would obviously be improved. The schedule of points to be covered in these shorter reports has not yet been developed, but will be prepared mainly by selection from among the questions posed on pages 2 and 3 of the attached project proposal, and will be influenced by the replies we receive as to the extent of available facilities.

The kind of study we have in mind for the short reports would not involve any organized field interviewing, and would require only the use of sources usually available to graduate and advanced undergraduate students. Much of the fact-finding could probably be accomplished in connection with the current work assignments of students in an advanced course or seminar in political parties, political behavior, public opinion, or American political history, followed by a day or two of checking and rewrite work by a member of the faculty. The report would need to be in Washington by June first, or as soon thereafter as possible. A small honorarium, probably $20, would be available upon submission of the report.

If you see any possibility that the preparation of one of these reports could be undertaken at your institution, please let us know at once, giving the following information:

1. The name of the faculty member who would direct the work and take responsibility for the completion and accuracy of the report.

2. The title of the graduate or undergraduate course or seminar with which the research would be associated.

3. The plan for getting the work done: that is, for example, whether the basic research will be assigned initially to one or more students for term paper work, done by students on some other basis, or undertaken directly by a member of the faculty.

4. Which of the two delegations of your state you would prefer to study, Democratic or Republican. (We shall probably also write to one or two other institutions in your state, and will seek to assist in coordinating assignments if there is any conflict of preferences.)

5. The date of the primary election, state convention or state committee meeting at which the delegation will be selected.

6. The target date for which you could schedule delivery of the report in Washington.

Designation of Project Correspondent

Whether or not you are in a position to undertake the production of a report on one delegation or the other, we would appreciate the designation of a project correspondent at your institution. We anticipate that the project will involve the analysis of a variety of types of information on a nation-wide basis. Much of that information can be compiled from state laws, documents, and other sources available at the headquarters of the project, but inevitably there will be difficulties of interpretation and of completeness in the case of information for particular states. We would hope that the project correspondents would be willing and able to help us out in such cases by consulting local sources when specially requested to do so.

We do not anticipate that our requirements will be burdensome, and therefore do not contemplate any financial arrangement in ordinary cases. Some form of recognition in the eventual project report will naturally be in order, and we would expect to circulate information as to the progress of the project to our correspondents from time to time.

Your Research in Progress

We assume that a considerable amount of research is already in progress or in an advanced planning stage on the pre-convention campaigns of 1952. It may be possible for the present project to act as a clearing house to some extent for such research. We expect to establish cooperative relationships with many of the national organizations that are pursuing fact-gathering and research activities, and we would like to make an adequate inventory of the closely related research that is currently under way at academic institutions.

We would therefore appreciate your advice as to what research you have in progress on the pre-convention campaigns of 1952. We shall be prepared to consider cooperative arrangements wherever there seems to be any significant possibility of mutual assistance. We could also circulate information as to research in progress if it seems likely that a useful purpose would be served by doing so.

In addition to research by faculty members, we are interested in doctor's and master's theses in progress that relate directly to the research area of the project.

Intensive Case Studies of Delegations

A major portion of the project will consist of a dozen or more intensive case studies of individual state delegations, selected probably from the following list:

New York State Republican Delegation
New York State Democratic Delegation
Pennsylvania Republican Delegation
Illinois Democratic Delegation
Wisconsin Republican Delegation
Ohio Democratic Delegation
Connecticut Republican Delegation
Michigan Democratic Delegation
Washington State Republican Delegation
Colorado Democratic Delegation
Louisiana Republican Delegation
Texas Democratic Delegation
Georgia Democratic Delegation
North Carolina Republican Delegation
Oregon Republican Delegation
California Democratic Delegation

We have already made tentative cooperative arrangements with institutions in the states concerned for some of these case studies, and we are proceeding rapidly to explore possibilities for the others. Substitutions will undoubtedly become necessary in some cases because of prior commitments on the part of the institutions and personnel that might otherwise cooperate.

The delegations on the list have been selected on the basis of national criteria and in an effort to achieve a balanced selection from several points of view. There will be many other delegations for which intensive study might be equally rewarding. We would welcome additional intensive case studies in all such situations, although we would probably not be able to extend any financial assistance, and would consider the results for possible publication as a part of the national project report. Our publishing possibilities will naturally be somewhat limited, but we do believe that in most cases the kind of analysis we have in mind could lead to a locally publishable product if well done. We shall be glad to cooperate in making available further information as to plans and methods if you are interested in the possibility of an intensive case study of one of the delegations from your state.

* * * * * * * * * *

Our success in securing the grant for the present project was probably due to four reasons:

1. The subject happened to appeal greatly to the donors because of their concern over weaknesses in basic political processes that were becoming apparent in the remarkably interesting pre-convention campaigns of the present year.

2. We were able to present the American Political Science Association as a possible instrumentality through which to organize field work carried on simultaneously in many different parts of the country, and therefore going beyond the normal competence of individual scholars and universities.

3. We were able to assure the donors that the national project would have competent and responsible direction and a strong central staff, through which the threads of scattered activities could be pulled together systematically in the production of a creditable and worthwhile final project report.

4. We took the position that political scientists generally were so anxious to get on with this kind of promising research that we could assure widespread cooperation and in many cases contributed services of substantial value.

In our submission of January 10, 1952, we estimated that a grant of $30,000 would bring forth services and facilities worth $67,000 if they all had to be specially financed. In our final submission of March 5, 1952, we were compelled to reduce our estimates to take account of the fact that we are well into the second semester of the academic year, and prospects for mobilizing contributed services are no longer as good as they might have been in January. Nevertheless, we estimated that a grant of $30,000 would prime the pump for the equivalent of a $50,000 project. We received the entire amount we requested, which, although small, is nevertheless the largest grant ever received by this Association for any purpose.

Needless to say, the officers of the Association are delighted with these developments, think they promise much for the Association's future, and hope they will prompt you to find the means by which you and your colleagues can participate in the project. This is an opportunity for cooperative, profession-wide research in which we most urgently solicit your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Litchfield

Edward H. Litchfield
Executive Director

Enc.

A PROPOSAL TO STUDY THE DELEGATES AND DELEGATIONS ATTENDING THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS IN CHICAGO IN JULY 1952

After the conventions have been held in Chicago next July, we shall know that one or the other of two men will be the next President of the United States, barring some unlikely chance. Until then, the whole world will speculate as to whom the two nominees will be.

The conventions will perform other important functions. They will nominate the vice-presidential candidates. They will adopt platforms. They will elect national committees. They will revise party rules and regulations. For each major party, the national convention is an enormous town meeting, held once every four years.

The unique character of the American political conventions is largely to be found in their unpredictability. In most other countries, the likely outcomes of a political convention are well known before it meets. Sometimes we think we know what an American convention will do; but there is always the possibility of surprise. The conventions next year have unusual possibilities.

Who decides what a convention will do? Some people believe that President Harry S. Truman will control the next Democratic National Convention; others deny it. With the Hatch Act on the books, no one is very specific about how he could control the convention -- if he does.

No one person has been identified as likely to control the Republican National Convention. Many people believe that it will be controlled by a small group of men, not over a hundred in number at most. But if these men exist, who are they, how do they get their control, how well do they get along with each other, how much control do they really have, and how do they maintain and exercise it?

Is it true that a national political convention is "a colossal travesty of popular institutions?" The Russian scholar Ostrogorski said so forty years ago in a passage still widely quoted in textbooks. If so, why have the advocates of the presidential primary been in retreat for thirty years after winning their goal in half of the states? Do we want a presidential primary in every state? If not, are we satisfied with the state convention system by which delegates are still selected in most states?

It is reasonable to assume that what a national convention will do is affected by the decisions that go into the choosing of state delegations, delegation leaders, and individual delegates. We know that the method of choosing delegates varies widely from state to state. The states using the primary have no standard system. Neither is there uniformity among the states using state conventions to select their national convention delegates, nor among the few that leave matters to their state committees. Even where the law is much the same, practice can be very different. The decisions affecting delegation behavior are correspondingly difficult to trace to their roots. They require careful local study.

The national convention is the one place where some sort of uneasy combination must be brought together from the politics of the Presidency, of the Congress, of the 48 state governments, and of the many local political machines. To understand the combination we must understand the pieces of which it is made up. The pieces are

not the delegations, but rather the political factions and power centers that lie back of them. Since those factions and centers come into action during the months in which delegates are being selected and committed, that period offers an excellent opportunity to learn substantially more about the political atlas of the United States.

What We Need to Know About Delegates and Delegations

There is much that we would like to know about every state delegation to a national political convention. With limited time in which to organize for the necessary inquiries in the field, it will be necessary to be selective. Probably we shall have to concentrate our inquiries in 12 to 20 states of critical importance or special interest, while seeking to secure some information for every major type of situation.

The following questions indicate the kind of points that might be covered for each major-party delegation in the states where a thorough investigation is possible

Does the delegation represent a unified, state-wide machine operating under an established political leader? If so, who is the leader? Is he chairman of the delegation? If not, what is his relationship to the chairman?

Alternatively, if the delegation consists of representatives of several different factions within the state, what are the groups, who are the leaders, and what are the main relationships among them?

Are the major political figures of the party in the state -- Senators, Governor Representatives in Congress, state legislative leaders, mayors, principal party officials, large contributors -- included in the delegation? If not, why not?

How many individual delegates -- and which -- appear to be in a position to act independently of political control?

Is the factional pattern within the delegation substantially the same as that prevailing in 1948? in 1944? in 1940?

Does the delegation include leaders with a record of significant influence going beyond the borders of their own state? To what extent have these leaders been nationally prominent in the pre-convention campaign organization of any of the leading candidates?

What has been the impact of the various pre-convention campaigns to round up delegates for the presidential candidates? Is the delegation known publicly to be committed to a particular candidate? If a favorite son commitment exists, is any further commitment known or suspected? Is the existence of a commitment denied? What relationships are known that might bear on how the delegation leans?

Was the delegation elected at a primary, selected in a state convention, or how designated? Is it legally bound by the action of the primary? Has it been formally instructed in any other way?

If the delegation was elected in a primary, was the slate prepared under party auspices? Where did the successful nominations come from?

If the delegation was selected in a convention, was there any controversy? What customary practices were followed in deciding who the delegates would be?

What are the important loyalties and affiliations of the various members of the delegation? How many were included primarily because they are large financial contributors rather than because they are office-holders, active party workers, or representatives of interest groups? What seems to be the main reason for being a delegate on the part of the various types of delegates?

How many delegates are public officials? What offices do they hold? How many are party officials? What party offices do they hold?

To what extent and in what manner do major interest groups (such as organized labor, manufacturers associations, the farm organizations, veterans organizations) secure representation in the delegation or exert influence on its attitudes? Did any of these groups make specific efforts to secure representation on the delegation? With what results?

What is the expected pattern of operation within the delegation at the convention: frequent caucusing with opportunity for all delegates to vote on matters of major delegation interest vs. exercise of autocratic powers by the delegation chairman or a small group? Has the pattern been stable in recent conventions?

Who is the chairman of the delegation? How was the chairmanship decided? How much authority does the chairman have? How many national conventions has the chairman attended? Why is he interested in the position?

How many delegates were members of the predecessor delegations of 1948? 1944? 1940?

Who will designate or elect the delegates who will represent the delegation on the major committees at the national convention: Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, Resolutions? Will the decision be made before the delegates arrive at the national convention? How will the representatives on the committees be instructed? How many and which members of the delegation are in a position to participate actively and exert substantial influence in delegation discussions and decisions?

In general, what relationships have been established or decisions taken in selecting and instructing the delegation that point to behavior at the national convention different from that of the predecessor delegations in 1948, 1944, and 1940? What was the voting record of predecessor delegations in relation to the leading candidates? Were predecessor delegations involved in major controversy on platform provisions? If so, which?

In some states it will probably be desirable to collect some information systematically for every delegate and alternate. This would include such items as the following in order to permit various types of statistical analysis: age, sex, race, religion, occupation, other data bearing on socio-economic level, membership

in labor, agriculture, business, veterans organizations, attendance at previous conventions, public office (senator, governor, representative, state legislator, etc.), party office (national committeeman, state chairman, state committeeman, active party worker, etc.), rank in the state delegation (chairman, vice-chairman, etc.), congressional district, whether designated for committee service at the convention and if so which committee.

Research Facilitiesare Available But Require Organization

The basic plan of organization for the project would include a small headquarters staff in Washington and a project director drawn from one of the universities in each of the states selected for intensive work. In larger states, there might be two co-directors, one for each major party delegation.

The research methods in each state would include the following: 1) interviewing 2) searching current newspapers, 3) using the files and records of the party headquarters, where available, 4) observing the state conventions and primaries in action, and 5) the usual methods of library research.

Most of the interviewing would be of the kind that provided so much of the material for V.O. Key's Southern Politics in State and Nation. Over half of the $40,000 budget of that project went into interviewing. Alexander Heard of Key's staff has described the techniques and the possibilities in the article entitled "Interviewing Southern Politicians," in the December 1950 issue of the American Political Science Review. His analysis indicates that the place to start is with the newspaper editors and political reporters, the executives of pressure groups, and the retired politicians. It would then be possible to move into the center of the problem, in the present case, by interviewing the active politicians and working members of the state delegation.

The columns of the daily press would provide another important source of information. Each state director should select several of the local newspapers of his state with the best political coverage and see to it that they are read and clipped throughout the period of the pre-convention campaign. Fugitive material of this sort can easily be collected on a current basis, but becomes very laborious to compile at a later date.

The state director will also have to see what he can do about obtaining information from the files and records of party headquarters in his state. As a minimum, the party should have available a public record of formal action in the state convention. More often, it may be desirable to detail one or more graduate students to attend the public sessions of the state convention for the purpose of making a fuller and more useful record of what transpires. Further information would be obtained through interviews. Library research would be held to a minimum in this kind of a project. Research workers would use library sources mainly for background information, such as the membership and recorded activities of the delegations from the state at the national conventions of prior years.

Using all this information, the main task of a project director in a typical state would be to prepare a political analysis for each of the two major-party delegations from his state. He would appraise the probable nature of delegate commitments and discretion. He would put forward his estimate of the kind of dele-

gation behavior that could be anticipated at the national convention. He would compile and report the raw data on which his findings and conclusions are based, for comparison with similar data from other states.

The research pattern will vary from state to state. This is inevitable and should be encouraged, especially since local projects are already in the planning stage at various universities. The first job in starting the present project (when and if funds are available) would be to make an inventory of all such enterprises and to agree on methods of cooperation.

The Gallup Poll and the other polling enterprises are pushing their work farther back into the pre-primary, primary, and convention stages of presidential politics this year. Some cooperation would probably be possible, even though the polls have a different approach to the study of elections from that of this project. The project proposed here would seek a better balance. It would test the possibilities for the cooperative use of a variety of research methods.

The headquarters staff of the project would develop the general plan of attack, with the advice of the Association's Committee on Political Parties and in consultation with the major field participants; negotiate with the cooperating groups and institutions; prepare specific schedules and instructions for field work; review materials received from the field against Washington sources of information as a check on accuracy; tabulate and analyze selected statistical information; prepare a general political analysis of the composition of each of the conventions as a whole; prepare findings as to the results of the various methods of selecting delegates; and write the final project report.

Most of the work of the project would be completed before the conventions meet in Chicago. Any thorough study of developments at the conventions would be a subject for another kind of project. In the present case, those developments would be carefully followed for one principal reason: to check on the accuracy of the analytical work that had already been finished. The final project report would faithfully report the outcome in giving a rounded picture of what research had been attempted, what had succeeded, and what had failed.

Project Results Could Make a Major Contribution to:

1. Party and Public Policy

Broadly speaking, a national political convention has two main tasks: 1) to nominate candidates for president and vice-president; 2) to act as the national governing body of a party. The governing body function includes not only the drafting of platforms. It includes everything else: for example, settling disputes as to which state organizations are legitimate; amending the basic party rules, such as the two-thirds rule; electing and instructing the national committee.

In the uproar over nominations, the governing body function disappears from sight. Usually it is performed inadequately. For many party matters, it is not performed at all. But even the nominating function is not always well performed -- to restate a conclusion often reached with profane emphasis by citizens.

The nominating process has miscarried at one convention or the other on a number of occasions. The result has been a candidate widely regarded as inadequate or unrepresentative or both. The risk that this will happen cannot be cured merely by changing machinery; but every major failure in the nominating process leads to proposals for reform.

The Wilson plan for a nationwide presidential primary was the most notable of such proposals. It was not an accident that it was proposed by a political scientist who happened to be president of the United States. Neither was it an accident that the proposal was made in 1913, after viewing the proceedings in the two conventions the previous year. The proposal was shipwrecked in an argument over constitutional issues. The first World War intervened; and reform interest in the presidential nominating process died for the time being.

It would be futile to predict at this time whether the two conventions in 1952 will each nominate an able and effective candidate. What can be predicted is that if either convention fails badly in the attempt to do so, there will be a favorable climate of opinion in which to consider possibilities for change. The possibilities that would have to be considered would center on the various types of presidential primary and the other methods for selecting convention delegates.

Some observers believe that the national conventions must assume more active functions of party management in the future than they have handled in the past. The fight on civil rights at the Democratic Convention in 1948 was an indication of the growing insistence on using the machinery of that convention to enforce majority rule within the party. But the present chaos in the selection of the masses of delegates who make up a convention is a major obstacle. If the conventions are to do a better job as governing bodies, probably something must be done about the delegations of which they are composed.

The possibilities for change have been increased by the proposal to hold national conventions again in 1954. Recently the Association's Committee on Political Parties restated its recommendation for off-year conventions. It advocated meetings in 1954 for two reasons: 1) "to bring the party platforms up-to-date for the Congressional election campaigns," and 2) "to consider in each case how the party can be made a more effective national institution."

The Committee's statement did not receive much press attention, but it was read carefully by President Truman. A few days later, he made it the subject of an hour's discussion at a specially called meeting of his staff. Chairman Gabrielson of the Republican National Committee, in turn, has informed the Association that the proposal will receive the consideration of the Rules Committee at the forthcoming Republican Convention.

Leaders in both parties are interested in the off-year convention proposal because they see it as a way of dramatizing the national importance of the Congressional elections. But if the conventions are actually to influence the Congressional elections, many practical questions of convention organization will arise. Many of those questions go back to the problem of convention delegates and delegations.

For all of these reasons, the research results of the present project should

find a ready market. Party leaders need facts and analysis. Very few of them are familiar with the political mechanics of all 48 states -- unless they have already been through the education that comes from managerial responsibility for a presidential campaign.

Citizens concerned with governmental improvement on a nationwide basis need facts and analysis even more. They do not have the working politician's ready access to other politicians for word-of-mouth information. They are more likely to be trapped by the easy assumption that what is true for one familiar area is also true for others. No one has ever written an accurate layman's guide to the national politics of the 48 states. The present project will not produce a complete political atlas, but it would be a start in that direction.

The research findings of the project will be made available as rapidly and as completely as possible. The precise form of the reports cannot be predicted until a later stage, but it should be possible to make public some information of interest even before the conventions meet.

For example, by the end of June, a week before either convention, it might be possible to publish an analysis of the delegate strength of each convention that would concentrate on the question of how much freedom of choice the delegates have in casting their votes. In the states with primaries, a part of this information is clearly a matter of public record. In most states, at least a part of it must be a matter of well-established party custom, capable of systematic inquiry and verification.

Everyone with an interest in political affairs would like to know: 1) how many delegates control the votes of other delegates, 2) how many delegates are controlled by other delegates, 3) how many delegates are free to vote as they wish on questions other than the nominations, 4) how many delegates control their own votes even on the nominations. An analysis that tries to sort out the situation on these points will not succeed for all the delegates. Yet it could bring together many facts now unorganized in a way that would illuminate an important issue. If the analysis seemed good enough, even on a first attempt to justify publication before the conventions, it would supply a useful reference point against which to check the claims of delegate strength for the various candidates.

The project directors in the selected states could also complete some of their work for local publication before the conventions. The most promising opportunity of this kind would probably be a factual comparison between the 1952 delegations of the state and the predecessor delegations of 1948, 1944, and 1940. A story of this kind about each delegation of a state, published locally in June, would give the voters a useful basis for judging delegation behavior at the conventions in July.

After the conventions, the project staff would revise and assemble all of the project materials that warrant publication in some permanent form. Findings would be weighed as to the merits of the various types of presidential primaries and of other methods for selecting and instructing convention delegates.

The final results of the project could be expected to include at least one readable report, as well as a body of research material for continued use by

scholars. The report should bring the findings of the project to the attention of opinion leaders and party officials. The research materials, whether published in book form or otherwise, will find their way into further research and scholarly writing.

2. University, College and Secondary School Instruction

The project as a whole would provide invaluable material for teaching purposes, a basic objective of the Association. In even the earliest working stages, the project plan would suggest analytical methods that could be applied to a currently interesting subject. These methods could be used in any class or seminar on political parties during the period of the pre-convention campaigns. The interviewing would provide a specialized form of research training for the political scientists and graduate students who participate.

The completed state reports would go directly into the teaching materials for future years in the cooperating institutions. They could be made available to other educational institutions on both secondary and higher education levels in every part of the country. The national reports would be directly useful as teaching material as soon as published. The tabulations and analyses would soon be absorbed into the textbooks in the course of the revisions they perennially undergo.

Better teaching is of course important in itself; but the long-term influence of better teaching materials on public policy should not be underestimated. Dr. Floyd Reeves of the University of Chicago often tells the story of a statewide survey of school finance that he once directed in Kentucky. The report was not received favorably by either the governor or the legislature, who promptly shelved it without action. But 10,000 copies were printed and distributed. They went into classroom use in every normal school in the state. Ten years later, every important recommendation was in effect.

3. Research Methodology

While the project should yield useful results of immediate interest, its experimental nature also must be emphasized. The project as a whole will be an experiment in a type of cooperative research that has not often been attempted. We believe it important to measure the effectiveness of group research undertaken in far-flung portions of the country by means of a professional organization. We expect to accept some calculated risks in using research methods that may or may not work to our full satisfaction.

The more successful the project is in its immediate outcomes, the more certain it is that four years from now it will be regarded merely as a working model for a better project in 1956. The progress of science depends upon research work that can be duplicated, repeated, and improved upon by using the results of one project in organizing the next one. It would be strange indeed if that principle were not applicable in the present case.

3210 P St N.W.
Washington, D.C.
22 Jan 52

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With utmost brevity, clarity and sincerity - thank you - for time out of a busy day and the relay to Kenneth Holland.

Form enclosed for your use.

If anything interesting developes out of this afternoon's conversation, will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Robert V. L. Wright Jr.

Wright

FORM 57—NOV. 1947
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: In order to prevent delay in consideration of your application, answer every question on this form clearly and completely. Typewrite or print in INK. In applying for a specific United States Civil Service examination, read the examination announcement carefully and follow all directions. If you are applying for a WRITTEN examination, follow the instructions on the admission card regarding disposition of this application. If you are applying for an UNWRITTEN examination, mail this application to the office named in the announcement. Be sure to mail to the same office *any other forms required* by the announcement. Notify the office with which you file this application of any change in your address.

APPLICATION NO.

ANNOUNCEMENT

1. NAME OF EXAMINATION OR KIND OF POSITION APPLIED FOR

2. OPTION(S) *(if mentioned in examination announcement)*

3. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT APPLIED FOR *(City and State)*: Washington, D. C.

4. DATE OF THIS APPLICATION

5. MR. MRS. MISS *(First name)* Robert *(Middle)* Van Lear *(Maiden, if any)* *(Last)* Wright

6. (A) STREET AND NUMBER OR R. D. NUMBER: 3210 Pst N. W.

(B) CITY OR POST OFFICE *(including postal zone)* AND STATE: Washington DC.

7. LEGAL OR VOTING RESIDENCE *(State)*: Illinois

8. (A) OFFICE PHONE: —

(B) HOME PHONE: North 3618

9. DATE OF BIRTH *(month, day, year)*: May 18, 1924

10. ☐ MARRIED ☒ SINGLE

11. PLACE OF BIRTH *(city and State; if born outside U. S., name city and country)*: Bryn Mawr, Penna.

12. ☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE

13. (A) HEIGHT WITHOUT SHOES: 6 FEET 1 INCHES

(B) WEIGHT: 180 POUNDS

14. (A) HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT? ☒ YES ☐ NO

(B) IF SO, GIVE LAST GRADE AND DATE OF LAST CHANGE IN GRADE: FSS 10 March 1949

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
For Use of Civil Service Commission Only

☐ APPOR. ☐ NON-APPOR.

MATERIAL ☐ SUBMITTED ☐ RETURNED

ENTERED REGISTER:

NOTATIONS:

APP. REVIEW:

APPROVED:

OPTION	GRADE	EARNED RATING	PREFERENCE	AUGM. RATING
			☐ 5 POINTS (TENT.)	
			☐ 10 POINTS	
			☐ WIFE OR WIDOW	
			☐ DISAL.	
			☐ BEING INVESTIGATED	
INITIALS AND DATE				

15. (A) WHAT IS THE LOWEST ENTRANCE SALARY YOU WILL ACCEPT? $..... PER YEAR.
You will not be considered for any position with a lower entrance salary.

(B) CHECK IF YOU WILL ACCEPT SHORT-TERM APPOINTMENT IF OFFERED, FOR:
☐ 1 TO 3 MONTHS ☐ 3 TO 6 MONTHS ☒ 6 TO 12 MONTHS

NOTE. *Acceptance or refusal of a temporary short-term appointment will not affect your opportunity to obtain a probational appointment.*

(C) IF YOU ARE WILLING TO TRAVEL, SPECIFY:
☐ OCCASIONALLY ☒ FREQUENTLY ☐ CONSTANTLY

(D) CHECK IF YOU WILL ACCEPT APPOINTMENT, IF OFFERED:
☒ IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ☒ ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES
☒ OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(E) IF YOU WILL ACCEPT APPOINTMENT IN CERTAIN LOCATIONS ONLY, GIVE ACCEPTABLE LOCATIONS:

16. EXPERIENCE: It is important for you to furnish all information requested below in sufficient detail to enable the Civil Service Commission and the appointing officers of agencies to give you full credit in determining your qualifications. Use a separate block for each position. Start with your present position and work back, explaining clearly the principal tasks which you performed in each position, accounting for all periods of unemployment. Experience gained more than 15 years ago which is not pertinent to the work for which you are applying may be summarized in one or more of the blocks. If your duties changed materially while working for the same employer, use a separate block to describe each position. You may include any pertinent religious, civic, welfare, or organizational activity which you have performed, either with or without compensation, showing the number of hours per week and weeks per year in which you were engaged in such activity. Military experience should be described in the spaces below in its proper sequence.

(a) If you were ever employed in any position under a name different from that shown in Item 5 of this application, give under "Description of your work" for each position, the name used.

(b) If you have never been employed or are now unemployed, indicate that fact in the space provided below for "Present Position."

① PRESENT POSITION

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT *(month, year)* FROM: TO PRESENT TIME

EXACT TITLE OF YOUR PRESENT POSITION

CLASSIFICATION GRADE *(if in Federal Service)*

SALARY OR EARNINGS: STARTING, $ PER PRESENT, $ PER

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT *(city and State)*

NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER *(firm, organization, or person; if Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division)*

KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION *(e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, manufacture of locks, etc.)*

NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU

REASON FOR DESIRING TO CHANGE EMPLOYMENT

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR WORK

Present Occupation:
Ph.D. Candidate, Columbia University
in Graduate Faculty of Political Science (History)

(See next page for previous occupation)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

16. CONTINUED

② DATES OF EMPLOYMENT (month, year) FROM: Sep 1948 TO: Dec 1950	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POSITION: Economist	CLASSIFICATION GRADE (if in Federal service): FSS 10	SALARY OR EARNINGS: STARTING $ PER; FINAL $ 5200 PER yr

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (city and State): Paris, FRANCE

NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR: Wm. E. Tomlinson, Finance & Trade Advisor

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (firm, organization, or person; if Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division): ECA Mission to France

KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, manufacture of locks, etc.): Foreign Economic Aid

NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: 2 - Secretary and Clerk

REASON FOR LEAVING: To continue adademic training before expiration of Public Law 346 (G. I. Bill)

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR WORK

Economic reporting and research in Finance and Trade Division of ECA France. This division was primarily responsible for reporting all French economic developments relating to economic recovery, ECA aid and counterpart releases. It being a small, compact, flexible operating division I worked at one time or another on practically every aspect of the French economy: prices, wages, balance of payments, banking and credit, production and consumption, exports and imports and tourism. To report on these subjects we depended primarily on French sources: periodicals, newspapers and contacts with French officials and businessmen. All completed material was submitted to the division chief for supervision and clearance, but for the most part research was initiated independently.

③ DATES OF EMPLOYMENT (month, year) FROM: TO:	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POSITION	CLASSIFICATION GRADE (if in Federal service)	SALARY OR EARNINGS: STARTING $ PER; FINAL $ PER

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (city and State):

NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (firm, organization, or person; if Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division):

KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, manufacture of locks, etc.):

NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU:

REASON FOR LEAVING:

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR WORK

④ DATES OF EMPLOYMENT (month, year) FROM: TO:	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POSITION	CLASSIFICATION GRADE (if in Federal service)	SALARY OR EARNINGS: STARTING $ PER; FINAL $ PER

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (city and State):

NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (firm, organization, or person; if Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division):

KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, manufacture of locks, etc.):

NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU:

REASON FOR LEAVING:

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR WORK

ROBERT V. L. WRIGHT Date of Birth; May 18, 1924

18d

Chief Undergraduate College Subjects	Semester Hours
International Law, Int'l Relations and U. S. Relations	20
Political Science: Pol. Theory, Gov't and Const'l Law	20
Economics: Principles, History of Economics, Money and Banking, Int'l Trade, Int'l Monetary Policies	30
History: Ancient, Medieval, Modern European, 20th Century World, American, Far Eastern and Latin American	24
Geography: Political and Economic	12
Law: International, Constitutional (both mentioned above) and Commercial (4 semesters)	6
Statistics	6

Chief Graduate Courses

Seminars: Intellectual History of U. S., 1890 to present.
Social and Economic History since Civil War.

Colloquium: Intellectual and Social History of America.

Lecture Courses: Ancient History of Near East and Greek & Roman Worlds.
Medieval History of Europe, 500 to 1400.
Nineteenth Century Intellectual History of Western Europe.
Political History of U. S., 1865 - 1945.
American Colonial History, 1492 - 1789.
Russia in the Imperial Age.
Nature and Types of History and Historiography.
Political and Social History of U. S., 1822 - 1867.

Travel in Foreign Countries

Country	Dates and duration of visit		Purpose
Canada	1937, 47	4 weeks	Recreation and education
Mexico	1940	few days	"
Cuba	"	" "	"
Panama	"	" "	"
France	1945,46,48-50	over 2 yrs.	Military service and business
Belgium	1945,46,49,50	few days	" " " recreation
Luxembourg	1945,46,50	" "	" " " "
Germany	1945-46,50	8 months	" " " "
Switzerland	1946,49,50	2 months	Recreation
Austria	1946,50	2 weeks	Military service and recreation
Italy	1949	1 month	Recreation
Spain	1950	few days	"
Great Britain	1950	6 weeks	Business and Recreation
Netherlands	1949,50	2 weeks	Recreation
Denmark	1946	3 weeks	Military Service and Recreation
Ireland	1948	few days	Recreation

PLOYMENT (*month, year*) TO:	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POSITION	CLASSIFICATION GRADE (*if in Federal service*)	SALARY OR EARNINGS: STARTING $ PER FINAL $ PER

F EMPLOYMENT (*city and State*)	NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR
NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (*firm, organization, or person; if Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division*)	KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (*e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, manufacture of locks, etc.*)
NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU	REASON FOR LEAVING

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR WORK

If more space is required, use a continuation sheet (Standard Form No. 58) or a sheet of paper the same size as this page. Write on each sheet your name, address, date of birth, and examination title. Attach to inside of this application.

17. MILITARY TRAINING: In the space below, describe any training received in the Armed Services (not already listed under Item 16) that would assist appointing officers in placing you most effectively. Indicate actual amount of training received, such as hours per week. Detailed information regarding any special service schools you attended is especially important. (Extra pages may be used to give full descriptions.)

DATES FROM	DATES TO	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING

18. EDUCATION. (*Circle highest grade completed*):

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

MARK (X) THE APPROPRIATE BOX TO INDICATE SATISFACTORY COMPLETION OF:

☐ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ☐ JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ☒ SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

(A) GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF LAST HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDED
Catalina Island School for Boys, Avalon, Calif.

(B) SUBJECTS STUDIED IN HIGH SCHOOL WHICH APPLY TO POSITION DESIRED
Standard College Preparatory Course

(C) NAME AND LOCATION OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	MAJOR AND SPECIALTY	DATES ATTENDED FROM	DATES ATTENDED TO	YEARS COMPLETED DAY	YEARS COMPLETED NIGHT	DEGREES CONFERRED TITLE	DEGREES CONFERRED DATE	SEMESTER HOURS CREDIT
School of Foreign Service, Georgetown Uni., Wash., D.C.	For.Ser.	Jul 42	Feb 43					
		Jul 46	Sep 48	4		BSinFS	Sep 48	129
Columbia Uni., Grad School	History	Feb 51	Jan 52	1		MA	Jan 52	32

(D) LIST YOUR CHIEF UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE SUBJECTS	SEMESTER HOURS	LIST YOUR CHIEF GRADUATE COLLEGE SUBJECTS	SEMESTER HOURS
See Attached Appendix		History: Ancient, Medieval, Russian, Modern European, American	32

(E) OTHER TRAINING, SUCH AS VOCATIONAL, BUSINESS, STUDY COURSES GIVEN THROUGH THE ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE (*show name and location of school*) OR "IN-SERVICE TRAINING" IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

SUBJECTS STUDIED	DATES ATTENDED FROM	DATES ATTENDED TO	YEARS COMPLETED DAY	YEARS COMPLETED NIGHT

19. INDICATE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES	READING EXC.	READING GOOD	READING FAIR	SPEAKING EXC.	SPEAKING GOOD	SPEAKING FAIR	UNDERST'NG EXC.	UNDERST'NG GOOD	UNDERST'NG FAIR
French	X			X			X		

20. IF YOU HAVE TRAVELED OR RESIDED IN ANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES, INDICATE (1) NAMES OF COUNTRIES, (2) DATES AND LENGTH OF TIME SPENT THERE, AND (3) REASON OR PURPOSE (*e. g., military service, business, education, recreation*)

See Attached Appendix

21. LIST ANY SPECIAL SKILLS YOU POSSESS AND MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT YOU CAN USE, SUCH AS OPERATION OF SHORT-WAVE RADIO, MULTILITH, COMPTOMETER, KEY-PUNCH, TURRET LATHE, SCIENTIFIC OR PROFESSIONAL DEVICES

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WORDS PER MINUTE IN TYPING ____ SHORTHAND ____

22. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A LICENSED OR CERTIFIED MEMBER OF ANY TRADE OR PROFESSION (*such as pilot, electrician, radio operator, teacher, lawyer, CPA, etc.*)?

☐ YES ☒ NO GIVE KIND OF LICENSE AND STATE:

FIRST LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE (YEAR):

LATEST LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE (YEAR):

23. GIVE ANY SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE IN YOUR APPLICATION SUCH AS:
(A) YOUR MORE IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS (*do not submit copies unless requested*)
(B) YOUR PATENTS OR INVENTIONS
(C) PUBLIC SPEAKING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS EXPERIENCE
(D) MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL OR SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, ETC.
(E) HONORS AND FELLOWSHIPS RECEIVED.

24. REFERENCES: List three persons living in the United States or Territories of the United States who are NOT related to you and who have definite knowledge of your qualifications and fitness for the position for which you are applying. Do not repeat names of supervisors listed under Item 16 (EXPERIENCE).

FULL NAME	PRESENT BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS (*Give complete current address, including street and number*)	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
1. Bertram Benedict	3210 P St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	Editor
2. Dr. Jules Davids	School of Foreign Service Georgetown Uni., Wash. 7, D. C.	Professor of History
3. Constance Roach	2500 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	State Dept. UNESCO

INDICATE "YES" OR "NO" ANSWER BY PLACING "X" IN PROPER COLUMN	YES	NO
25. MAY INQUIRY BE MADE OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER REGARDING YOUR CHARACTER, QUALIFICATIONS, ETC.?	X	
26. ARE YOU A CITIZEN OF OR DO YOU OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES?	X	
27. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A., OR ANY COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION?		X
28. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A MEMBER OF A FASCIST ORGANIZATION?		X
29. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT, GROUP, OR COMBINATION OF PERSONS WHICH ADVOCATES THE OVERTHROW OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT, OR OF AN ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT, GROUP, OR COMBINATION OF PERSONS WHICH HAS ADOPTED A POLICY OF ADVOCATING OR APPROVING THE COMMISSION OF ACTS OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE TO DENY OTHER PERSONS THEIR RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF SEEKING TO ALTER THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEANS?		X
If your answer to question 27, 28, or 29 above is "yes," state in Item 39 the names of all such organizations, associations, movements, groups, or combination of persons and dates of membership. Give complete details of your activities therein and make any explanation you desire regarding your membership or activities therein.		
30. SINCE YOUR 16TH BIRTHDAY, HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED, INDICTED, OR SUMMONED INTO COURT AS A DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING, OR CONVICTED, FINED, OR IMPRISONED OR PLACED ON PROBATION, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ORDERED TO DEPOSIT BAIL OR COLLATERAL FOR THE VIOLATION OF ANY LAW, POLICE REGULATION OR ORDINANCE (EXCLUDING MINOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH A FINE OR FORFEITURE OF $25 OR LESS WAS IMPOSED)? *If your answer is "Yes," list all such cases under Item 39 below. Give in each case (1) the date; (2) the nature of the offense or violation; (3) the name and location of the court; (4) the penalty imposed, if any, or other disposition of the case. If appointed, your fingerprints will be taken.*		X
31. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN DISCHARGED, OR FORCED TO RESIGN, FOR MISCONDUCT OR UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE FROM ANY POSITION? *If your answer is "Yes," give in Item 39 the name and address of employer, date, and reason in each case.*		X
32. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN BARRED BY THE U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FROM TAKING EXAMINATIONS OR ACCEPTING CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS? *If your answer is "Yes," give dates of and reasons for such debarment in Item 39.*		X
33. HAVE YOU ANY PHYSICAL HANDICAP, DISEASE, OR OTHER DISABILITY WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN ASSIGNING YOU TO WORK? *If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in Item 39 so that consideration can be given to your physical fitness for the job.*		X
34. DO YOU RECEIVE AN ANNUITY FROM THE UNITED STATES OR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT UNDER ANY RETIREMENT ACT OR ANY PENSION OR OTHER COMPENSATION FOR MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE? *If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in Item 39.*		X

INDICATE "YES" OR "NO" ANSWER BY PLACING "X" IN PROPER COLUMN	YES	NO
35. ARE YOU AN OFFICIAL OR EMPLOYEE OF ANY STATE, TERRITORY, COUNTY, OR MUNICIPALITY? *If your answer is "Yes," give details in Item 39.*		X
36. DOES THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EMPLOY IN A CIVILIAN CAPACITY ANY RELATIVE OF YOURS (BY BLOOD OR MARRIAGE) WITH WHOM YOU LIVE OR HAVE LIVED WITHIN THE PAST 24 MONTHS? *If your answer is "Yes," show in Item 39 for EACH such relative (1) full name; (2) present address; (3) relationship; (4) Department or Agency by which employed, and (5) kind of appointment.*		X

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLAIMING VETERAN PREFERENCE

A. If you are claiming preference as a PEACETIME VETERAN who has been awarded a campaign badge or service ribbon, or as a DISABLED VETERAN, or as the WIFE OF A DISABLED VETERAN, or as the WIDOW OF A WAR OR CAMPAIGN VETERAN, attach Veteran Preference Claim, CSC Form 14, together with proof specified therein.

B. If you are a WAR-TIME VETERAN not claiming disability preference, you should NOT submit your discharge with this application. Preference will be tentatively credited to you and if appointed, you will be required to submit to the appointing officer prior to entry on duty, official evidence of separation from active service in the armed forces of the United States in time of war.

	YES	NO
37. (A) WERE YOU EVER IN THE UNITED STATES MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE DURING TIME OF WAR?	X	
(B) IS THE WORD "HONORABLE" OR THE WORD "SATISFACTORY" USED IN YOUR DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION PAPERS TO SHOW THE TYPE OF YOUR DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION?	X	
(C) WAS SERVICE PERFORMED ON AN ACTIVE FULL-TIME BASIS, WITH FULL MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES?	X	

(D) DATE OF ENTRY OR ENTRIES INTO SERVICE	DATE OF SEPARATION OR SEPARATIONS
17 Feb 1943	4 Jul 1946
BRANCH OF SERVICE (*Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, etc.*) Army	SERIAL NO. (*if none, give grade or rating at time of separation*). 01338665

	YES	NO
38. (A) IF YOU SERVED IN THE UNITED STATES MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE DURING PEACETIME ONLY, DID YOU PARTICIPATE IN A CAMPAIGN OR EXPEDITION AND RECEIVE A CAMPAIGN BADGE OR SERVICE RIBBON?	n. a.	
(B) ARE YOU A DISABLED VETERAN? *If so, and you have not listed your disability in answer to Item 33, explain in Item 39 below.*		X
(C) ARE YOU A VETERAN'S WIDOW WHO HAS NOT REMARRIED?	n. a.	
(D) ARE YOU THE WIFE OF A VETERAN WHO HAS A SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY WHICH DISQUALIFIES HIM FOR CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENT?	n. a.	

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF APPOINTING OFFICER ONLY

The information contained in the answers to Question 37 above has been verified by comparison with the discharge certificate on _____, 19____.

Agency: Title:

39. SPACE FOR DETAILED ANSWERS TO OTHER QUESTIONS (*indicate item numbers to which answers apply*).

ITEM NO		ITEM NO.	

If more space is required, use paper the same size as this page. Write on each sheet your name, address, date of birth, and examination title. Attach to inside of this application.

Before signing this application check back over it to make sure that you have answered ALL questions correctly.
I CERTIFY that the statements made by me in this application are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

A false statement on this application is punishable by Law (U. S. Code, Title 18, Section 80).

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT _____

(Sign your name in INK (one given name, initial or initials, and surname). If female, prefix Miss or Mrs. and if married use your own given name as "Mrs. Mary L. Doe")

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949—O-69297 16—53945-1

W. Wyatt

Fremantle 9522

16, Tregunter Road,

London, S.W. 10.

15th November, 1952.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much for finding time to see me while I was in New York.

While I was in Detroit I had a long talk with Walter Reuther about the difficulties in Anglo-American relations which I mentioned to you. He had a suggestion which I said I would put to you and which, if it were practicable, would make a tremendous difference. Briefly the idea was that one of the great radio and television networks, such as the C.B.S., should use a Public Service half hour once a forthight on a Sunday evening, in conjunction with the B.B.C. in London. This half hour should be used to present distinguished and famous American personalities explaining America to Britain and British personalities explaining Britain to America. One fortnight it would be America to Britain. The other fortnight it would be Britain to America. The people broadcasting, and being televised, would have to be outstanding names if any good were to come of it. On the British side all sorts of awkward and difficult subjects could be dealt with such as the nature of our trade with Communist China, what British Socialism is, why Britain always appears to be in such economic difficulties, etc. When Britons were explaining to America the programme would be shown in Britain as well as in America and vice versa.

Walter Reuther felt very strongly that such a programme would attract a wide audience and really would be a public service. Nobody could accuse the programme of being sponsored by governments as it would have to be arranged direct between the B.B.C. and some American network. The fact that this was not done by governments would also invalidate any complaint from any other country that they had been left out. In any case language difficulties would make it hard, at the beginning, to include any other country. And if we cannot make Britain and America understand each other there is little hope of making America and other countries understandable to one another.

I should be very interested to know whether you think this is an idea which is worth following up in America. If you do I will gladly take the matter up with the B.B.C. here.

Yours sincerely,

Woodrow Wyatt

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
The Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York City.

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

Personal.

Sender's name and address:-

Woodrow Wyatt, M.P.,
16, Tregunter Road,
LONDON, S.W. 10.
England.

Second fold here

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

POSTAGE

To open cut here

Wynn, Earl

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE THE UNIVERSITY THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Communication Center

CENTRAL OFFICE

CHAPEL HILL

UNC

January 3, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I appreciate immensely your willingness to take the time in such a busy schedule to listen to those recordings and to give us your advice. Please take your time--there is no hurry.

My very best personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Earl Wynn

Earl Wynn
Director

ew:b

Wynne-Willson

February 16, 1953

Dear Mr. Wynne-Willson:

I hope you will forgive this terribly belated thanks for your letter and gift. Things have been rather hectic here and this is literally my first opportunity to tell you that the Murrows did indeed enjoy your delightful products.

My very best thanks again to you both for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael Wynne-Willson
Mendip Cottage
Hamilton, Massachusetts

nic

NC
Thanks
this seq.

Mendip Cottage
HAMILTON, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE 473

11:19:52

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My brother-in-law, Henry Collis, was so happy to have the chance of meeting you last Friday, and he asked me to send you off a small present with his best wishes. This is being shipped this afternoon to the above address. I am sorry, but I do not know your home address and sincerely hope that this and the package of some of our products will reach you.

My wife was in this country during the war, whilst I was with a night-fighter RAF squadron, and she will always remember your magnificent commentaries from the roof of the Savoy hotel. Whilst Henry was with you the other day, I was lucky enough to be asked to a radio show on WQXR to tell all and sundry about this business of ours - then I went to see a movie called "Breaking the Sound Barrier". Believing that you are interested in aviation, I do hope that you get a chance to see this. I expect you knew John Cunningham and John Derry as well as I did.

I do hope that one day I may have the chance of meeting you. You have been a great friend to England, and this country has certainly been good to me. I am now a citizen.

With kindest regards

Michael Wynne-Willson.

Michael Wynne-Willson.

P.S. Please forgive my shocking type!

Mendip Cottage
HAMILTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Pulitzer Prize Winner John Crider, Former Boston Herald Editor, Tells Mendip Cottage Story On Radio

"Here is a feature story about a plucky and resourceful young couple who came out of the last war with practically nothing, and now, in these few years have not only got themselves a very successful business, but can do all of their work in their charming old New England home. Some of you may have heard about the Wynne-Willsons, or even seen their rejuvenated old house called Mendip Cottage at Hamilton.

"Michael Wynne-Willson, who was in the Royal Air Force during the war, took his American bride, Jackie, back to England with him after the war, but the austerities were such over there, that they decided to return to America to find their fortune, or whatever else. Michael started off by selling brushes on the streets of New York. But the more they saw of New England, the greater was their desire to live here. As a matter of fact, New England may have reminded Michael, in a way, of old England. It was while Michael was flat on his back with a siege of pneumonia that his wife, Jackie, found one of his mother's old recipes, and prepared him a batch of the kind of English marmalade that he had tasted when a child. Visitors to their home liked this marmalade. So, the Wynne-Willsons decided to go into the business of making marmalade. They rented the old house in Hamilton and went to work. At first they made eight jars a day, and these were easily disposed of by the local grocer. They turned the attached shed into their factory and gradually expanded until, today, they turn out more than 200. Instead of the local grocer being their distributor, they sell their product to such fine houses as S. S. Pierce of Boston and Bellows of New York. They have a variety of products now — a marmalade made of oranges and lemons; Tangelo, a mixture of grapefruit and tangerines; Sun Spirals, made of grapefruit rind; bitter English-style marmalade, and so forth. Meanwhile, they have done over their 18th century house themselves, unboarding the six fireplaces, and scraping off as many as eight layers of wallpaper on the walls of some of the rooms. It's quite a handsome house now and the Wynne-Willsons are quite proud of it, as they well should be—and of their commercial achievement as well."

(Delivered over Radio Station WEEI—March 11, 1952—R. S. Robie, Inc., sponsor.)

Mendip Cottage

With every good wish for your continued success — from

Jackie & Michael Wynne-Willson

The Story of . . .

MENDIP COTTAGE, LTD.

Mendip ORANGE MARMALADE

MENDIP COTTAGE, LTD. HAMILTON, MASS

AS WRITTEN BY

CLEMENTINE PADDLEFORD

IN THE

New York Herald Tribune January 31, 1950

Recipe for Marmalade Rescues Couple Down to Their Last Dollar

First Batches Were Made in Vest-Pocket Kitchen, Now They Operate a Cottage 'Factory'

By Clementine Paddleford

A marmalade whose spirit is the sunny orange. A deep amber stuff tasting of the slow-cooked citrus. A sparkle here of the assertive lemon, but tempered by the sweetness of the sugar. Extravagant in its goodness, surely a marmalade out to make a name for itself. It is labeled "Mendip," so English-sounding, English-tasting. We wondered about this small jar received through the mail, down from Hamilton, Mass., and no explanation.

Then came the makers close on the heels of the package—Michael Wynne-Willson, a former R. A. F. fighter pilot and his wife, Jackie, an American girl, a Smith College graduate. "How old is this business?" we wanted to know. "One year and just over." "How did it start?" we asked. Michael said, "I had pneumonia." Jackie said, "Because I had a recipe from Michael's mother, and we had friends; we had oranges." "Don't forget that dollar bill," Michael interrupted — "and, of course," Jackie put in, "we had faith, and still have, in private enterprise."

"WE WERE BUSTED"—Once we got the straight of it, the story is this: Michael came down with pneumonia and in the middle of that the English car company he worked for folded, and as he explained, "There we were busted." Friends came to call and Jackie served tea and toast and passed the marmalade made by her mother-in-law's recipe. Guests admired the amber spread and Jackie, generous soul, gave them little jars to take home. It's the same old story. Friends wanted more and asked Jackie to make it to sell. The Wynne-Willsons down to their last dollar bill took a chance and made an investment in oranges.

First "sale" batches were made in the vest-pocket kitchen in their house on Hamilton's Main Street. The marmalade sold and resold. Orders came steady and within six months the house overflowed with oranges and lemons, with 100-pound sacks of sugar. Kettles of marmalade always on cooking. There wasn't stove space to get Michael his dinner.

IT'S A FACTORY — Something had to be done so Jackie went hunting for kitchens. A near-by four-room, one-story building was rented, which the Wynne-Willsons call "our marmalade factory," but it's actually a cottage. Now the business pays its own way, pays the rent and one helper's wages. Whatever is left over as profit goes into equipment. Jackie has a full-time job, without salary, working ten hours a day. Michael works evenings labeling and packing. His daytime job is raising funds for the Children's Medical Center in Boston.

The fruit in the marmalade is a full slice but cut thin, cooked tender, set in thick jelly, a lovely old-gold color. The recipe doesn't read like much: Oranges and lemons, the whole fruit minus the pits, a butcher's meat slicer does the cutting, then sugar and water are added and the slow cooking, that's all. Yet somehow it's different.

New Mendip Cottage introduces a new product, a butterscotch sauce. This is a smooth, golden nectar tasting of butter and it should, for it's made with heavy cream 40 per cent butterfat. This recipe is from Jackie's home town, Middleburg, Va. Luscious eating on ice cream or on puddings, Good, too, on toast.

• • •

HILLS OF HOME — That name of this business venture has a special meaning to Michael. Mendip is the name of a low range of hills around the town where he was born in Somerset, England. A Hamilton artist friend drew the picture of the cottage from Michael's description, with a Christopher Wren church spire off in the distance. That animal on the label (it looks like a wolf with a fly on his nose) is from the Wynne-Willson family crest. We could tell you of the meeting of Miss Jacqueline Chambers, of Middleburg, Va., and the young R.A.F. pilot sent to the States for a much-needed rest—but the marmalade story is romance enough.

Mendip marmalade and butterscotch sauce sell for around 65 cents for 11-ounce jars, handled here by the Woman's Exchange, 541 Madison, and Mary Elizabeth Tea Room, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street. Also in the Woman's Exchange, Stamford, Conn.; the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, in Boston; Farm and Garden Shop, Boston; Johnny Appleseed's Country Store, Concord, and the Country Store, in Ipswich, Mass. You can mail-order both marmalade and sauce, three jars $1.95, six for $3.70, twelve for $6.90, postage included. Address Mendip Cottage, Ltd., Hamilton, Mass.

P.S. We have forty-five retailers now. Maybe there's one near you.

Order Today!

- A Treat for your family at breakfast or tea.
- For their ice cream all summer and winter.
- For the gift on all occasions.

Order NOW! Here at:

---

or

SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER

(We pay postage for you — but please add 10% west of Mississippi)

MENDIP COTTAGE, Ltd.

HAMILTON MASSACHUSETTS

Yoder, Frank T.

December 7, 1953

Dear Mr. Yoder:

Thank you for your letter of December 4th and the interesting idea you submit. I am unable to entertain the suggestion for any of my own programs which must deal mainly with day-to-day news, and since I am no longer a Vice President of CBS I have no authority or control over programs other than my own. I am, however, passing your letter along to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS Television, in case it is of interest to him. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank T. Yoder, Jr.
463 East 146 Street
Cleveland 10, Ohio

rh
cc: Mr. Sig Mickelson

Young, James

Anderson Independent-Tribune
(MORNING AND SUNDAY)
ANDERSON DAILY MAIL
(EVENINGS)

INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO.
WILTON E. HALL
PRES. TREAS.

MEMBER A.B.C.
ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANDERSON
SOUTH CAROLINA

Sept.9, 1952.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Herewith a tape which may be of interest to you and Bob Trout and others -- I came across some material of 14 years ago which was used to carry this regular Sunday comment on WAIM-WCAC-fm (CBS' oldest station in South Carolina.)

Return label is enclosed.

Cordially yours,

Jim Young*

James R. Young,
Associate Editor.

* In Tokyo for INS
1929-1941.

Youngswear

December 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Your letter of December 21st addressed to Mr. Murrow has been turned over to me for reply in his absence. I regret to have to tell you that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to grant you permission to use his name and "See It Now" in your advertising since it is his firm custom not to do anything of this kind.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Assistant

Mr. Alvin Cohen
Youngwear, Inc.
1407 Broadway
New York 18, New York

rh

Youngwear

THE WAY OF YOUNG LIFE

K.C.

December 21st, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like your permission to use your name underneath your famous slogan, "See It Now", in our advertising which is planned for the following trade publications: Infants & Childrens Review, Childrens' Buyer, and Earnshaw's.

We are manufacturers of fine little boys' shirts, robes and pajamas and plan some simple ads showing our merchandise using our signature at the bottom, and thought it would be a good idea if we could say in either the upper right or left hand side, "See It Now" with your name, and, of course, C. B. S.

If we can have your permission, we certainly would appreciate it. Should you be interested in seeing our product, we can arrange to show it to you at any time that is convenient for you.

Thanking you for your kind consideration of the above, I am

Very truly yours,

YOUNGWEAR, INC.

A. Cohen

AC:SK

Alvin Cohen

See it Now
Edward R Murrow, CBS

Fall and Winter '53 Edition of "The Way of Young Life" Catalog Sent on Request!

Nostalgic and Charming...

Perfect for gifts.

The "Candlelight" Red Flannel* Nightshirt with matching Slipper-Sox.

Sizes 2-4-6-8. #1005—$30.00 doz. #1005H "Candlelight" Nightcap $7.75 doz.

*Sanforized

Youngwear Robe & Pajama Corp.

1407 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Regional Sales Offices:

Merchandise Mart, Chicago—Dallas—San Francisco—Los Angeles

Sparkling highlights from our large collection of Holiday Shirts . . .

Youngwear, Inc.

Fall and Winter '53 Edition of "The Way of Young Life" Catalog Sent on Request!

Zierdt, Wm H.

November 24, 1953

Dear Major Zierdt:

Many thanks for your letter of November 18th suggesting that I write the review on Winston Churchill's latest book, "Triumph and Tragedy." I wish very much that I might do this but unfortunately the weeks between now and your deadline, January 10th, are the busiest part of a very heavy schedule. So, much though I am tempted to undertake what would be an enjoyable task, I feel obliged to decline on the grounds that I might find myself without sufficient time to do justice to this work.

Sincerely yours,

Major William H. Zierdt, Jr.
Editor
Armor
1727 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

ARMOR *The Magazine of Mobile Warfare*

ublished by THE U. S. ARMOR ASSOCIATION • ~~1719~~ 1727 K STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

18 November 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corp.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During the past several years ARMOR magazine has featured in each issue an outstanding book, reviewed by an equally outstanding reviewer. During that time books have been reviewed by such well known men as Quentin Reynolds, Mark S. Watson, M. S. Handler, Marshall Andrews, Ned Calmer, Judge Michael A. Musmanno and others.

For the January-February 1954 issue, I am contemplating running a feature review on Winston Churchill's latest book entitled "Triumph and Tragedy." Owing to your World War II experiences and to your close association with the period covered by the book in your daily broadcasts in London, I can think of no one better qualified to do this review.

Inclosed are tear sheets of several back numbers of ARMOR book reviews. If you agree to do this book review, I will forward a copy of the book immediately for your retention.

Book reviews for ARMOR run approximately 2000 to 2500 words. Knowing of your busy schedule, I have set the deadline date as late as possible, to January 10th. In the event that you cannot accomplish this, an early reply would be gratefully received.

This magazine is run by active duty personnel and is not allowed to accept paid advertising. Much as we would like to pay for such material, we are not permitted to do so.

I hope that you will be willing to do this review for us as I know that a feature review with your by-line would be read with high interest by our military personnel throughout the world.

Respectfully,

William H. Zierdt Jr.

WILLIAM H. ZIERDT, JR.
Major, Armor
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THE RIVER AND THE GAUNTLET

THE RIVER AND THE GAUNTLET. By S. L. A. Marshall. 385 pp. William Morrow & Company, New York, N. Y. $5.00.

Reviewed by
MARGUERITE HIGGINS

Brigadier General S. L. A. Marshall has produced the best portrait of our time of what war against the Reds is factually like at the squad, platoon, battalion, regiment and division levels.

His book *The River and the Gauntlet* describes the Eighth Army's retreat in 1950 before the Chinese Communist assault. It reconstructs the major engagements of those who bore the brunt of the battle in terms of the true experiences of the individual soldiers involved. So this book answers with magnificent authenticity the question of many Americans: "What was it really like over there in Korea?"

It is an important question because it reflects the desire to bridge the gap between those on the side lines and those who have stood the test of battle. If only for the sake of knowing the worth of the enemy we are up against, it is good that this gap should be bridged.

The author has clearly aimed his book for those with special interests in the art of war and soldiering. Because of the number of abbreviations and technical terms, it would probably not sustain the interest of the average layman all the way through. Even so, to any average citizen, [illegible] it advertising executive or wife and [illegible] mother, I'd recommend reading into *The River and the Gauntlet* if the[illegible] are in the slightest interested i[illegible] grasp of the phenomenon that af[illegible] so much of their lives—war i[illegible] mid-twentieth century.

Any combat correspondent wor[illegible] his dispatches knows that the emo[illegible] tions of war—the fear, the inexplicable bursts of courage, the recklessness born of super tension, etc.—can be comprehended only by being on the scene. But combat correspondents know equally well that the best de[illegible]ive stories are obtained by piec[illegible], after the battle, the ebb [illegible] told by the soldiers in[illegible] during the actual course [illegible] it's a rough one—the cor[illegible]t, like the soldier, passes [illegible] time with his nose to the [illegible]g bullets. Being engaged [illegible] his head down, his per[illegible]nited. The only way he [illegible] of what the other fellow did is by asking him—when time and circumstance permit.

One is impressed by the amount of detailed questioning and hunting up of records that has obviously gone into this book. But the real satisfac-

The Author

S. L. A. Marshall served as chief Historian for the ETO during World War II and is presently a consultant for the Operations Research Office at Johns Hopkins University. He was Infantry Operations Analyst for the Eighth Army in Korea at the time of the Chinese attack described in this, his latest, book. He is Military Editor of *The Detroit News*.

Reviewer

Marguerite Higgins, author of *War in Korea*, is foreign correspondent for the *New York Herald Tribune*. A Pulitzer Prize winner, she recently launched a new series of well timed articles on the cold war which are appearing in more than fifty newspapers throughout the world. Landing with the Marines at Inchon she covered all aspects of the fighting.

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tion is that the detail is fashioned so as to give drive to the narrative. The author does not delve into the emotions of the men he describes except as represented by their actual comments. He doesn't need to. The hour by hour account of the fate of squads, platoons, battalions in peril of extinction builds its own terrible suspense. There is no spuriousness here. One watches the corporal and lieutenant, sergeant and colonel make their human judgments in awful realization that the sudden death or miraculous escape that follows is happening to one of our own.

Marshall poses some value judgments with which the correspondent disagrees. The entire question of the merits or demerits of starting the controversial Eighth Army [illegible] the Yalu is inextricably [illegible] question of the Free W[illegible] edge of Chinese Comm[illegible] tions. If the Chinese stay[illegible] offensive was a sure thing [illegible] came in only halfheart[illegible] was a good risk. No on[illegible] ticularly not General D[illegible] Arthur—would have or[illegible] fensive if it had been known that the Chinese armies were to come in full scale and that furthermore our capacity for retaliation by air and sea would be limited, thus giving the enemy double advantage.

(Washington did not prohibit Ma[illegible] Arthur's right of retaliation until the Chinese Communist intervention was a *fait accompli*. MacArthur learned of Washington's attitude when his order to blow up the Yalu bridges was countermanded.)

Marshall seems to blame General MacArthur for not knowing the Communist intentions. But Communist intentions are decided in Peking and Moscow, and none of the leaders of the Free World including President Truman knew whether the Chinese armies in Manchuria were being readied as defensive warning or an assault group.

A graphic spectacle of the Free World's chronic inability to guess Communist intentions is being afforded currently by high level speculation as to what the so-called Malenko peace offensive really means. It [illegible] useful tribute to the Russians that President Eisenhower tacitly admits in public speeches that he knows [illegible] ing more about what the Kremlin [illegible] to than does any reader of Moscow communiques.

[illegible] d as great a man as is General [illegible] Arthur, it seems unfair in the case of the events of Fall 1950 to expect a field commander to know more than our highest governmental authorities in Washington, including incidentally, the Central Intelligence Agency, which was sure the Chinese would stay conveniently home.

But fortunately, in this reviewer's opinion, General Marshall's critique of top level military policy is only incidental. He documents beautifully his main purpose described as follows in the opening chapters: "The explanation of how the Eighth Army was deceived by its enemy is hardly separable from the story of its reaction to the unexpected situation. . . . All Americans had some share in the mistakes which precipitated the winter battle with the Chinese. On the other hand it fell to but a few of our countrymen to redeem with the sweat, courage and lives the situation thus made. The story lies in whether they did meanly or nobly."

General Marshall is admirably equipped to tell this story. He is a noted writer on military affairs. His impressive background includes the post of Chief Historian for the European Theater of Operations during World War II. At the time of the historic Chinese Communist intervention in Korea, the author was infantry operations analyst.

The blurb on the book jacket says "General Marshall has developed a unique method of battle reporting . . . his technique is based on exhaustive interviews of participants in battle from infantry squad to general."

In this reader's opinion the most compelling passage—and the one intended as the climax—was the description of the ordeal of the Second Infantry Division as it sought to escape through the Kunuri pass. The exit began without our top leadership realizing that the Chinese had infiltrated rearward. The result was that the convoys were not combat loaded and thus not prepared for the battle in the trap so carefully and devastatingly prepared by the enemy.

For stark honest reporting of both the "mean and noble," consider this passage describing the arrival of Major General Lawrence B. Keiser, division commander, at the pass: "General Keiser had been phenomenally lucky in his jeep run through the greater part of the gauntlet (the pass). After leaving his command post in the bivouac area at about 1:30 p.m. he doubled along the stalled part of the division column almost without stopping and got to the final ridge at about 3:15 p.m. This placed him in the pass approximately twenty

"It was but one inciden[illegible] among hundreds, each having its own special torment."

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British Tanks moving into Seoul to take up new positions in late December 1950.

minutes after the column had wedged there. He personally witnessed the atrophy of our troops who had closed in just prior to his arrival.

"The dead lay in the ditches and sprawled across the roadway. Most of the living—even those still unwounded—were in such a state of shock that they responded to nothing, saw nothing, seemingly heard nothing. The Chinese fire beat like hail among the rocks and against the vehicles. But the soldiers neither cried out nor sought better cover. Their facial expressions remained set, appearing almost masklike because of the heavy coating of dust and the distortion from the dropping [illegible] the jaws. They were saying nothin[illegible] doing nothing except that a few [illegible]th fled about aimlessly seeming to [illegible] in their tracks. General Keiser walked among them moving from group to group barking questions trying to startle them back to consciousness. 'Who's in command here?' 'Who are you?' 'Can any of you do anything?' He got not a single response. . . .

"One thing made his heart leap up. A sergeant from the 9th Infantry had taken an 81mm mortar from a ¾ ton truck, set it up in the middle of the roadway and was now single-handedly firing the piece on line of sight against the Chinese positions atop the south ridge. It was the only fire Keiser saw being delivered by an American. But he saw a few other self-possessed individuals most of whom were trying to help the wounded."

There you have it. The "mean and the noble." The truth.

One of the refreshing rings of honesty in this book as distinguished from the war novels is the lack of the grand gesture, [illegible]nsciously made and consciously no[illegible]. As anyone who has been near [illegible]ar can testify, there is no time for [illegible]strionics because the sheer urgency [illegible]f the crises provides [illegible] audience. [illegible]he very unreality of [illegible] is the ca[illegible]lness of death: when [illegible]ldier rushes on the spur [illegible]ng to [illegible]nt to rescue a wounded [illegible] instantly killed himself [illegible]volved. For [illegible] even time to bow to [illegible] of battle—if [illegible] moment of heroism gone [illegible] responden[illegible] here are instead the more [illegible] most [illegible]blems of killing or evad[illegible] dust, dodgi[illegible]my before he gets you. [illegible] in keeping [illegible]ng, in coherent human [illegible]ective is [illegible], in coherent human [illegible] can b[illegible] sure [illegible]ghth Army's retreat be[illegible]re the [illegible], General Marshall has discharged [illegible] for history and for the present [illegible]cord some of this country's obligation to make known the courage [illegible]nd [illegible]dgment of those who did nobly. [illegible]lling the truth about our failings General Marshall has given us the ch[illegible] to profit from the mistakes of tho[illegible]—[illegible]oo often by force of overwh[illegible] circumstance, lack of trainin[illegible] than individual lack, fell in[illegible] the category of those who did not measure up.

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I Joined The Russians

by

Count Heinrich von Einsiedel

The grandson of Bismarck, Count Heinrich von Einsiedel, shot down over Stalingrad after destroying 35 Russian planes, tells how he and other captured German Officers worked in Soviet prison camps to form the Free Germany Committee for splitting the German armies from both Hitler and the West. He recounts his own conversion to Communism and the clever and resourceful moves of the Russians and their German aides in the propaganda order of the committee, and how he accompanied the victorious Red Army across eastern Europe into Germany. He was imprisoned by the Americans for four months in 1947, and after his discharge, he renounced Communism and resigned from the party to become a neutralist.

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TOP REPORTING FROM THE HORIZON OF BATTLE

THIS IS WAR! *A Photo-Narrative in Three Parts.* By David Douglas Duncan. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1951. 171 pages. $4.95.

Reviewed by Marshall Andrews

In all the vast literature of warfare it is doubtful if there is a single passage which really conveys to the lay reader precisely what war means to the soldier who endures it. Language fails because no one can describe a sensation or an emotion which has never been felt any more than one can describe an odor to one who has never smelled it. Nor has art, in the narrow meaning of the term, done much better, since the artist cannot capture, except in memory, the evanescent compound of matter and emotion out of which each situation in battle is created.

The Author

David Douglas Duncan, a Marine combat photographer during World War II, has been a member of *Life*'s staff for the past four years, covering assignments in many parts of the world. In Tokyo when the Reds crossed the 38th, he moved his base of operation to the front. Mr. Duncan is co-winner of the U.S. Camera Gold Achievement Award for 1950.

The Subject

Admittedly one object of David Douglas Duncan in *This Is War!* is to bridge, in some measure, this regrettable void. And admittedly he has largely succeeded, though I am far from convinced that he has contributed much of value to the serious study of warfare.

Whether the author intended his book to be part of military literature, I cannot for the life of me determine. And I have reason to believe Mr. Duncan himself may have been of two minds on this question.

In his "Explanation" prefacing the book, the author says his work is "simply an effort to show something of what a man endures when his country decides to go to war," and in that effort he succeeds very well indeed. But he says in the same prefatory "Explanation" that "each chapter deals with a military combat problem," and goes on to describe, in very good prose, a little of what the problem was and how it was met and [illegible]

[illegible] exposition of the minutiae of [illegible] and of the almost unendurable agonies forced upon the few men who receive the greater part of its impact, the pictorial part of this book is probably without parallel. And it should be noted that the photographs are human documents, rather than military, not only because Mr. Duncan planned it that way, but because nothing he nor anyone else could have caught in his camera would have captured the sweep and complexity of modern warfare.

As for the text which introduces each collection of photographs, there is more room for debate. Mr. Dun-

The Reviewer

Marshall Andrews served in the Army overseas in both World Wars. He is a member of the staff of the *Washington Post*, specializing in the reporting of military affairs, and he has recently returned from an assignment in Korea for that paper. An ardent student of military history, Mr. Andrews is author of the book *Disaster Through Air Power* (Rinehart, '50).

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can's writing is clear and colorful and he has a feeling for language which warms every paragraph. And yet you find yourself, if you have had any experience of warfare at all, unsatisfied that each chapter should be a success story in the best Rover Boy tradition. It is difficult to accept a series of military situations in which everybody makes the right decision at the right moment, in which there are impediments but no reverses, in which events move toward ultimate success as inexorably as if propelled by Providential machinery.

Of course these are Marines with which Mr. Duncan's book deals and the author, a former Marine combat correspondent, concedes a predilection for his old Corps. And it may be too much to expect of a public that has come to believe that the Korea was staved off solely by one Marine division (reinforced), that it should accept Mr. Duncan's glowing presentation of the record. Furthermore, since, as the author says, "once a Marine, always a Marine," he manages to envelop his characters with an almost mystic quality of devotion and sacrifice which, seen in other troops through other eyes, no doubt would be accepted as a matter of course.

To my way of thinking, probably the best passage in the book is one which may be largely incomprehensible to the nonmilitary minded civilian. That is the section labelled "Late July" in the first chapter, "Korea 1950" (his pages are not numbered), which describes his brief contact with the South Korean army and the arrival among them of General Douglas MacArthur. In it Mr. Duncan ponders over the failure of the ROK forces to hold and, in pondering, reveals a good deal of why they did not, and of the faults of bad leadership and the advantages of good.

LIFE Photos

Another passage which appeals to me simply as good descriptive writing, is that in the same chapter called "Early July," which describes the author's flight into combat in a two-place jet aircraft. It has the quality, inherent in good exposition, of placing you in the airplane, instead of the author, and permitting you to undergo, not always in comfort, the sensations of maneuvering in a high-speed aircraft.

Mr. Duncan's three chapters dealing with "military combat problems" are not too happily done, as I have already indicated. They cover successively the capture and defense of a hill in the old Pusan perimeter, the seizure of Inchon and Seoul, and the retreat from the Changjin reservoir to the sea at Hungnam. All three share the same quality of effervescent optimism upon which I have already touched. In addition, the last of the three, entitled "Retreat, Hell!" contains one glaring fault which, unfortunately, is shared by Mr. Duncan with many others.

In it he briefly mentions the Third and Seventh Infantry Divisions of the Army, but only to say they were there; and he describes the Third, not too kindly, as "fresh." Then he forgets them and goes on to make the retreat, which he says was no retreat at all though it ended in flight by sea, purely and simply a Marine operation.

No one would ever know, from reading Mr. Duncan's account, that the escape corridor from Koto-ri to the coast was held open by the Third and Seventh and that these Army divisions remained at Hungnam for some twelve days after the Marines had left, holding the perimeter from which refugees and equipment were

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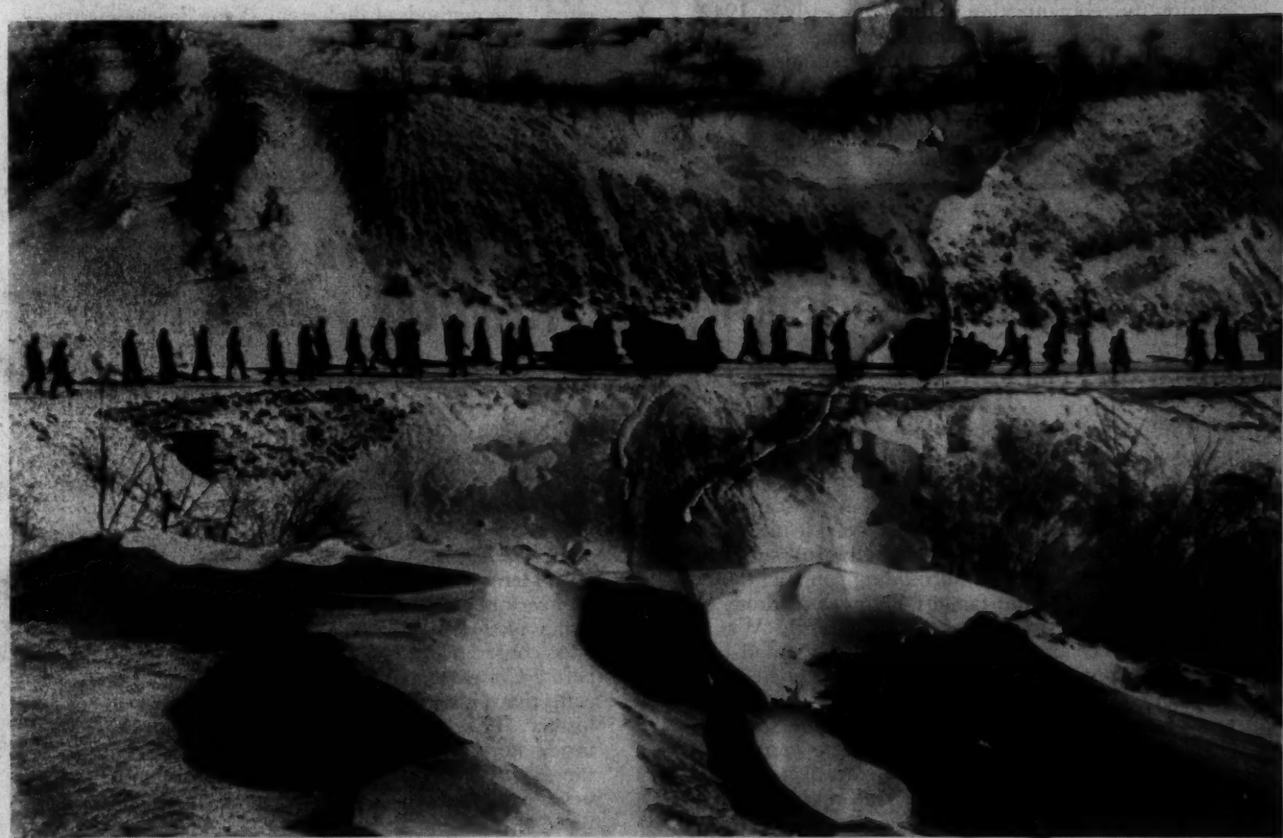
...uated. But perhaps it is too much to expect Mr. Duncan to escape what I shall charitably call this oversight, when the Marine Corps's own motion picture, *The Hungnam Story*, commits it in the same degree.

Of the photographs, all of which are magnificent, my choice goes first to that of two little Korean children, in Marine helmets, fearfully stopping their ears against the blast of machine guns firing nearby. My second choice is an equivocal one, being divided between that in which a wounded Marine is receiving a drink from another's canteen while a staff conference goes on within arm's length; and that in which a jeep has just struck a mine and Marines are rushing to the aid of a shattered man in a ditch. Perhaps these are not the pictures Mr. Duncan would have me select, but there it is: to me they convey more of warfare as I have known it than all the tortured faces and deploying troops in the book.

It is clear that Mr. Duncan accepted the rifleman's risk to get these fine pictures, and he is to be congratulated for it. There would be cause for rejoicing if his book should inspire emulation among Signal Corps photographers assigned to similar missions.



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Second Volume of the Subseries: The War Department

by DR. RAY S. CLINE

Washington Command Post: The Operations Division

The multifront warfare that developed early in World War II changed the earlier concept of fighting on only one front, as in World War I, and made necessary the creation of a centrally located staff to plan all world-wide operations of the U. S. Army, and direct and coordinate them. Such a staff was created during the reorganization of the Army early in 1942, and was called the Operations Division.

This book tells the story of this small and unique staff. It tells how Army planners "operated." Into the story, the author knits the growing careers of some of these planners, introducing the reader to "Brigadier General" Eisenhower, "Colonel" Ridgway, and "Major" Wedemeyer, who later as field commanders carried out some of their own plans.

The author traces the staff from its formative days when some military men doubted that such a staff was needed to its days of maturity when it learned to apply, "as the British Army staffs so successfully applied," the methods of diplomacy to the development of military plans. Before the end of the war, it was helping to set the pattern not only for American strategy but, by participation in international conferences, for Allied strategy as well.

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The Rise and Fall Of Hermann Goering

By Willi Frischauer **$3.50**

Buffoon, glamour boy, ruthless bully endowed with undisputed personal magnetism and a wily approach to German mass opinion—Hermann Goering began at Hitler's showpiece: ended as his scapegoat.

Far more than that of any other Nazi leader, Hermann Goering's fantastic life gives the full sweep of modern German history. Succeeding von Richthofen as commander of the famous Flying Squadron, he was one of the romantic heroes of World War I. During the chaotic postwar years, he met Adolf Hitler and experienced political love at first sight. The liaison was not to prove a happy one.

The story of Hermann Goering is the shocking story of misuse of power and ultimate corruption. Frischauer tells it in a dramatic narrative, checked and rechecked in the course of sixteen visits to Germany over the past five years.

Dean Acheson and American Foreign Policy

by McGeorge Bundy **$2.50**

Here at last is the authoritative answer to the decisive question of our time: What is the foreign policy of the United States? What has it been for the last five years?

The answer is given largely in Secretary Acheson's own words. McGeorge Bundy, who collaborated with Henry L. Stimson in writing *On Active Service In Peace and War*, bases his account of our foreign policy on Dean Acheson's statements: his speeches, press conferences, reports to the President, testimony before Congressional Committees, etc., as brilliant a collection of state papers as we have had in recent history. They provide for the first time a consecutive inside story of U.S. foreign policy from the end of the last war to the present crisis. This story has never been adequately told; it deserves to be told as a piece of contemporary history.

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THREE BATTLES: ARNAVILLE, ALTUZZO AND SCHMIDT. By Charles B. MacDonald and Sidney T. Mathews. From the series United States Army in World War II. 443 pp. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office. $4.00.

Reviewed by NED CALMER

The plodding foot soldier of World War Two in Europe has now received his due. *Three Battles,* produced by the Department of the Army in Washington, pictures the difficulties of small unit leaders and GI's in executing missions set for them by higher headquarters. This is the first small-unit action story in the Army's projected monumental series of 91 volumes. It tells of a river crossing at Arnaville in France, a breakthrough at Monte Altuzzo in Italy, and the battle for Schmidt in Germany. As a war correspondent who saw action in all three of those areas, I found it more fascinating and more exciting than any of the fiction written about the attack on Fortress Europe. Fascinating because it is true; exciting because it uplifts the heart in tribute to the men who fought.

As the Army's chief of Military History points out in his foreword, we deal here with the eternal and terrible problems of warfare—"What do I do next? Where shall I fire? Who is now in charge? Shall I fire? Shall firing expose my position? Shall I wait for orders?." There is no time out in battle, says General Ward. The team must function despite shortages in personnel and equipment. "Above all the human mind must comprehend which unit, for the instant, has the leading role." The men must be trained in achieving the order necessary to overcome the omnipresent confusion on the battlefield.

To illustrate this lesson, Charles B. MacDonald and Sidney T. Mathews

The Authors — **The Reviewer**

Charles B. MacDonald, author of the Arnaville and Schmidt portions of *Three Battles,* served as a rifle company commander in the ETO in World War II—combat experience which led to his book *Company Commander,* published in 1947. He is now engaged in the research and writing of the book *The Siegfried Line* for the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.

Dr. Sidney T. Mathews, author of the Monte Altuzzo portion of *Three Battles,* was a combat historian during World War II, serving with the Fifth Army in the Mediterranean area. Author of the study *Sante Maria Infante* published in 1947, he is now engaged in the research and writing of *The Drive on Rome,* one of the Mediterranean sub-series, for the Office of the Chief of Military History.

Calmer is an experienced newsman whose newscasts have been heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System for the last decade. During the late world war he covered the European Theater for that network, a firsthand observation which inspired his best-seller war novel, *The Strange Land,* published in 1950. He is now a CBS radio correspondent, with headquarters in Rome, Italy.

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ARNAVILLE. Infantrymen approach the Moselle for the crossing near Dornot.

have based their accounts on the combat historians who followed the troops to interview the participants in each day's fighting. Material of this sort from the Pacific theaters existed in abundance, but until now we have not had any such rich sources on the action in Western Europe. You may remember the "American Forces in Action" series, mostly devoted to infantry combat. In the present work the additional purpose is to show the roles of other arms and services so as to clarify the interrelation of small units in the field in a wide variety of tactical situations. As Mr. MacDonald remarks, out of a combination of factors like those chosen for the follow—failures as well as successes—large-scale victories or defeats are compounded. We see now how it all actually happened, except, of course, for the elements of mystery unrecognized even by the men taking part in the battle and perhaps forever closed to our eyes.

The authors have employed a second basic source of material—the official reports and other papers used by the German units opposing the American troops in these actions. They provide an invaluable cross-check on our own accounts and an illuminating analysis of enemy methods and reactions in various situations. But what I found most gripping in all these interviews and documents, American or German, was the human element they betray and the ever-capricious play of fate and chance.

Another outstanding feature of *Three Battles* is the recounting of errors and misunderstandings, always significant in the development of combat situations. The authors don't stop to editorialize on the misakes of commanders, the folly or fear of the men they lead, but they make them glaringly clear. One can imagine how far the Soviet Army would go along these lines in a historical account intended for general reading!

The first of the *Three Battles* takes us back to those fast-moving days when Patton's army was racing across France and the German armies in the West were in full retreat. But by the end of August, Patton had run out of gasoline. His XX Corps bogged down at Verdun. Reconnaissance units reported that the enemy was "panic-stricken," and as soon as enough fuel was on hand the advance resumed. XX Corps staff thought the Germans would keep on falling until they were behind the Siegfried Line. Consequently virtually no information about the fortifications in the Metz area was given to the fighting units, even as near to Corps as Regiment. But we know now, and this bitter story tells us, that Hitler had no intention of abandoning his Metz-Thionville salient. From here on the history of this battle is one of slogging, despairing struggles, of confusion in communications, lack of coordination among units, failures and tragi-comedies, revolving about the 10th and 11th Infantry Regiments of the 5th Infantry Division and Combat Command B of the 7th Armored Division. Highlighting the somber picture is the heroism of such men as Pfc's Dickey and Lalopa, who killed 22 of the enemy before their isolated position was overwhelmed. The nearest German body was only three yards away. Again and again we hear the calls for air support that were unanswered as the Americans who had crossed the Moselle at Dornot held their bridgehead across the river. Finally came the order to withdraw, after one of the heroic episodes of the campaign in France, but the Dornot bridgehead had probably made possible the later successful crossing at Arnaville, marking the real opening of the battle for Metz, which did not fall, however, until more than two months later.

The second of the *Three Battles* is a chapter in the drive toward the Gothic Line which Marshal Kesselring so skilfully defended in his masterly retreat northward through Italy.

SCHMIDT. A 155mm SP gun supports the troops attempting to take the town.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ALTUZZO. A sample of terrain and fighting that characterized the bitter Italian campaign and is so like war in Korea.

"I'm going to throw you a long forward pass into the Po Valley," General Mark Clark told his infantry commanders, "and I want you to go get it." The blow was launched through rugged Giogo Pass in the Apennines. Though more than a quarter of a million men were involved in this drive, the assault force that actually met the enemy was never larger than two rifle companies at a time, and sometimes only a platoon. This was warfare on the smallest scale. There were moments when an American soldier could reach out and touch the shoulder of an unsuspecting German. It was a maze of mountain trails, thick underbrush, precipitous ascents, treacherous terrain. Peabody Peak—as one pinnacle was nicknamed by survivors of the action there—was one of the bloodiest battlegrounds of the Italian campaign. It was the efforts and the sacrifices of men such as those of the 338th Infantry Regiment of the 8th Infantry Division who fought here that brought about the final triumph of the attack and the cracking of the Gothic Line. But the Italian campaign was far from ended. Months later, in the midst of the cruel winter characteristic of these mountains, American troops were still standing stalled in the Apennines. It would be spring before they crossed the Po.

"Objective: Schmidt" is the third of the *Three Battles* and takes us through the slow-going fighting toward the Roer River after the breaching of the Siegfried Line. Schmidt was an important target, lying as it did on a ridge overlooking the Roer dam system with which the Germans could at any time flood the terrain over which the Americans—in this case the 112th Infantry Regiment of the 28th Infantry Division—would have to advance. This was also the area of the Huertgen Forest, a dreaded name to men who fought there and the scene of some of modern history's most gruelling fighting. It was a Disney wilderness, its picturesque growth providing a field day every day for German artillery, and hundreds of casualties among the American troops in its depths. "Objective: Schmidt" is the longest and most detailed of the stories in the book, and in some ways the least dramatic in nature. But Mr. MacDonald, who is the author of a notable war narrative entitled *Company Commander*, published in 1947, brings the whole wretched episode alive for us—a gamble that failed. Schmidt, in fact, was recaptured by the Germans and remained in their hands until February, 1945. But its story has become a classic in our small-unit military annals. Like the other two battles in this book, it stands as a permanent record for all the men who took part and their comrades of the American Army, and as a permanent memorial to those who did not survive.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

JOHN COLTER

A remarkable narrative on the life of the discoverer of Yellowstone Park and Colter's Hell. Mr. Harris has made a ten-year search of old records, including those of the Lewis and Clark expedition, to come up with the truth. He reveals these facts in a story exciting enough to appeal to anyone stirred by the authentic adventures of a man who helped open the American frontier.

by Burton Harris **$3.50**

ANNAPURNA

An incredible story of the heroic conquest of the highest mountain ever climbed by man, told by one who achieved it. Mr. Herzog's reflections while on the peak (26,493 feet), and the superb teamwork of all members while descending are breathtaking. This is a must for one who loves adventure.

by Maurice Herzog **$5.00**

HITLER: A Study in Tyranny

An Oxford historian reviews *Hitler's* whole life and dissects his character to show the strange mixture of showmanship, shrewdness, fanaticism, and fortune that made a powerful dictator out of an insignificant rabble-rouser and then destroyed him. 8 pages of illustrations and index. 447 pages.

by Alan Bullock **$6.00**

TITO: an Authorized Biography

A frankly partisan biography of Tito, largely in Tito's own words. It describes his life from boyhood on, his battle against the Germans and Mihailovic, his seizure of American flyers, and his break with Stalin. The author is a staunch Communist and a close friend of Tito.

by Vladimir Dedijer **$5.00**

THE NEW FORCE

The amazing story of the development of atomic power during the last ten years, written in language easily understood by the layman. Tells about the Manhattan Project, the experiments at Los Alamos and Bikini, the AEC, and the coming of the H-bomb.

by Ralph E. Lapp **$3.00**

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

May 27, 1952

Dear Mr. Zlatopar:

I hope you will forgive me for this delayed reply to your thoughtful letter of March 21.

I do indeed remember you and should be interested to see your article if you will put it in the mail to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Orga Zlatopar
5 West 63 Street
New York, New York

mas

ASSOCIATION OF FREE SERB, CROAT AND SLOVENE NEWSPAPER MEN
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

49 WEST 57TH STREET, APT. 3F
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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IVAN MODERCIN

Mac
Tell him to
read it!

Grga Zlatoper
5 West 63rd Street,
March 21, 1952.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Director,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I had the pleasure of having been introduced to you in London several years ago by our friend Newsome of the BBC. You were so kind and tried to help me when I left the BBC after having been for four years Yugoslav political commentator there.

For two years now I have been working with the Radio Free Europe as script-writer. I am one of your regular listeners enjoying indeed your superb broadcasting, and knowing how busy you are, I did not want to bother you. However, I am now taking the liberty of writing this letter because I feel you may be interested in my story. Here it is:

On the basis of many information I have received from my country, I wrote recently an article explaining why the Western unconditional help to Tito is not a good policy and why Tito is preparing to fool the West. Incidentally, a few days after I wrote the article, there were reports in the press here to the effect that the West is now contemplating to reconsider the basic premises of its policy of aid to Tito. Consequently, and according to some information I got here, one should expect soon new developments in West-Tito relations. It is for this reason that I wish to ask you whether you would be interested in using my article in whichever way you may find it suitable for the CBS. I would very much appreciate an answer before I send my article to some magazine here.

Excuse my taking the liberty for bringing to you this suggestion. But the question of my country is getting more and more important, and your listeners may be interested to know what is probably soon going to happen in Yugoslavia.

Sincerely yours,
Grga Zlatoper

Aaronsburg

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 19, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When I was Governor of Pennsylvania the town of Aaronsburg, with a population of 321, performed a service of considerable value. The Minister of the little Lutheran church there told his town's story to a number of distinguished Americans. This was the germ of a powerful movement for strengthening American unity in a wholly non-partisan, non-sectarian fashion.

Aaronsburg was founded in 1786 by a Dutch immigrant named Aaron Levy. He was the only Jew there. He gave lands and money to establish the town, its schools, church and burial ground. As a final gift and token of neighborliness, he also gave a communion set to the Lutheran congregation whose services his own orthodox faith forbade him to attend. This small incident more than 150 years ago exploded to national proportions when the people of Aaronsburg sought to call its meaning to wider attention in 1949.

An outpouring of people, fifty thousand of them, gathered to mark the significance of Aaron Levy's generous act. Shortly thereafter, General William J. Donovan communicated with six other national leaders who had been present because of his conviction that Aaronsburg had much to offer our country. They -- General Donovan, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Justice Felix Frankfurter, Father John LaFarge, S.J., the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling and Dr. Channing Tobias -- proceeded to carry forward this thought.

After I had come to the Senate, it was thrilling to revisit Aaronsburg in 1953. These men had brought together one hundred distinguished Americans as guests of the Aaronsburg farmers and their neighbors, where they found far more than local lore. We found that the average person has a genuine yearning to know his fellow men. We found what may well prove a means for bringing neighbors together to gain an enduring sense of their common interests.

What is the Aaronsburg idea? It is respect for each other's differences: our faith in freedom and shared freedom of faith must assure willingness to work together for the common good.

We are going to advance the Aaronsburg idea with meetings throughout the country. At Aaronsburg an apparently homogeneous community realized how many townspeople had no idea what their own townsfolk were like. They may have gained inspiration from celebrated speakers present, but they surely derived a finer concept of what their own neighbors thought and felt.

Yes - returned card 5/20

We are going to promote this idea as constructively as we know how. It will take two essentials: leadership and resources. I hope you will agree to serve as a member of the National Committee for The Aaronsburg Story at my invitation. Former Governor Sidney S. McMath of Arkansas is the National Chairman of The Aaronsburg Story and Judge Leonard Michael Propper of Philadelphia is the National Vice-Chairman. Our object is to help assure that America's most precious resources - the common sense and good will of her citizens - enjoy every possible chance for growth.

Governor McMath and I will surely appreciate your willingness to serve. I hope you will be a member of the National Committee, and that you will indicate your willingness to sponsor the spread of the Aaronsburg idea in your community. Those of us who have seen the extraordinary response Aaronsburg has evoked believe strongly in its capacity to gain understanding among men. It offers a powerful source of hope, both for the troubled present and for the future.

I would appreciate your sending me your reply to Aaronsburg (a return envelope is included for your convenience), where we are assembling what we trust will prove a mighty army of leaders concerned that Americans come to know and respect one another better.

Sincerely yours,

Jas. H. Duff

James H. Duff

enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Ackermann, Harry

F-502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Harry Ackerman

From Mr. Murrow

Station

November 2, 1955

Belatedly, thanks for suggesting the Finn twins. Sorry we couldn't do it.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD · HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

HARRY ACKERMAN

Executive Director of Special Projects

September 7th-1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The attached brief description of an idea was sent to me by a friend of mine as a possibility for one of my ninety-minute productions this season. As you will see, it falls more properly into your area, and consequently I thought I should send it on to you for you and Fred to determine whether there is anything here that might interest you for one of the one-hour SEE IT NOW productions.

Meanwhile, please don't hesitate to let me know if I can be of any help whatsoever to you from here in connection with any of your projects.

Regards,

Harry

Harry Ackerman

HA:ds
cc:Fred Friendly
Attach

SUBJECT MATTER: The story of the Finn twins, from their purchase of the war surplus airplane that started their troubles to the latest developments as of the date of telecast, with the Finns playing themselves.

BASIC JUSTIFICATION FOR CONSIDERING THIS STORY: This is one of the most dramatic true human-interest stories of the decade. It has been publicized by an unusually long series of nationwide front page news stories. With some advance promotion, this show could be expected to start with an exceptionally high initial audience rating. Holding the audience should be easy, since the subject matter offers dramatic values on a par with first-class commercial fiction plus the strong audience appeal of factuality.

POSSIBLE OBJECTIONS & ANSWERS:

Objection #1

This would be a documentary type of show and therefore not within the purview of the Spectacular format.

Answers:

(1) Stories of unusually great public interest often transcend the ordinary boundaries of vehicle and medium, and rightly so. When they do, they often result in memorable successes of presentation.

(2) A definitive transcontinental television presentation of the Finns' story would be an undeniably spectacular event with a small "s"; this fact would help to justify including the show in the series of Spectaculars with capital "S".

(3) Aside from the factuality element, this story has a full complement of elements that would make a good dramatic Spectacular property: freshness, timeliness, dramatic conflict, suspense, human interest, importance of theme, breadth of scope.

Objection #2

Legally, politically and public-relations-wise the subject matter is a hot potato. The Finn twins are highly controversial figures. It would be objectionable to present them as heroes when they have made a public issue of their defiance of authority and have, according to the official view, kidnaped an officer of the law, regardless of the legal face the Finns put on that action. On the other hand they can't be presented as villains since their own permission and cooperation would be necessary; also because such presentation would be offensive to a large segment of the audience, and would be contrary to the impartiality a network should maintain on legitimately controversial

issues.

Answer:

Both pro- and anti-Finn viewpoints could be fully and eloquently presented in the course of unfolding the dramatic conflict of the story. The narrative viewpoint could be kept carefully impartial. A statement could be included in the script for announcer or narrator, explicitly stating this policy. The additional care and thought required to overcome the above objection would be well repaid by the ready-made public interest and the dramatic values inherent in the story.

Objection #3

It would be too risky to invest in and schedule this show until the Finn affair is completely settled, since the principals might turn up in jail on the scheduled date.

Answer:

Preliminary explorations and tentative arrangements could be made and the production date kept open. Then CBS would be ready to move fast and complete the preparations as soon as the case is finally settled, or there is a dependable upcoming period in which the Finns will be at liberty.

Objection #4

The Finns may not be capable of fulfilling the acting assignment satisfactorily.

Answer:

They could be seen more than heard. Most speaking lines could be given to other cast members, who could be established dramatic stars or supporting players. Then again, with some coaching the Finns might prove to be good performers. Worth finding out.

Adams, Ernest G.

July 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Adams:

Mr. Murrow, who is now on vacation has asked me to reply to your letter concerning your son. Mr. Murrow regrets that he himself has no useful advice to offer you at this moment and has asked me to forward your letter to a friend of his who might be able to give you the information you require.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Ernest G. Adams
62 Charles Field Street
Providence 6, Rhode Island

fc

cc: Bob Swan

July 30, 1954

Dear Bob:

The friend, as you have no doubt guessed, is you! Mr. Murrow told me to pass this letter on to you in case you might know of some contacts in the oil world who would be useful to the young man.

Best regards,

Mr. Robert Swan
10 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Bob Swan

62 CHARLES FIELD STREET
PROVIDENCE 6, R. I.

Dear Mr. Murrow

Mr. Adams and I listen to your Evening Radio programs and have been impressed by the reports of business men on "This I Believe"

We have just learned that our Son, Edward Payson Adams has been refused further Employment in the oil fields at Corpus Christi, Texas, as Superviser of production, on account of his physical disability - This is caused by Buergers Disease, developed

during his service in the Navy" in World War Two -

I enclose a Summary of his Experience in the Oil business, made out by him in 1945, hoping you may know some man in the Oil Industry who might have an interest in interviewing my son to find out if his experience could be helpful in an advisory capacity -

He is living in Corpus Christi, Texas 437 Palmero St. He is married and has no children -

We only heard, this week, that he has been refused further Employment in that production area, on account of his illness.

62 CHARLES FIELD STREET
PROVIDENCE 6, R. I.

He walks about, drives his car but rough work in the fields is difficult.

He will be forty seven years old in June - Certainly too young to have no job!

He is sensitive about his disability and difficult to help - He has no knowledge of this letter -

Very truly yours,
Mary Russell Adams
(Mrs. Ernest G. Adams)

May 2
1954

Adams, Michael

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND
HARKNESS HOUSE
1 EAST SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: LEHIGH 5-0400

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MARTHA M. ENGLISH
ASSISTANT

HARKNESS HOUSE, LONDON
35 PORTMAN SQUARE, W. 1.
TELEPHONE: WELBECK 5223

S. GORLEY PUTT
WARDEN

New York, October 5, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Fund is continuing Fellowships to British journalists. You were of very considerable help to the first Fellow, Mr. Alexander Sturrock, who spent fifteen months over here several years ago. He has been made Assistant Editor of the Glasgow Herald and we are informed by his Chief that Sturrock's Fellowship experience in the United States has been of great value to the paper. Similarly Alistair Hetherington who was over here last year on a Fellowship has been made Assistant Editor of the Manchester Guardian; and two editorial writers - one for the London Times and one for the London Financial Times, are just completing Fellowships this year.

Among three journalists Fellows coming over here this year is Michael Evelyn Adams who has been a script writer of the European Service on BBC. He wants to study the processes of the formation of public opinion and news dissemination in the United States both through newspapers and the radio and television. He is now in New York and both he and we here at the Fund would greatly appreciate it if he could have the benefit of an interview with you to advise him on his program of inquiries and on people he might usefully contact during his year here.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

E. K. Wickman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

EKW.q

will see
weds Oct 27
3 pm

Adams, Walter

October 20, 1955

Dear Walt:

Many thanks for your letter of September 28th.

We have had to make some changes in our schedule for the documentary on Africa and are probably going to have to concentrate on Egypt and North Africa. However, if the boys get to your area I will certainly tell them to look you up.

Very many thanks for your cordial offer of hospitality to Janet and myself. We shall hope to be able to take advantage of it sometime in the future.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Walter Adams
University College of Rhodesia & Nyasaland
115 Baker Avenue
Salisbury
Rhodesia, Africa

fc

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF RHODESIA & NYASALAND

TELEPHONE: 22610
TELEGRAMS: "UNICOLL"

115, BAKER AVENUE
SALISBURY

Ref: M. 1

28th September, 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
Manhattan,
NEW YORK.

Dear Ed,

As you will see, I have now arrived in Salisbury, preparing to assume my duties as Principal of this new University College on the 1st December. My wife and our two younger children are with us.

The College will not begin teaching until March 1957 so that we have a year and a half in which to put up our buildings on the lovely site which the City of Salisbury has given us, to collect a staff, establish a library, equip the laboratories and find some students. In consonance with the partnership policy of the Federation, the College is inter-racial and I think is one of the most exciting experiments in Southern Africa.

I see from the local press that one of the "See it now" programmes for C.B.S. is going to be a documentary on Africa. I hope you will feel it justified to suggest to the team that will be making the films and recordings that they should include some reference to the College. The above address will always find me and I shall be delighted to give any facilities to the team that they may require in finding out about the College and what we are planning to do.

My wife and I sincerely hope that your duties - or your pleasure - will bring you and your wife here at some time. We should be delighted to see you and to offer you hospitality.

Kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter Adams

Walter Adams
Principal-designate

WA/JCR

Agree, George

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Executive Secretary:
GEORGE E. AGREE

No answer

January 15, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply to my telephone inquiry. I appreciate that my request may have been embarrassing, but hope you will forgive that imposition since it was a result of considerable urgency.

Sometime, after a week or so, when things have quieted down, I would greatly appreciate an opportunity of meeting you and telling you a little about our work. If this is agreeable to you, could you have your secretary drop me a note telling me when it might be convenient for me to call.

Very truly yours,

George E. Agree

George E. Agree

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

GEA:MDG

The National Committee for an Effective Congress channels practical and direct support toward the election of qualified liberals to the national legislature. Following are the members of the 83rd Congress endorsed by this Committee in past campaigns:

SENATE

1948

Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.)
Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.)
Guy M. Gillette (D., Iowa)
James E. Murray (D., Mont.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.)
Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.)

1950

Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.)
Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.)
Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.)
Charles W. Tobey (R., N. H.)
Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.)

1952

Dennis Chavez (D., N. Mex.)
Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.)
John S. Cooper (R., Ky.)
Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.)
Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.)
Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.)
Dwight P. Griswold (R., Nebr.)
Frederick G. Payne (R., Maine)
Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.)
W. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1952

Gracie Pfost (D., Idaho)

1953

Lester Johnson (D., Wis.)

Albright, R. Mayne

May 4, 1954

Dear Mayne:

Very many thanks for your nice letter and kind comments of April 16th. The play you mention sounds very interesting but I fear there would be no point in my looking it over for possible radio adaptation since being no longer a Vice President of CBS I have no authority or control over any programs other than my own. However, I am sure that if Charles Aycock Poe would like to send it to Mr. Charles Monroe here at CBS, I am sure it will receive every consideration.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R. Mayne Albright
Attorney at Law
Insurance Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

rh

R. MAYNE ALBRIGHT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
INSURANCE BUILDING
RALEIGH, N.C.

April 16, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-Pres.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Personal

Dear Ed:

I have followed with interest and great admiration your broadcast and television programs but never with more interest than during the recent McCarthy exchange. I was very happy to see you enter this controversial field, knowing the risks, and I feel strongly that each of us should speak out against this man and his methods.

I have intended to write since seeing you briefly at the Statler in Washington some months ago, when we hoped to meet you later for a talk, but missed connections. I have been very proud to have been an associate of yours back in the old days of the National Student Federation.

I have a particular purpose in mind in writing at this time: A Raleigh attorney who has been active in our Raleigh Little Theatre, has written a play on the McCarthy theme. Paul Green, Sam Selden and others have liked it and have recommended it to a New York agent, with I believe Samuel French. It is a compact, powerful play, and certainly timely.

Charles Monroe

I wonder if you, or someone on your staff would care to look over a copy for possible radio adaptation, on the "Studio One" idea? The Editor is Charles Aycock Poe, son of Clarence Poe the Editor of The Progressive Farmer, and grandson of Charles B. Aycock, North Carolina's great educational Governor, but aside from his pedigree, I think he has written a play that should be seen by a large audience.

In highest esteem, and with warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

R. Mayne Albright

RMA:bb

Alderman, George
Edward

Lake City, Florida

Sept. 13,1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Television New Work
485 Madison Ave.
New York City,NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It has been said, and it is true, you are the best news commentator today. Your show "Person To Person" over C.B.S. each Friday Night, comes in our home with much interest. Missing one of your Friday Night programs is almost unheard of in our home, for each one of us consider your programs the tops.

Enclosed you will find an article which I had much pleasure in presenting to our community. If you have time to read this matter I hope you will find it interesting.

It would be considered a high honor to receive a letter from you giving each of the Civic Clubs your sentiments in regards to their efforts.

With admiration and sincerity

George F. Alderman

George F. Alderman

P.O.B.279
Lake City,Florida.

P.S. If you do consider this matter, please address your letters to the Civic Clubs, Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions Clubs of Lake City,Fla.,but do not mention my name. This in order that each club will receive the credit.

KIWANEWS

Official bulletin
LAKE CITY KIWANIS CLUB
Lake City, Florida

Meets Tuesdays 12:15 p.m. Blanche Hotel

VOL. 3 - NO. 35 SEPTEMBER 7, 1954

German Exchange Student Brings Address

Lake City's Kiwanians listened with intense interest to the observations of Klaus Jordan, a German exchange student, who appeared before the club last Tuesday. Jordan has spent one year in this country attending two universities. His interest in political science was fully evident throughout his address as he analyzed the "nature of politics" here and abroad. He was impressed with the vastness of the United States and the lack of personal competition as opposed to his native land. "Here", he said, "you have elbow room".

Jordan was flown to Lake City from New York where he was awaiting return to Germany. His transportation was underwritten by Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions, and while in Lake City he will appear before the various clubs and be the guest of civic club members in their respective homes.

Prior to his introduction a letter was read from Senator Fulbright who sponsored the foreign exchange student plan. Senator Fulbright's letter lauded the Kiwanis Club for its initiative in making possible the youth's visit to a typical American town.

CONGRATULATIONS "J.W."

This week a special note of hearty congratulations to our oldest member who, on Monday, September 6th, celebrated his 79th birthday.

CONGRATULATIONS J.W. BURNS....and many happy returns.

J.W. Burns is a charter member of the club and has a splendid attendance record over the three decades he has been a member.

ANOTHER BIRTHDAY WE MISSED.....

"DOC" BLOODWORTH SEPT 5TH

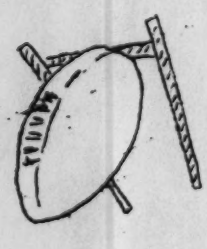
THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK

It is better not to know so much than to know many things that ain't so.

--Josh Billings

WHEN IN DOUBT - TELL THE TRUTH

--Mark Twain



AUBURN vs TEXAS TECH

FOOTBALL IS IN THE AIR.....and next week's program will bring a film of the terrific Gator Bowl Game of January 1st between AUBURN'S TIGERS and the TEXA TECH RAIDERS of Lubbock, Texas.

The game was a thrill packed affair and should afford real entertainment next Tuesday when Jim Wilson's program committee will present it.

Come prepared to stay a little longer because it will be well worth it.

Copy of this mailed to The Jacksonville Journal; The Orlando Sentinel, Orlando, Fla.; & The Lake City Reporter, Lake City, Fla.,

The recent visit of Klaus Jordan, a German Exchange Student, to Lake City, Florida, as guest of the Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary Clubs, is best understood when considered in connection with the related efforts of the United States of America, acting mainly through the United Nations, to build for peace and cooperation in world affairs, not only through the Student Exchange Program, but through the "Point Four" Program as well.

Digressing a bit further, the inspiring account of two other German Exchange Students, teen-agers, at Ocala, Florida, appearing in All Florida Magazine (Lake City Reporter of Sept. 10,1954, Supplement) is in line; as also the fact that Woodrow Wilson, Preisdent of the United States, and chief proponent of the League of Nations, toured in Europe on a bicycle when about 16 years of age, and the equally renowned Benjamin Franklin attributed much of his success in life to his father's habit of having as guests in his home, for the benefit of his family, as many persons of note and excellent character as possible.

Klaus Jordan's visit follwed quickly, and was inspired chiefly by, an address delivered to the Kiwanis Club in Lake City, Florida, by Dr. Ivan Putman, Jr., Adviser to Foreign Students, University of Florida. He told of what is being done with, and for, about 34,000 Foreign Students in American colleges and universities under the provisions of a bill sponsored by United States Senator J. W. Fulbright, of Arkansas. They are a picked group, he said, quite capable of ably interpreting abroad the aims and aspirations of our country, provided they are given while here sufficient opportunities to learn of our resources, traits of character and attitudes. Dr. Putman, let it be said, talks shop masterfully.

Klaus Jordan, 20 years of age, on the point of returning to Germany, near the Swiss border and in the Adenaur sector, was flown from New York City to Jacksonville, Florida, by National Airlines, where he was greeted by two prominent Kiwanians from Lake City, one of whom was City Clerk of The City of Lake City. Mr. Jordan was given a week's visit in Lake City, Florida, and after a full program driven back to Jacksonville by two Kiwanians, and seen off on his return air flight to New York City, via Washington, D.C., expenses from and to New York City borne fully by the said civic clubs of Lake City, Florida.

Besides addressing each of the civic clubs mentioned, at their separate meetings, Mr. Jordan also addressed a luncheon given by the New Comers Club of Lake City, a parent-teachers club meeting, a meeting of

the junior and senior classes of the Columbia High School, and several other gatherings of young people, including an Advent Christian Sunday School Class Party, given at Camp O'Lena south of Lake City.

All groups addressed by Mr. Jordan were highly pleased with contents ~~of~~ and delivery of his message, and were all treated to a question and answer period.

Mr. Jordan was given a quick view of our agriculture by the Columbia County Agricultural Agent, Neal Dukes; also a visit to the United States Experminent Station, at Olustee, Florida, by Dr. C.S.Schopmeyer, assistant manager of the experminent station. Others gave him opportunities to become acquainted with business activities and with points of interest in or nearby Lake City, including The Famous Stephen Foster Memorial in White Springs, Florida. Several homes extended their hospitalities.

The Lake City Reporter gave special consideration in keeping the people advised of his program and radio station W.D.S.R. made a recorded interview with Mr. Jordan on his arrival in Lake City, Florida, and also assisted in every day news items of Mr. Jordan's programs. A well known special feature writer for The Jacksonville Journal and Lake City Reporter, Lu Murphy, had a two-hour interview with Mr. Jordan.

Let it be said that Mr. Klaus Jordan, after spending more than a year in two American Colleges, one in Missouri and one in Omaha, Nebraska, made it a point to travel through several sections of our country. He speaks good english, having studied it extensively at home, and is a very ~~inter~~ entertaining public speaker. His purpose now is to study law and economices, and to be as useful as he can to society at home and abroad.

He is deeply appreciative of the many kindnesses extended to him by citizens of the United States, whom he regards as most worthy of his highest esteem. He was impressed with the vastness of our area and resources, observing that most of ~~Europe~~ Europe is thickly populated and individuals generally have to compete most actively for a share in a per capita production relatively small.

He hopes to return to America and meet agains the many who have befriended him here.

Allen, Ed

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

C. EDMONDS ALLEN
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL SERVICES

April 5, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have been trying to reach you by phone for several days without any luck. I'd appreciate it if you would let me know when it would be convenient to get together for a few minutes.

Cordially,

CEA:lal

RKO RADIO PICTURES, INC.
780 GOWER STREET, LOS ANGELES 38, CALIF.

March 2, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thought you would be interested in seeing the first announcement of the formation of the new company. The story is also supposed to have appeared in today's New York Times and Herald-Tribune.

Everything is happily moving in the right direction and if the current pace continues, I should be able to start production within the next six weeks.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Irwin Allen

IA/p
enc:

No order or agreement shall be binding on this Corporation, unless in writing and signed by an officer.

RKO RADIO PICTURES, INC.
780 GOWER STREET, LOS ANGELES 38, CALIF.

March 1, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I couldn't be more pleased to learn that Groucho has consented to do "Person to Person".

I was most hopeful that you two become good friends since he holds you in such high regard. I hope this session will advance the relationship toward that end.

You have my every good thought and warmest regards from Groucho.

Sincerely,

Irwin Allen

IA/p
P?S?: More news soon on the exciting progress being made on "THE ANIMAL WORLD".

No order or agreement shall be binding on this Corporation, unless in writing and signed by an officer.

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1954 FEB 12 PM 4:19
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU 032 CGN PD

LOS ANGELES CALIF FEB 12 1152AMP

EDWARD R MURROW

DONT PHONE CBS

WARMEST BEST WISHES ON THE MUCHLY DESERVED EMMY AWARD AS TELEVISION'S OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY. KINDEST REGARDS SINCERELY

IRWIN ALLEN.

401P..

Allen, Irwin

RKO RADIO PICTURES, INC.

780 GOWER STREET, LOS ANGELES 38, CALIF.

February 9, 1954

Ignore till we hear again 7/26 dm.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Ed:

I've just returned to the coast after a most successful visit to New York and I want to thank you kindly for an important part of the success enjoyed. The warmest possible response from religious, scientific and educational leaders to my announcement of the independent production of "THE ANIMAL WORLD" was completely thrilling.

As for your part in this, Ed, I want you to know that I am most honored to have you narrate this exciting new project (subject of course, to your approving the first rough cut).

I trust by now you've screened "THE SEA AROUND US" and that as a result, you have a more definite idea of my formula for "THE ANIMAL WORLD".

In the meantime, I should like to suggest that for any further information you may desire about me, that you contact Goddard Lieberson, whom I've known for the past 7 or 8 years, or Mr. C.J. Tevlin, the executive vice-president of RKO, who operates the studio here on the coast.

Again, my warmest thanks for accepting the assignment and for your courtesy in seeing me.

Sincerely,

Irwin Allen

P.S.: I had dinner with Groucho last nite. He sends you his warmest regards and hopes you are not unhappy with him.

IA/p

No order or agreement shall be binding on this Corporation, unless in writing and signed by an officer.

meeting of the RKO stockholders.

Grainger will be examined before trial by the attorneys for the motion.

New Irwin Allen Company Plans 2 For Wide-Screen

Producer-writer Irwin Allen, who resigned from RKO two weeks ago, has returned from New York and announces the formation of his new independent company, Windsor Productions, with Ernest Scanlon, former treasurer of Cinerama, as general consultant.

The producer is negotiating with RKO president J. R. Grainger and studio v.-p. C. J. Tevlin for the distribution of two Technicolor features to be shot in the new Tushinsky wide-screen process planned for production by Windsor.

BILLY GRAY—BEN LES

Georges Marchant, married to Dany Robin, is leading *Yvonne de C*man with Miss De Carlo in "Castiglioni," and Rossan*ri* and Raf Vallone have other leading parts. Brazzi is *ut*ting between "Barefoot Contessa" and "Castiglioni."

IRWIN ALLEN ARRANGING TWO-FEATURE PROGRAM

Irwin Allen, who won an Oscar for the full-length documentary, "The Sea Around Us," last year, has announced the formation of Windsor Productions, to undertake two Technicolor features in the next 10 months probably for RKO release. These will be photographed with the new Tushinsky wide-screen process. Allen, who will have as his general consultant, Ernest Scanlon, former treasurer of Cinerama, returned over the week end from New York where he arranged financing for his program and has been negotiating about the distribution of the pictures with James R. Grainger and C. J. Tevlin of RKO. One of the films, at least, it is ascertained, will be of the full-length documentary type, like "The Sea Around Us."

Arthur Loew, president of Loew's International; Leopold Friedman, vice-president of Loew's, Inc., and George Brown*ell*, member of the board of directors, are here for consultations with Dore Schary.

BELA LUGOSI WILL JOUST WITH BOWERY BOYS

Allen, Lester

January 14, 1954

Dear Mr. Allen:

Thank you for your letter of January 6th and your suggestion for a new television program. Frankly, I don't know just how successful your idea would be. There is nothing quite so unpredictable as audience reaction. In any event, I couldn't possibly contemplate it for my own use since my program schedule is just about all I can handle.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lester Allen
The Boston Post
259 Washington Street
Boston 6, Massachusetts

rh

ESTABLISHED 1831 **The Boston Post** Telephone LAfayette 3-7900

259 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 6, MASS.

January 6,1954

Edward R. Murrow,
CBS
485 Madison avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Away back in 1948 I met you at a Governor's Conference at Hotel Wentworth at Portsmouth N.H., and I do not expect you to remember the occasion. It was all too brief.

Now that my carefree days as a reporter are over (I got bumped to chief editorial writer) I find myself exploring all kinds of publications and stumbling upon strangely luminous facets of life which I never before had the time to consider.

One such facet was an interview a music critic named Kees Van Hoek had with Jan or Jean Sibelius which was published in the December issue of The Contemporary Review. I quote the closing paragraph,

" On the spur of the moment, though I feared that he might might dismiss it as a reporter's superficial question, I asked him:' If you could hear only one more piece of music in your life, which would you choose?' He stood silent for a moment , glanced at the Rembrandtesqe vision of the massed shafts of sun rays between the tall stem of silver beeches, and then said quietly,' I think- above everything else - Handel's Largo.'"

A day or two after I first read it the thing began to germinate, and the precise instant was while I was watching one of those monstrous television shows exploiting human misery. Frankly, I do not know what to do with it. I only know what not to do with it- and that is not to hand it over to numerous rhino-hided inmates of advertising agencies along Madison avenue . Maybe it is no good at all- and that's for them.

ESTABLISHED 1831 **The Boston Post** Telephone LAfayette 3-7900

259 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 6, MASS.

What would you prefer to hear if you could only hear one more piece of music. My mother, for example, preferred a hymn -That Old Rugged Cross",and I knew a young girl who stipulated in her will that they should have Hoagy Carmichael's Stardust played at her funeral.

Naturally, that made me wonder what I would prefer to have written—if I had the talent-out of all the world's literature, or what particular passage I prefer which has the most meaning to me.

It seems to me that a television show with integrity, dignity and popular appeal could be fashioned out of the honest preferences of people of some substance. There is a place for a program with fine music and fine literature - even if it has to have a gimmick to cram it down the public's throat. You know much more about it than I could possibly know. Perhaps it's place is in the wastebasket.

I, personally would like to know what music and composers, singers , musicians of prominence prefer. I would like to know what literature or literary production writers admire.

As a commercial tie-in is necessary I suggest that publishers and record companies would derive the ultimate benefit from interest stimulated by such a show- but there again I have no clear notion of the limitations of the medium.

So- you worry about it. If it's any good at all it is a chore for someone with vision, sensitivity and integrity. It is charged against you that you are guilty of all these. If it's no good drop me a penny postcard and just say," It stinks."

Hastily,

Lester Collen Sr

Altick, Richard

June 8, 1954

Dear Mr. Altick:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your letter of May 28th. This is merely a note to tell you that Mr. Murrow obtained his facts for his broadcast about the reading habits of the American people from the American Book Publishers Council.

I hope this information will aid you in completing your book.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Richard D. Altick
Professor of English
The Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

rh

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
HOWARD L. BEVIS, *President*
COLUMBUS 10

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

28 May 1954

Mr.Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

In the New York Times Book Review for 28 March of this year, J.Donald Adams quoted from a recent broadcast of yours certain facts relating to the reading habits of the English. Since I am now completing a large book on the history of the English reading public, I am very much interested in knowing the source of your information. For example, the statements that "in England the book-reading public musters 55 per cent of the population" and that "an English child who stays in school to the age of 14 has read as many books as the average college graduate in this country" come from sources that I should certainly examine before I round off my own study.

I should be deeply grateful, therefore, if I might have a clue or two as to where I might find the facts and figures you used.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D Altick

Richard D. Altick
Professor of English

Swing

Am. ~~Council~~ Book Publishers Council

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AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM,

35 WEST 53 STREET NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK JUDSON 6-

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CONGRESS FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM

International Secretariat: Paris.

Affiliates in Australia, Austria, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, France, England, West Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, U

May 5, 1954

Ignore 7/23 dm.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my pleasure to be able to say that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of this organization on May 3rd, your name was suggested and approved for membership in the American Committee for Cultural Freedom. Your sponsor was Irwin Ross.

The Committee is an active association of leaders of the American cultural community in the fields of literature, music, art, philosophy, education, and the social and physical sciences. The American Committee for Cultural Freedom, affiliated with similar organizations in England, France, Italy, Germany, India, Japan, and elsewhere, has devoted most of its efforts to rallying intellectuals here and abroad in a responsible and serious struggle against Communist totalitarianism.

Your acceptance of this invitation to membership can be signified by filling in the attached card and returning it to Committee headquarters in New York. I am looking forward to the pleasure of hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Davis

Robert Gorham Davis
Chairman

RGD:bm

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American Heritage
Protective Committee

October 19, 1954

Dear Sirs:

Kindly remove Mr. Edward R. Murrow's name from your mailing list.

Yours truly,

Kathryn Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

American Heritage Protective Committee
Post Office Box 2187
San Antonio 6, Texas

rh

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SAN ANTONIO 6, TEXAS

SPECIAL — IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO OUR MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTORS, SUPPORTERS, CO-THINKERS ACROSS THE NATION—

We now earnestly request all our Members to pay their maturing—or past due Membership dues. Also, all our Contributors to make us an additional contribution—Also, tens of thousands who have purchased our Educational Publications from across the Nation—to avail themselves of the following Special Offer.

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To those who pay their past due, and maturing membership 1954 dues—or to others who send us a contribution of $5.00 or more, we will mail you the Greatest Book (over 500 pages) ever known or ever published, containing 14 maps, about the Untold Previously, Purposely, Hidden Story by certain past and present political leaders of That Great True, Honest, Loyal, Real American

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

By Frazier Hunt

Published by Devin-Adair Company, Inc., New York — The Book Store price is $5.00.

In addition, we will mail you our forthcoming booklet without additional cost showing you how our U.S.A. has almost reached the Brink of Disaster, MORALLY, FINANCIALLY, EDUCATIONALLY, BIBLICALLY, CONSTITUTIONALLY, INTERNATIONALLY, MILITARILY, PRO-COMMUNIST PUBLICITY, INCLUDING THE PRESENT LOSS OF THE BRIKER AMENDMENT which was lost in last Congress largely due to Eisenhower, many Left Wingers and Internationalists. Our booklet will give Many Names, Many Publishers, Columnists, Commentators, Also, many photographs of many of those whose records you should know, with many of their present and past diabolical political views, connections and others, regardless of Race, Creed, Color, Nationalities or the countries from which they came—who have worked and are working like termites—like wolves in the night to help destroy your American Heritage—about which you should know, must know, otherwise your American Heritage may be forever lost—for you—your children—their children.

BOOK WILL TELL

Our booklet will tell—will help prove how our country can again be redeemed, MORALLY, FINANCIALLY, EDUCATIONALLY, BIBLICALLY, CONSTITUTIONALLY, INTERNATIONALLY, MILITARILY, EDITORIALLY, PRO-COMMUNIST PUBLICITY, including the passage of the BRICKER AMENDMENT including States Rights—by eliminating many of those who still take and violate their solemn oath to "PRESERVE, PROTECT, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF

THE UNITED STATES." The 10th AMENDMENT OF OUR CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES PROVIDES:

"THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE."

May President Eisenhower and many other Public Officials read again, again and again their Solemn Oath of Office including Adlai Stevenson who failed to carry his own local precinct for president in 1952.

All our Officers, Attorneys, Committee Members have worked, are working and will continue to work Without Salary or Compensation, otherwise Our Committee could not continue its Nationwide Educational Work in the U.S.A. and around the world.

SPECIAL OFFER REPEATED

All Members whose Membership dues are paid, including 1954, will receive free copies of each of the within mentioned publication. Also, all those who have sent us a contribution of $10.00 or more in 1954, will receive free copies upon written request. All others who mail $5.00 or more will also receive both copies of the publications outlined delivered at their address.

AMERICAN HERITAGE PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 2187 — San Antonio, Texas

Enclosed find $_____ for the undersigned maturing 1954 or past due membership dues—Free copy of The Untold Story of General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, including your Booklet showing how our U. S. A. has almost reached the Brink of Disaster, MORALLY, FINANCIALLY, EDUCATIONALLY, INTERNATIONALLY, MILITARILY, EDITORIALY, PRO-COMMUNIST PUBLICITY, including the present loss of the Bricker Amendment.

Name (Print or write plainly)

Street Address

City State Occupation

Date: _____ 1954.

AMERICAN HERITAGE PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 2187 — San Antonio, Texas

The undersigned desires to become a Contributor or Member of your American Heritage Protective Committee, provided you will send the Undersigned free copy of all your past available publications including copy of your future pending book, including that Untold Story of General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, and your past available Educational Publications—so long as the Undersigned pays $10 yearly membership in advance, or $10 or more yearly contribution—reserving the right to cancel the undersigned membership, as a member or contributor upon written notice.

Name (Print or Write plainly)

Street Address

City State Occupation

Date: _____ 1954.

Additional copies of this folder will be mailed without charge upon request.

EXCERPTS FROM OVER THOUSAND'S OF LETTERS, WIRES AND PHONE CALLS RECEIVED

From the Masses — From the Classes — From Across the Nation

Wake-Up-Americans, There's Great Danger Ahead

From San Antonio Lady:
"It is enlightening. You are doing a wonderful thing for our Country. Check enclosed."

From A California Publisher:
"Congratulations on your eight page "Special Extra."

From Dilley, Texas:
"Am Sending $1.00. Please send your Publications for one month."

From National Known Public Official:
"It was good of you to write me again and I will appreciate your support."

From a Well-Known East Texas Minister:
"Send me 100 copies of your 'Special Extra' with bill."

From Nationally Known California Publisher:
"Just a hurried note . . . San Antonio should be very proud of you.

From a California Lady:
"I have three sons in Truman's War in Korea. The United Nations is taking U. S. into an invisible Government. Let's draft MacArthur and get back our United States."

From a Great American of Springfield, Missouri:
"Am enclosing $20.00. Use it for the good of the cause."

From Temple, One Among Texas Best Known Physicians:
"Am pleased to continue to support the American Heritage protective committee with sincere appreciations of the good work you are doing."

From Ensley, Alabama. Check for $50.00 Enclosed:
"Give me a $10.00 membership in addition to a supply of your "Special Extra.'"

From San Antonio Physician:
"Am sending you check for $50.00." This Physician has been a continuous supporter of our cause since organization, May 25th, 1950.

From a Great American, Waco, Texas:
"Send . . . 50 copies of your 'Special Extra' Tabloids."

From San Antonio Patriot:
"The enclosed is to help with your printing."

From California Ranchman, Fresno, California:
"Enclosed find clerk for $20.00." This was for copies of Martin Dies' printed speech.

From An Attorney, Nashville, Tennessee:
"Send your 'Specal Extras.' Money enclosed."

From Vicksburg, Mississippi, Lady:
"I do try to work where it will do the most good. Am only a poor woman. $2.00 enclosed."

From a Great American of San Diego, California:
"I will be able to use 200," (Meaning "Special Extras,") "At ths time."

From Nationally Known Radio Commentator:
"Your Booklet just arrived. I agree 100% with its entire contents."

From Nationally Known Patriotic Organization:
"We are fully informing our membership as to our stand on United Nations."

From a Patriotic Oklahoma Organization:
"You may depend upon our Committee to follow through much of the fighting outlined in your Booklet."

From a San Antonio Organization:
" 'The Iron Curtain Over America' is among the greatest books written since the 'New Testament.' "

From Nationally Known Philadelphia Patriot:
"Please send (50) copies your 'Special Extras' I'll send them to those where the greatest good will be accomplished, check enclosed."

From Leading Businessman, Greensboro, North Carolina:
"The people will get behind you and help clean out graft and Communism in our Government. Check enclosed for additional copies your Booklet."

From Major General, San Antonio, Texas:
" 'The Iron Curtain Over America' Received. No American should be without it."

From a Texas City Purchasing agent:
"Check enclosed for 'Special Extras,' 'Iron Curtain Over America' and Martin Dies' great speech."

Texas Important State Official, Austin, Texas:

"Your interest in the Tidelands issue is evident in your booklet*** You are to be commended for your diligent work in our common cause."

From Nationally Known Attorney of Seattle, Washington:

"You are one of many Loyal Americans who appreciate the dangers of 'Treaty Laws' . . . This maneuver of the State Department would rob the proposed Constitutional Amendment . . . in protecting American Independence ."

From a Real American in Chicago:

"On July 28th, 1945, only two Senators Langer (R- N. D.) and Shiptead (R-Minn) voted against the United Nations Charter since held by California's highest Federal Court as 'The Supreme Law of the Land.' Common sense is very rare. Our Congress needs proportions there. Now our U. S. A. is in an Un-Godly mess. Wake up Congress. Retrace your past un-American misdeeds."

From Widely Known Mississippi Man:

"Your brochure should be put in every public school in the United States and the children made to take a course in it."

How about parents of children?—Ed.

Widely Known Houston Man:

"Every lawyer, banker, oil man, and business man interested in our government should have a copy of this booklet on his desk at all times."

From Young Business Man, Greensboro, N. C.:

"The task of your committee should have the support of each and every person in the country."

The young man ordered (10) Booklets.

Leading San Antonio Clubwoman:

"Please send enclosed list 1 copy of your well-written book. Check and stamps also enclosed. You are doing a wonderful work."

Widely Known San Antonio Oil Man:

"I'll mail you my check today." (The amount was one hundred dollars).

San Antonio Oil Man:

"I want 5 copies of your Booklet with 5 large envelopes to mail to my friends."

San Antono Housewife:

"Your book is the most timely ever written."

San Antonio Lumberman:

"Please mail copy of your Booklet 'Increasing Confiscation to the five names enclosed, with address as coming from me. $5 check herewith."

Wife of San Antonio District Judge:

"I consider your Booklet of great value to the public. Payment enclosed."

Banker in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas:

"I amy very much interest in the work of your organization, and what it is doing. I think it is the most important undertaking before the American people today and every red-blooded American should give it support." Contributions from this banker have amounted to $250.00.

President of a Rated AAA Manufacturing Firm, Philadelphia:

"Last night I did nothing else but go over your Booklet. This Booklet shows your respect for your Country and your patriotism are your first consideration . . . Check enclosed."

Famous Lady, Washington, D. C.:

"Thanks for sending me your splendid book. Hope you'll start the wheels grinding to support Sen. Wherry's Resolution 8 which says Congress must give consent for troops to Europe. Your Sen. Connally has a Resolution to give the President blanket authority to act in any manner . . . Connally made a weak effort to discredit the D.A.R., but soon subsided."

Widely Known Physician of Temple, Texas:

"I am wholeheartedly in accord with the aims and purposes of your American Heritage Protective Committee." This gentleman has made $100 in contributions.

Nationally Known Writer, California:

"I received your Booklet . . . you are going after employers of labor . . . Big and little men simply have to wake up."

Mississippi Plantation Owner and Banker:

"Your book at hand. I think it is very potent, and I wish that you could get it across to people who would read and fight for its contents."

Nationally Known Attorney, Chicago:

"Your issue of our 'masterpiece' . . . I have enjoyed reading it and showing it to other good American guests.

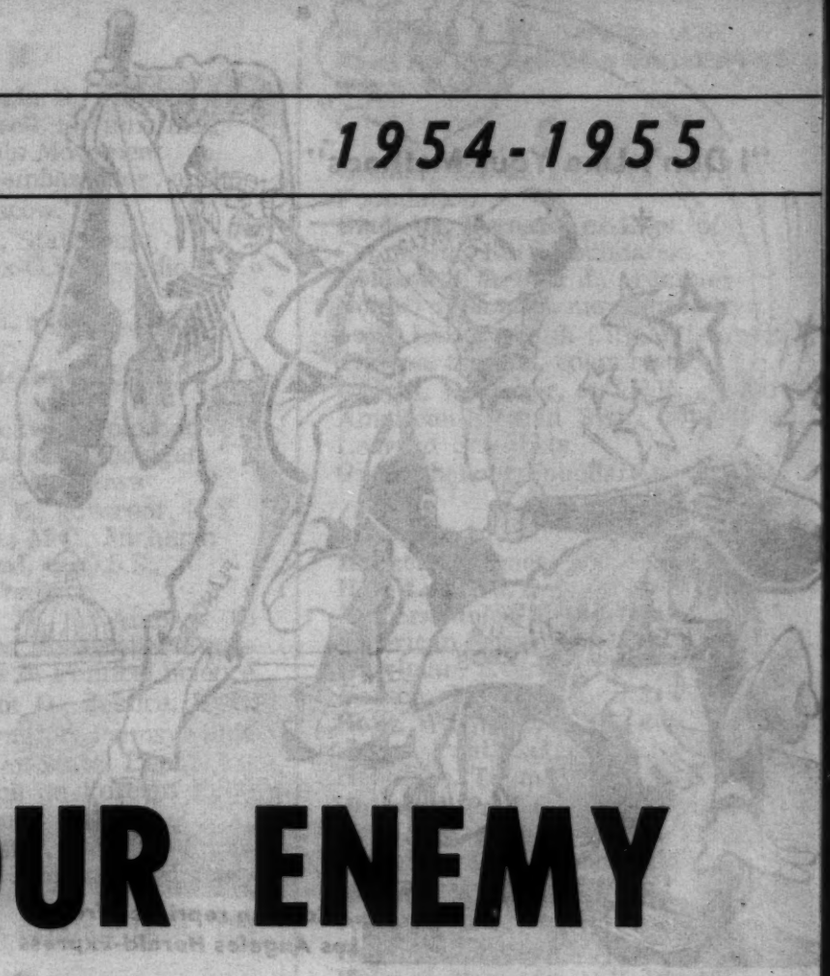
Contribution from a Real Texan:

"Am handing you an additional check for $1,000 as a contribution to help your American Heritage Committee in your great, educational work." This great American had previously made our Committee a contribution of $500.

From A Large Manufacturer in Marion, North Carolina:

"Am handing you a contribution of $20.00, to help further the great work your committee has done and is doing in North Carolina and across the nation."

Annual Bulletin 1954-1955



KNOW YOUR ENEMY

By Gregory G. Bern

Cartoon reprinted from Los Angeles Herald-Express

Communist Party Line

On November 24, 1953 the Communist Party issued orders "to fight McCarthyism"

The public is entitled to know who the individuals and organizations are that FOLLOW THIS PARTICULAR COMMUNIST PARTY LINE and we herewith publish a partial list.

Most of these men have no connection with the communist apparatus and may speak against communism in general, nevertheless they oppose anti-communists and they directly or indirectly protect public officials who tolerate the subversive movements of communism and one-worldism.

Let us take two illustrations.

For many years State Department officials twisted our foreign policy to suit the objectives of Soviet war criminals. Yet when these subversive elements are exposed by loyal Americans, there are attacks—not on the subversives, but on those who expose them.

An Intelligence Service (O.S.S.) was organized by Duncan Lee and other Soviet agents who were placed in key positions. Yet when these facts are brought to the attention of the American people this coterie attacks anti-communists instead of attacking the conspirators.

The communist party is no longer the chief menace in the United States because its members are known, exposed and discredited. The brunt of the fight against anti-communists is now shifted to other groups which operate under the cloak of "respectability." By virtue of their social positions these men exert greater influence and therefore are more dangerous than members of the communist party.

They attempt to suppress and destroy opposition to the subversion in government. This conspiracy against the American people should be widely exposed and anti-communists should know their enemies.

A

Acheson, Dean, ex-Secretary of State
Adams, Sherman, White House
American Committee for Cultural Freedom.
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Aldridge, Winthrop W., Chase Natl. Bank, ambas to England.
Alison, John M., ambassador to Japan
Alsop, Joseph, columnist
Alsop, Stewart, columnist
Amer Assn for the United Nations
Amer. Council of Learned Scientists
American Inst. for Pacific Relations
American Peace Crusade
American Veteran Committee
Americans for Democratic Action
Ascoli, Max, publ. "Reporter," N. Y.
Atkinson, Brooks, writer, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta

B

Barnes, Joseph, ex-I.P.R., ex-O.W.I., ex- Editor N. Y. Herald Tribune, Eisenhower Ghost Writer.
Barr, Stringfellow, ex-I.P.R., writer "NEW MASSES," "N.Y. STAR"
Biddle, Francis, ex-Attorney General, A.D.A.
Bohlen, Charles, ambass. to Soviets
Bowles, Chester, ex-Price Adm., ex-UNESCO, author "Tomorrow Without Fear," ex-Governor (Conn.), ex-Ambassador to India.
Brown, Cecil, commentator
Bush, Prescott, Senator, Conn.

C

Campaign for World Government.
Canfield, Cass, Harper Bros.
Canham, Erwin D., editor, Christian Science Monitor
Carnegie Endowment for Int. Peace
Case, Clifford P., ex-M.C., New Jersey. Fund for the Republic
Celler, Emanuel, M. C., New York
Childs, Marquis, columnist
Chotiner, Murray, promoter, Calif.
Christian Science Monitor, Boston
Church Peace Union
Citizens for Eisenhower Committee
Commonweal, magazine
Clay, General Lucius
Clayton, William, ex-State Dept.
Committee for an Effective Congress
Committee on the Maintenance of American Freedom
Conant, James, ex-President of Harvard Univ., ambassador
Cooper, John Sherman, Senator, Ky.
Cousins, Norman, Saturday Review
Cowles, Gardner, ex-O.W.I., publ.
Cowles, John, publ. Minneapolis Star-Tribune, Chairman Des Moines Register-Tribune, Trustee Ford Foun.
Christian Century, magazine

D

Dagwell, Benjamin D., Bishop, Ore.
Davenport, Russell, Fortune mag. World Citizenship Movement
Davies, Joe, ex-ambassador, author "Mission to Moscow."
Davies, John P., State Dept.
Davis, Elmer, ex-O.W.I., radio commentator
Dean, Arthur H., ex-I.P.R., Korea peace negotiator
Delta-Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.
Denver Post, Denver, Colorado
Detroit News, Detroit, Michigan
Des Moines Register, Iowa
Dewey, Thomas E., governor, N.Y.
Dingell, John D., M.C., Michigan
Donovan, General, ex-O.S.S., ambasador to Thailand
Douglas, Lewis W., ex-Ambass. to England, Trustee Rockefeller Foundation, Academy of Political Science
Douglas, William O., Justice, S. C.
Duff, James, Senator, Pennsylvania
Dulles, Allen, ex-State Dept., ex-President Council on Foreign Relations, C.I.A. chief.
Dulles, John Foster, Carnegie Foundation, Asst. to Acheson, Secretary of State.
Durán, Gustavo, ex-State Dept., UN official

E

Einstein, Albert, scientist
Eisenhower, Milton, ex-Agriculture Depart., Director War Relocation Authority, Assoc. Dir. O.W.I., Educator, Presidential Adviser.
Eisenhower, Arthur, banker
Elliston, Herbert, editor, Washington Post
Episcopal League for Social Action
Ethridge, Mark F., ex-Manager of Washington Post, publ. Louisville Courier - Journal and Louisville Times, Trustee Ford Foundation.
Evening Commercial, Bangor, Maine
Evjue, William, editor Madison-Capitol-Times, Wisconsin

F

Farmer, Fyle, writer
Fast, Howard, author, Hollywood
Federation of American Scientists
Field, Marshall, Dept. Store, Ill.
Flanders, Ralph, Senator, Vermont
Fletcher, Joseph F., ex-World Peace Council (1952), clergyman, Mass.
Fleeson, Doris, columnist
Forbes, Kenneth R., clergyman Episcopal League for Social Action
Ford Foundation
Ford, Henry II, industrialist, UN delegate.
Foreign Policy Association
Fortune Magazine
Frankfurter, Felix, Justice, S.C.
Fritchman, Stephen H., clergyman
Frye, William, publicity
Fulbright, J. W., Senator, Ark.
Fund for the Republic, subsidiary of Henry Ford II.

G

Gaither, Rowan H., Pres. Ford Foundation.
Gladieux, Bernard, ex-Dept. of Commerce, Ford Foundation
Goldsmith, Arthur J., promoter
Goldwyn, Samuel, movie producer
Gore, LeRoy, Sauk City, Wisconsin
Grafton, Samuel, columnist
Graves, Mortimer, ex-I.P.R., ex-Dir. American-Russian Inst., Council of Learned Scientists.
Guggenheimer Foundation

H

Haggerty, James, White House
Hall, Leonard, Republ. Nat'l Com.
Halpern, Jules, Federation of American Scientists
Harriman, Averill, ex-State Dept.
Harsch, Joseph C., writer
Hays, Wayne L., M. C. Ohio
Helms, Paul, bakeries, Los Angeles
Hennings, Thomas C., Senator, Mo.
Hoffman, Paul G., ex-Truman Foreign Aid Adm., Trustee Chicago University, Ford Foundation.
Holland, William, ex-O.W.I., ex-research director I.P.R.
Hoyt, Palmer, publ. Denver Post
Howard, Roy, edit. N.Y. World-Telegram-Sun.
Hutchins, Robert M., Chicago Univ., Ford Foundation
Huntley, Chet, commentator

I

Institute for Int'l Government
Ives, Irving M., Senator N.Y.

J

Jackson, Charles D., ex-State Dept. (1943), Deputy Chief O.W.I., Council for Democracy, Dir. Time, Life, Presidential Adviser.
Javits, Jacob K., M.C., New York
Jesup, Phillip, ex-I.P.R., ex-State Dept.
Johnson, U. Alexis, ambassador to Chechoslovakia

K

Kansas City Star
Kefauver, Estes, Senator, Tenn.
Kenyon, Dorothy, ex-Judge, Dir. Amer. Civil Liberties Union, Delegate to UN.
Kizer, Benjamin H., ex-writer for "Amerasia," ex-director U.N.R.R.A., ex-I.P.R., Seattle hotel owner.
Klein, Arthur G., M.C., N.Y.

L

Lamont, Corliss, professor, N.Y.
Laroche, Chester, businessman, N. Y.
Lattimore, Owen, ex-I.P.R., ex-State Dept., writer

Lawrence W. Appleton, Bishop Mass.
Lehman, Herbert, Senator, N.Y.
Lever Brothers
Life, magazine
Lindley, E. K., Newsweek
Lippman, Walter, ex-Editor "New Republic," Columnist.
Lodge, Henry Cabot, ex-Senator, delegate to UN
Lodge, John, Governor, Conn.
Louisville Courier-Journal, Ky.
Louisville Times, Ky.
Los Angeles Daily News
Los Angeles Mirror
Lowenthal, Max, Presidential adviser

M

Madison Capitol-Times, Wisconsin
Marshall, General George C., ex-Secretary of Defense, Sec'y of State, Chairman Red Cross
Mauldin, Bill, Amer. Veteran Comm.
Melish, William H., clergyman, N.Y.
Mellett, Lowell, writer, United World Federalists
Merz, Charles, editor, N.Y. Times
Methodist Federation for Social Action
Meyer, Mrs. Eugene, Washington Post
Meyer, Eugene, Washington Post
Milwaukee Journal
Minneapolis Star Tribune
Mitchell, Stephen, Dem. Nt'l Comm.
Morgan, Gerald, Presidential adviser
Moulton, Arthur W., Bishop, Utah
Morse, Wayne, Senator, Oregon
Murrow, Edward R., Council on Foreign Relations, Radio Commentator CBS.
Murray, James, Senator, Montana
McCloy, John J., ex-Commissioner in Germany, Chairman Chase Nat'l Bank, Trustee Ford Foundation.
McKeldin, Theodore, governor, Md.
McWilliams, Carey, Action for World Federation
Multer, Abraham J., M.C., N.Y.

N

Nation, magazine
National Baptist Voice, Nashville
National Council of Churches
National Issues Committee.
National Lawyers Guild
New Republic, magazine
Niebuhr, Reinhold, clergyman
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Post
N. Y. Times
N. Y. World-Telegram-Sun

O

Oldham, Bishop G. Ashton, Albany United World Federalists, Action for World Federation
Oxnam, Bishop G. Bromley

P

Parten, Jubal R., ex-Petroleum Administr. for War, Regent Univ. of Texas.
Pearson, Drew, commentator
People's Daily World, San Francisco
Perspectives, U.S.A., international magazine, subsidiary Henry Ford II
Petersen, Howard C., ex-Under-Secretary of War (Roosevelt Adm.) Finance Chairman Eisenhower Committee (1952), Banker, Phila.
Peurifoy, John, ex-State Dept. in charge of Security, ambassador to Guatemala
Pinkley, Virgil, editor, Los Angeles
Pope, Arthur Upham, professor N.Y.
Portland Oregonian, Portland
Potter, Charles E., Senator, Mich.
Powell, Adam C., M.C., N.Y.
Progressive, magazine, Madison, Wis.

R

Raugh, Joseph, A.D.A.
Reid, Mrs. Helen, N. Y. Herald Tribune
Reuther, Walter
Republican Advance
Roberts, Roy, Kansas Star
Robeson, Paul, singer
Rockefeller, Nelson, industrialist, ex-State Dept.
Rockefeller Foundation
Roosevelt, Mrs. Eleanor, ex-U.N. Delegate, A.D.A., National Issues Committee.
Roosevelt, Franklin, D. Jr., M.C.
Rosenberg, Anna, ex-Defense Dept.
Rosinger, Lawrence K., ex-I.P.R., Foreign Policy Association
Rusk, Dean, ex-UN, ex-Assistant Sec'y of State, Rockefeller Foun.

S

San Francisco Chronicle, Calif.
Saint Louis Post Dispatch, Mo.
Sauk-Prairie Star, Wisconsin
Schiff, Dorothy, publ. N.Y. Post
Short, David William, Bishop, Iowa
Seldes, George, writer
Smith, Margaret Chase, Senator, Maine
Smith, Paul C., San Francisco Chronicle
Snow, Edgar, writer, Saturday Evening Post
Sproul, Robert Gordon, ex-I.P.R., educator, California
Stassen, Harold S., ex-governor, Foreign Aid Administrator
Stewart, Maxwell, ex-War Man Power Commission, ex-I.P.R. trustee
Stevenson, Adlai, ex-A.A.A., ex-governor, Presidential nominee
Stokes, Thomas, columnist
Stone, William T., ex-director of "Amerasia," ex-State Dept., ex-V.P. Foreign Policy Association
Stout, Rex, writer
Sulzberger, Arthur H., N.Y. Times
Sulzberger, Arthur M., writer
Swope, Gerard, banker
Symington, Stuart, Senator, Mo.

T

Taylor, Telford, ex-A.D.A., ex-Counsel Federal Communications Committee, National Issues Committee, Committee for Collective Security, Committee for an Effective Congress.
Thackery, Theodore, edit. N.Y. Post
Thomas, Norman, columnist
Time, magazine
Truman, Harry S., ex-President
Trumbo, Dalton, ex-ghost writer for former Secretary of State
Tydings, Millard, ex-Senator, Md.

U

United World Federalists
Urey, Harold C., scientist
United World Movement

W

Walker, John Moore, Bishop, Atlanta
Ward, Harry F., clergyman
Washington Post, Washington, D.C.
Warren, Earl, Chief Justice, S.C.
Wechsler, James, edit. N.Y. Post
Weinberg, Sidney J., industrialist
Wiley, Alexander, Senator, Wisconsin
Wilbur, Bryton, banker, San Francisco
Williams, G. Mennen, governor, Mich.
Women United for the United Nations
World Parliamentarians
Writers Board for World Government

ABBREVIATIONS: A.D.A.—Americans for Democratic Action, C.I.A.—Central Intelligence Agency, I.P.R.—Institute of Pacific Relations, O.S.S.—Office of Strategic Services, O.W.I.—Office of War Information.

Order additional bulletins from Gregory G. Bern, P. O. Box 1281, Los Angeles 53, California.

. . . 20 copies—$1.00 . . . 50 copies—$2.00 . . . 150 copies—$5.00 . . . 400 copies—$10.00.

Andrews, Eamonn

TOWER ISLE HOTEL

JAMAICA
B.W.I.

5-6-55.

1

Dear Sir Winston,

I'm the guy who gate crashed you via Brian George's introduction with the mountain-mahomet notion of meeting you - Persia to Persia.

Thank you for dealing so patiently with my pipe dream and for inviting me to see you on my way back. Unfortunately I go straight from here to London and must miss this nemesis of a first meeting that was a great pleasure.

I read you did your usual first class job on the British electors. Congratulations. Aren't there any subjects that escape you

May your shadow never grow less.

Yours sincerely

Eamonn Andrews

Andrews, Eamonn

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

03/CPO/RVAG 19th April 1955

PERSONAL

My dear Ed

You may already have heard officially from our New York Office that one Eamonn Andrews is about to burst in upon the U.S. scene for a brief visit. We are indeed hoping to arrange for him to broadcast a commentary for us on the Marciano - Cockell fight, but that is not the purpose of this letter.

Years ago when you sent me a very amusing newspaper account of your first U.S. broadcast of edited recordings you kindly said that if ever I wanted an errand run in New York Ed Murrow was my man. May I take you up on that?

I know that you are desperately busy these days (as indeed you always have been) but I would deem it as a personal favour if you could find time to see Eamonn while he is in New York. He is by way of being a protege of mine and has during recent years become one of the most popular figures on the BBC air both in television and sound. He has, I know, an interesting proposition to put to you, but even if you are unable to consider this, I know that he would very much welcome the opportunity of meeting you.

With every good wish and many thanks for the too rare glimpses of yourself on our screens.

As ever

Yes
May 6 -
3pm

Brian George

R. V. A. George
Head of Central Programme Operations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 - N.Y.

Andrews, Elizabeth

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
EUROPEAN OFFICES
26 HALLAM STREET, LONDON, W.1

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTOR
HOWARD K. SMITH

TELEPHONE LANGHAM 1166 & 1167
TELEGRAMS COLBROSYS LONDON

23rd. November, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, NY,
USA.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In Mr. Smith's absence I write to acknowledge and thank you for your two letters of November 10th. and 16th.

We were especially grateful to have these two letters. We immediately sent your report on the Eden programme to Sir Anthony Rumbold, Sir Anthony Eden's private secretary.

Your letter about the Churchill programme was equally welcome as we had been pestered on this matter of Churchill's consent by the BBC, and it was for this reason that Mr. Smith bothered you on the matter; as he thought it wise for us in this office to have something in writing from you which we could, if necessary, show to the BBC.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Andrews

London Office Manager.

Andrews, T. Coleman

March 18, 1955

Dear Commissioner Andrews:

I say you my thanks for your two generous and gracious letters and am particularly pleased about your comments regarding the behaviour of our crew who invaded your home.

There are times when I think television can do something to narrow the distance between the citizen and those officials who administer the affairs of state. You and your family certainly contributed to that the other night.

I shall hope to give myself the pleasure of thanking you in person when next I am in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews
U. S. Treasury Department
Office of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D.C.

rh

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON 25

March 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The members of my family and I already have expressed to you our appreciation for the privilege of appearing on your "Person to Person" program with you last Friday night. It was a very gratifying experience, and I hope that we did credit to you and the fine Administration in which I am privileged to serve. But I also want to say something else to give you an impression that I got from the show that would not occur to you unless I stated it.

It was obvious to us that a very great deal of work goes into these weekly shows. Having had some contact with television, I was not surprised; but my family was. However, that isn't what I wanted to say. What I want to tell you is this: That of all the people who worked on putting us on with you -- and there were many of them -- we did not encounter a single one that allowed himself to get upset by any of the rush and confusion which seems to be unavoidable in putting a remote program on. From the moment of our first contact with your people, right on through the beehive activity that immediately preceded the telecast -- and was not truly finished until all the equipment had been taken down and repacked -- we never heard a cross or an unpleasant word from any of your people, any of those from Station WTOP, or any of those from the Telephone Company, or anybody else for that matter. It was a truly inspiring example of fine, good-natured, and skillful cooperation. We thought you'd like to know this.

Sincerely,

T. Coleman Andrews

T. Coleman Andrews
Commissioner

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"Person to Person"
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

T. COLEMAN ANDREWS, JR.
ASSOCIATED WITH
McCUE, ALSOP & ELLIOTT
Insurance - Bonds
901 AMERICAN BUILDING - DIAL 2-6573
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

March 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It was a most pleasant experience to work with you on Friday evening last in connection with your "Person to Person" TV show.

I just want to let you know that all of those connected with it were indeed helpful in their efforts to make the show a success as far as the Andrews were concerned, and we are indeed grateful for that.

Since Richmond does not have a CBS outlet but must depend on the Norfolk Channel 3, there were not as many of our friends to see it as might have otherwise. However, from the comments that I have heard so far it would seem that the program was a success.

Again best wishes to you and your staff for a most delightful evening, and particularly my daughter, Debbie, enjoyed her stay at the Statler in a private room with bath, TV, and all that goes with it. At the age of three, she is greatly impressed.

Cordially yours,

Coleman

T. Coleman Andrews, Jr.

TCA/fi

P.S. Please excuse the informal "Ed", but the informality of Friday evening makes me feel as if I have known you for some time

TCA

Ardery, Phil

October 20, 1955

Dear Phil:

Very many thanks for your note.

I am delighted to hear that you and Anne enjoyed PERSON TO PERSON.

It seems like a long time since we last met. Be sure to look me up when you are in New York at any time.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Phil Ardery
424 Pennington Lane
Rollings Fields
Louisville 7, Kentucky

fe

424 PENNINGTON LANE
ROLLINGS FIELDS
LOUISVILLE 7, KENTUCKY

Friday

Dear Ed -

Anne & I just watched your new show — we think it is bound to be a hit.

Congratulations & Regards -

Phil Arlan

Ardery, Philip

January 10, 1955

Dear Phil:

Many thanks for your letter. I am, indeed, going to be in Louisville on January 22nd, and I wish it might be possible for me to visit with you but I'm afraid I cannot. It will be a very fast trip with a tight schedule and I won't have a minute to spare.

My best to you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Philip P. Ardery
310 West Liberty
Louisville 2, Kentucky

rh

ROBERTSON AND ARDERY
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
310 WEST LIBERTY
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

HARRISON M. ROBERTSON
PHILIP P. ARDERY

CLAY 0631-0632
CABLE ADDRESS ROTOBAC

December 27, 1954

Edward R. Murrow, Esquire
CBS
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

A piece in the paper indicates you're coming down here in January to present a trophy for the Jaycees. Sat. Jan. 22

If you can conveniently work it in, and have not made other arrangements, Anne and I would love to have you stay with us. Really, I would like to have you meet my three fine boys and little girl, and philosophize with Anne and me over a bourbon highball.

Kindest regards,

PPA:AH

Philip P. Ardery

Arkhurst, Frederick

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102 MOUNT AUBURN STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

October 21, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I don't know whether you have had a chance to look over the list of Eisenhower Fellows that I sent to you some time back, but one of the Fellows is Mr. Frederick S. Arkhurst from the Gold Coast. He is in the Public Information Service of the Gold Coast, and is from the Ashanti region.

Mr. Arkhurst is going to be in New York a week from today, the 28th, for approximately ten days, and I have suggested that he call you up, and I have given him your telephone number.

I have two things in mind for Mr. Arkhurst. First of all, I think you, yourself, will find him an extremely interesting person to talk to. He certainly is an authority on the Gold Coast, and on Western Africa in general.

In the second place, I think he would be very interested to know how you operate, and, of course, if you could afterwards turn him over to people in the Columbia Broadcasting Company, it would be of great help.

I am enclosing a resume that has been prepared which goes into a little more detail on Mr. Arkhurst.

If you decide to put him on TV, will you please let me know because I would like to have our set turned on.

Sincerely yours,

Yes

JBF

John B. Fox

JBF/fr
Enclosure

Weds
Nov. 3
3:00 pm

Frederick Siegfried Arkhurst, Eisenhower Exchange Fellow from the Gold Coast.

Assistant Information Officer
(Gold Coast Information Services Department)
in charge of Ashanti Region

Educated: Aberdeen University 1948-52
Graduated Master of Arts with First Class Honours in Economic Science

Training attachments to:

British Broadcasting Corporation, London
Aberdeen Press & Journal
Central Office of Information, London

The aim of the Information Services Department is to project and interpret Government policy to the people of the Gold Coast. At the same time it attempts to put its finger on the pulse of the people to find out their reactions to Government policy and to inform the appropriate Ministries of such reaction. Dealing, as it does, with a largely illiterate public, the Department's work has been mainly a "promotion" one, i.e. promoting the policies of the Government.

My work involves the use of the following media:

The Press: Through paid advertisements, press releases and feature stories an attempt is made to bring before the reading public aspects of Government policy and of the country's development -- culturally, politically and economically. This medium is of limited effect owing to the large percentage of illiteracy.

Radio: This has a much wider appeal since the use of local vernaculars overcomes the obstacle of illiteracy. The drawback here is that, owing to the existence only of wired broadcasting, only audiences in the big urban centers can be reached. This is a serious drawback because the audiences of greater importance, from the point of view of the dissemination of information, are those in the rural areas where illiteracy is greatest.

Cinema Vans: These mobile movie vans reach the most remote villages and show them pictures with commentaries in the local dialect. Our most effective medium and very popular with rural communities.

Photographs: The Department's photographers cover all development projects and important social and official events. Pictures are then made into display sheets and posted all over the country. A useful medium.

District Information Services Advisory Panels: These voluntary panels or committees are made up of prominent citizens of a given area who meet once a month with the Information Officer and the local Government Agent to discuss various aspects of Government policy and public reaction thereto. Through these discussions the Information Officer is able to assess what is exercising the public mind and to intimate the appropriate quarters accordingly.

At the monthly meetings of the Central Panel (made up of Regional Heads of Government Departments and some prominent citizens) questions raised at District Panel Meetings are discussed and where possible answered. Questions requiring high level decision are passed on to the appropriate Ministry for action. This is a very useful medium although of limited application owing to its nature.

Training of Personnel: Another function of the Regional District Information Officer is the training and periodic briefing of news-reporters, radio programme assistants and cinema commentators of the Department. In effect, the Information Officer is expected to be a pressman, broadcaster, cinema officer and general public relations man.

My interests, so far as my year in the United States is concerned, are to observe the collection and dissemination of information at the business, municipal, state and federal levels, the emphasis being on the promotion aspects of public relations. Our problem is mainly of the nature where we have to promote health, education, better farming practices and good relations among rural and often conservative communities.

Arnovitz, Erwin

STATEMENT

ERWIN ARNOVITZ, M. D.

120 KENNEDY AVENUE
DUQUESNE, PA.
TELEPHONE 86376
HOURS BY APPOINTMENT

2616 FIFTH AVENUE
McKEESPORT, PA.
TELEPHONE 35195

DATE 4/26/55

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, N.Y.

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES $

Thank you for your interest. I have succeeded in placing Merle Pollis concerning whom we have corresponded at WEDO McKeesport where he is doing a very workmanlike job of writing, editing and announcing while attending Journalism school at Duquesne

(over)

University Pittsburgh. This was all the psychiatric treatment he needed although his over-responses to stimuli had me very worried for a time. Again thank you for your interest in this boy.

Eleanor

Arnovitz, Erwin

August 5, 1954

Dear Dr. Arnovitz:

In Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of July 30th.

I will, of course, bring your letter to Mr. Murrow's attention when he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Dr. Erwin Arnovitz
120 Kennedy Avenue
Duquesne, Pennsylvania

ERWIN ARNOVITZ, M. D.
120 KENNEDY AVENUE
DUQUESNE, PA.

July 30, 1954

Mr. E.R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

A patient, Merle Pollis by name, has been presented with a rather grave neurosis with explosive possibilities for the future.

He is a young lad of eighteen interested in Journalism, to whom the greatest yet is yourself. He went into great detail about an interview, in duration forty minutes, which you extended him while broadcasting from the CBS affiliate in Pittsburgh some time in the past year.

My letter to you is 1) to find whether you remember such an interview and if so your impression of this fellow. His actions at this time border on the psychotic and if we are to salvage this fellow we need some help from someone who gets his complete confidence and respect. He has a mother problem, a behavior problem, and while his size and his contacts give him certain privileges of maturity he assumes none of the responsibilities of maturity.

Accordingly, this letter, and with wishes for your continued good health and activity along those same lines you have undertaken in the recent past,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Erwin Arnovitz

Erwin Arnovitz

EA/g

Aronowicz, S.

October 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Aronowicz:

Many thanks for your letter of September 10th.

I appreciate your suggestion for a subsequent spot on our PERSON TO PERSON program, but the fact of the matter is we are pretty heavily booked and are not in a position to take on any more commitments at this time.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. S. Aronowicz
The House of Aronowicz
19 West 57 Street
New York 19, New York

fc

THE HOUSE OF Aronowicz INC. FURS OF DISTINCTION

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P-P

September 10, 1955

Kaye - We not interested for P to P But How about your Cos. this Re

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS - Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last year, I was recommended to you by Mrs. Martha Matthews, now in London, when I returned from Russia. Mrs. Matthews told me to get in touch with you but I did not because Art Buchwald had already published an article about my trip in Paris and I didn't believe the story would also interest you.

This year, I have just returned from a 20,000 mile goodwill tour of South America. There, I was interviewed by the press, on radio and television shows, saw Ambassadors, shook hands with presidents, and was invited to visit wives of presidents in their palaces.

It would interest me to know if you ever have everyday people on your show. If yes, the story of my trip might be a novelty because we have been neglected our South American neighbors for so long.

In any event, I should indeed appreciate meeting with you to discuss the high points of my tour.

Very truly, yours,

S. Aronowicz

S. Aronowicz

SA:am

Aronwits, Stella

January 22, 1954

Dear Mr. Lupton:

Thank you for your letter of January 20th. This is just a note to say that I shall be happy to see Miss Stella Aronwits when she comes to New York. By all means have Miss Ludewig call my secretary, Miss Holder, to set up the appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Mather Lupton
President
John Mather Lupton Company, Inc.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

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420 LEXINGTON AVENUE - NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK - MURRAY HILL 9-0950

ADVERTISING - PUBLIC RELATIONS - MARKET RESEARCH

January 20, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Stella Aronwits of Detroit, who at twenty-six is Public Relations Director of the International CIO, will be in New York on January 31st for a few days.

Miss Aronwits has expressed great interest in meeting you and would appreciate a few minutes in your busy day if it could possibly be arranged.

My secretary, Miss Ludewig, will call your office on Friday to see if an appointment may be set up for either Monday, February 1st, or Tuesday, the second.

Sincerely yours,

John Lupton

John Mather Lupton
President

JML:dl

appointment
2/1 - 3:45

MEMBER AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING AGENCIES, AFFILIATED ADVERTISING AGENCIES NETWORK

Aronovitz, J.

5 Devonshire Road
Pleasant Ridge, Michigan
February 4, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Travel does indeed teach toleration.

I hope to have my letter of application to Eric Severeid in the mail today.

And since I consistently fail to describe you to my friends, perhaps it's just as well Gladys Graves wrote part 2 of the series.

Sincerely yours
Jacqueline Aronovitz

Arundel, Art

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

December 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please forgive the delay in following up on our good reflective and perspective talk up there in your office several weeks ago, but things here in Washington have approached in pace something close only to your CBS.

I deeply appreciate the thoughts and particularly some of the problems you tossed up to me in this overseas television developmental field. I'm still certain that over the close years ahead we can bring on this field with visible beneficial effect to better understanding among nations; the barriers of language, technical transmission and the sponsorship of Coca Cola in Saudi-Arabia not withstanding.

In the course of things here in Washington, I'm going ahead to try to find a lead into CBS news and special events type work here. I understand it's a good team in Washington, and I expect to be able to conclude commitments in the Government by the middle of this coming year.

I'm leaving for East Africa with a British-American expedition in late January on a month's leave. If you should be in Washington before then or after February and feel like swapping notes with some of the young Government bucks, please let me know.

Meanwhile, I hope you get the same good hunting and relaxation up in Pawling over New Year's that I expect to have at home in Virginia.

Very sincerely yours,

Nick Arundel

Arthur W. Arundel

203 World Center Building
Washington 6, D.C.
DIstrict 7-2463

Arundel, Arthur

RECEIVED
1955 OCT -6 AM 10:53
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU001 NL PD

WASHINGTON DC OCT 5

EDWARD R MURROW,ATTN REBECCA HOLDER CBS

WILL MAKE IT 19 OCTOBER AT THREE

ARTHUR W ARUNDEL

839A..

OCTOBER 3, 1955

ARTHUR W. ARUNDEL
WORLD CENTRE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MOST REGRETFUL BUT MR. MURROW OUT OF TOWN

BEGINNING OF THIS WEEK THEREFORE MAKING

END OF WEEK RATHER HECTIC AND CANNOT ARRANGE

APPOINTMENT STOP CAN YOU BE HERE WEDNESDAY,

OCTOBER 19 AT 3:00 PM?

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

44-43

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

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SY A096

SY WA016 NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 2=

EDWARD R MURROW=COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYST OCT 3 AM 1 08

NYK=

HAVE TWO DAYS NEW YORK THIS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY IF YOUR SCHEDULE PERMITS WOULD LIKE COMPLETE DELAYED SUGGESTION OF FRANK STINCHFIELD GET TOGETHER WITH YOU=

ARTHUR W ARUNDEL WORLD CENTRE BLDG WASHDC=

RECEIVED

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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SYMBOLS

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1955 JUL 28 AM 3 02

WA032 NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 27=

EDWARD R MURROW=ATTN REBECCA HOLDER

CBS NYK=

THANKS YOUR MESSAGE. IMAGINE HE NEEDS THAT VACATION. I WILL BE HERE IN WASHINGTON SEPTEMBER AND CAN MEET MR MURROW HERE OR NEW YORK AS CAN MUTUALLY ARRANGE HIS RETURN=

ARTHUR W ARUNDEL WORLD CENTER BLDG=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JULY 7, 1955

MR. ARTHUR ARUNDEL
WORLD CENTER BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MR. MURROW IS ON VACATION UNTIL BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER STOP WILL CONTACT YOU AT THAT TIME TO ARRANGE APPOINTMENT.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

414-43

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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SYMBOLS

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NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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N WA046 NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 6=

EDWARD R MURROW=(

CBS NYK=

1955 JUL 7 AM 3 54

FORGIVE DELAY REPLYING YOUR FRANK STINCHFIELD NOTE. WILL TRY GET AWAY COME NEW YORK WHEN CONVENIENT YOUR SCHEDULE. IF YOU PLAN BE WASHINGTON SOON COULD MEET HERE=

ARTHUR ARUNDEL WORLD CENTER BLDG WASHINGTON=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Ashley, Chas.

WEEI

CBS Radio—A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS · HUBBARD 2-2323

CHARLES ASHLEY
Director of News

Dec 14, 1955

Dear Ed,

The whole town's talking about SIN last night. Audrey and I had neighbors in for a TV party. We loved Gramdma Moses and the girls with tights who act up....Louie Armstrong was the "most."

My favorite was Dig Murror Tumorrow and with all that loot in your pockets, let's got get a couple B n' B's.....

More people want to know why we can't see all your TV shows.

Only one morning paper has reviews of last night's show. I have enclosed the clip. I will send along the others when they appear.

You'll note that Joe Purcell is a tough critic. You 'll note, too, that he hammers hell out of every one else in this morning's column.

Again congratulations on a fine piece of work and best regards,

Charlie

NTA

Last Night on TV

BOSTON DAILY RECORD, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1955

GRANDMA MOSES CALLS IKE GOOD PAINTER | **CHARMING LADY, 95, MURROW GUEST**

By JOSEPH M. PURCELL

Chain-smoker Edward R. Murrow presented a couple of American originals on his "See It Now" show, one of them a charming lady of 95 who gave our set a delightfully fresh look.

She is Grandma Moses, artist, philosopher historian who came into this world two months before Lincoln took office and sold her first painting when she was 72.

Cesar Romero

Murrow's interview with Grandma Moses was pinked with lavender and old lace and a good deal of common sense. At one point Murrow asked: "Do you hate to see your paintings sold?" Grandma smiled one of those wisdom-of-the-ages smiles, and answered: "No, I'd rather see the money."

GRANDMA startled us, and probably Murrow as well, when she declared that anyone can paint. She said Eisenhower and Churchill showed talent. Of each, she said, "he is a good painter."

Murrow's gentle, white-haired subject had one or two words for aspiring painters. "Don't have a teacher," she warned or you will "paint as the teacher paints." Grandma was strong for freedom of individual expression.

"What are you going to do for the next 20 years?" Murrow asked.

"I'm going up yonder," Grandma beamed.

It was obvious that Grandma was not one whit concerned about the time or place when she was to say farewell to her paintings for good.

As a matter of fact, Grandma said it was going to be a "blessing" when she was finally reunited — up younder — with her folks and her brothers and sisters.

THE OTHER AMERICAN original was Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong with whom we went touring, via film, on his recent European tour. Did you get the impression that "Ol' Satchmo" is probably the best ambassador we ever sent abroad? We did.

Ordinarily Martha Raye can win us over even when her shows are somewhat less than riotous, but last night the girl pushed us too far.

Slapstick is just fine in easy, well-paced doses but you can't very well build an entire 60-minute show on undiluted nonsense and expect the thing to hold up.

Martha had put 45 minutes of the prescribed 60 behind her last night and we were still wondering what it was all about. We got the feeling that maybe they were making it up as they went along.

IN ANY EVENT, Cesar Romero and Jack Carson, the latter a gifted performer, who can be either awfully funny or seriously dramatic, were invited over and we swear this pair was completely at sea.

Romero and Carson played a couple of vulgarly rich Westerners who involved themselves in Martha's love life and very little of it made sense.

Julius La Rosa, the singer, was hauled in by the heels and we were given to believe that his song had something to do with the plot. We're still trying to figure that one out.

ALSO ON HAND was Joe Besser, a fat fellow who carries on in a manner that isn't easy to take. Joe does an act that sends off a series of overtones. The result is a little jarring.

Paul Lynde, one of TV's rising comedians, you might say, indulged in a skit with Martha that was fairly funny. It was the best of a pretty lack-lustre show.

Ashley
Room 414
Broadcasting House
London W1
4/10/54.

Dear Mr. Murrow. Thank you so much for your cable c/o Bill McClure received on returning from leave.

I am happy to have been of some assistance & of course very pleased to know all went off so well. Your remarks have been passed on to those of my colleagues who were associated with me in the Look-up & I'm sure you will be interested to know that quite a number of the older engineers still have very pleasant memories of your stay over here during the war years.

Kindest regards & best wishes from Reg & all

Sincerely - F. W. Ashley

Ashley, Jack

BARRY BINGHAM, *President*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher*

LISLE BAKER, JR. *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

March 16, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

You will be getting a call in the next few weeks from Jack Ashley of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who has been spending some time in this country under a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship. He has stayed here in Louisville for several weeks, studying our radio and television operations as well as the handling of news on the papers. He is in charge of the Talks Department at BBC.

Ashley is a very young man but an intelligent and able one. He is trying to formulate some ideas about the American system of radio and television as compared to the British. Like so many other people, he is an ardent Murrow fan, and he would rather meet you than anybody in New York. I would appreciate it if you could give him a few minutes of your time, and I can assure you that you will not be bored.

I am still hearing happy comments over your speech at the Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting here. It was great to see you and hear you.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Atlantic Union

September 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Clayton:

Many thanks for your letter of July 25th inviting me to join the National Council of The Atlantic Union Committee.

I regret to say that I will be unable to do so since I have established a policy of joining only those committees in which I could take active participation.

The number of my present commitments, however, makes it impossible for me to undertake any extra-curricular activities.

My thanks again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W.L. Clayton, Vice President
Atlantic Union Committee
Anderson, Clayton & Company
Houston 1, Texas

fe

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO.
(INCORPORATED)

P.O. BOX 2538
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

July 25, 1955

?

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Justice Owen J. Roberts, the founder of Atlantic Union Committee and its President until his death two months ago, wrote to you on May 5 inviting you, on behalf of himself and the other Committee officers, to join our National Council. — attached

As he probably told you, membership on our Committee's Council involves no commitment to attend meetings, pay dues or contribute to the Committee's work in any way except as you may wish to do so.

I should like to add my invitation to you to lend your name to a group of those who are continuing the work which Justice Roberts began.

The other officers join me in hoping that we may welcome you to membership.

Sincerely yours,

Will Clayton

W. L. Clayton
Vice President,
Atlantic Union Committee

Roberts, Owen

OWEN J. ROBERTS
1510 MORRIS BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
RITTENHOUSE 6-0650

May 5, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Atlantic Union Committee has authorized me, as President, to invite you to become a member of our National Council. We believe that you would be a most valuable addition to the distinguished American leaders who comprise the membership of the Council.

The Committee seeks to promote practical means of strengthening the unity of the experienced democracies and supports all policies of our Government which clearly promote the security and unity of the community of free nations.

Council members are not obliged to pay dues or contribute in any way towards the work of the Committee except to the extent that they may wish to do so.

By accepting this invitation you will lend your name to a movement which is playing a unique and leading role in furthering the "unity of free nations" which President Eisenhower has declared "is our only hope for survival in the face of the world-wide Soviet conspiracy backed by the weight of Soviet military power".

The other officers of our Committee join me in the hope that we may welcome you as a member of our Council.

Faithfully yours,

Owen J. Roberts

Owen J. Roberts, President
Atlantic Union Committee

OJR:ib

316 Bella Vista Ave.
Los Gatos, California
New Year's 1956

Dear Mr. Ayers

That program of yours at 2:05 pm Sunday afternoon with eight CBS commentators was truly "Out of this World" of Radio.

I remember when radio started with the Dempsey-Carpentier fight about 1922-3 and I have not heard any radio program as good as this one since — nor do I mean that the D-C fight was any where in the case with Murrow.

Wish it could have been of an hour's length.

It could have been if we but had an AMERICAN B.B.C.

When may we expect another?

Surely we do not have to wait 12 months!

We enjoy Person to Person and Murrow's 5th News Coverage.

There's no other E.D. MURROW.

Sincerely

Harry Willyard

CBS has it on all of us!

Ayers, Theodore

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Broadcast House · Washington 16, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

THEODORE A. AYERS
Executive Producer
CBS Washington

Dear Ed...

5 jan 55

Here are some kind words from one of our more voluble west coastcorrespondents - he must have had an advance of Jack Gould.

EAstgate 7-2751

Bailey, Herbert

LIncoln 9-8873

E. HERBERT BAILEY
679 WRIGHTWOOD AVENUE
CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

April 4, 1955

So are.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I hope by now you have had a chance to read my book, K* - - Krebiozen - - Key To Cancer?, though knowing through Dave Moore how busy you are, I doubt that you have. It is not my opinion alone that "K" - - because of its subject matter - - is one of the most important books of our time. — no friend

I am enclosing a few of the many reviews which are beginning to pour in now in spite of the American Medical Association's attempt to suppress the book - - suppression for reasons you will see if you read the book. Our friend, Dave Moore, can fill you in on a portion of the circumstances. I know they are fantastic, but they are true, provably true. I think you might remember me as a straight objective reporter, and that I have been in this instance. I am not alone. There is Effie Alley, science reporter for the Chicago American; Wade Jones, formerly of NEA; and Henry Lee, of the New York Daily News, all of whom investigated andcame up with the same conclusions as I. Too, we have such friends as (though politically,poles apart) Bill Dufty, assistant editor of the New York Post and Bob Pitkin, managing editor of the American Legion Magazine, and Bishop Bernard J. Sheil (whose views on the subject are quoted on pages 257-58 of my book).

Other persons you might check are Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce who has had a very prominent person in Italy treated with Krebiozen (through Dr. Alberti, mentioned as one of the Pope's doctors) with amazing results; also President Cafe of Brazil, whose niece has been cancer-free for four years with Krebiozen therapy alone. Cafe's chauffeur also has made a miraculous recovery in the last year with Krebiozen. This was written up recently in a prominent Brazilian magazine.

Yet if you will check with the AMA, or Memorial Hospital in New York, the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund and National Research Council in Washington, you will get vague, but vehement negative reports on K. NONE of these organizations has tested K, however, and all of their negative answers depend on a 1951 AMA report which was shown to be falsified - - and the falsification has never been denied, at any time, anywhere. It is a matter of Official Record of the Illinois State Legislative Commission which investigated Krebiozen in 1953-54. The reason for this almost unbelievable falsification - - which has so poisoned the medical profession against Krebiozen is told in full in my book.

I have offered to donate to charity my profits derived from the sale of the book if it can be proved false or misrepresentative of the truth in any significant detail. I have had no challengers, though I have repeated this offer several times on radio and television programs in Chicago, the headquarters of the American Medical Association.

I believe that you as a person of almost overwhelming responsibility to the American people owe it to yourself to read my book thouroughly, then make your own investigation. The records and the patients themselves of the Krebiozen Research Foundation are available for your inspection or to anyone you might care to send. I suggest you send at least one M.D. in good standing with the AMA with a specialist's knowledge of cancer. Such a person may be hard for you to find at the moment who will stick his neck out, though there are several doctors in New York City who are using K with notable success, and I could supply you with their names if desired.

Ed, many people who have read the book are certain its implications are as important to the human race as the present threat of war, for if we have within our society an organization so (actually) controlled by one or two men so that they can mislead the nation's doctors on such a vital and scientific subject, then we are really little better off than the "outside" things we are fighting.

I wish you would check the persons mentioned in my letter; I can supply you with scores more (AMA) doctors whose reports on this are a matter of record. In this connection, there is a Mr. Arthur Hershey, of Chicago, whose wife has been treated with Krebiozen during the last three weeks. She was a hopeless case and under the supervision of a very prominent doctor at Northwestern University (Dr. Gardner). Hershey had to donate to his doctor's favorite charity $100. to compell the doctor to even read my book - - for the doctor knew it to be a "hoax remedy" as he had read thus inthe

AMA Journal. Now the patient is free of demonstrable tumor and is very lively indeed - - though she (Hershey's wife) did not know she had cancer at all. I have seen this happen many times. Now Hershey's doctor is one of K's most enthusiastic supporters and Hershey is almost wild with ecstacy since he has seen his wife rescued from a certain death. In fact, he tried to call you and Fred Friendly during the last week.

The AMA is now depending on the power of prestige alone when asked any specific questions about the falsifying of the evidence against K. Recently it was challenged by Spencer Allen, News chief of WGN-TV on several counts concerning the Krebiozen issue. Its answer in essence was "No Comment". I would be glad to afford the AMA or any other so-called opponents of K not only equal, but double or triple time in order to answer the charges contained in my book. Yet they will not take it. They say they will not dignify the charges by answering. Yet these are the most serious charges a responsible person could make against the AMA - - and the responsible person is none other than the doctor whom the AMA itself selected to represent American medicine - - both scientifically and ethically - - at the Nuremberg medical trials: Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, world renowned scientist and cancer specialist, and still now head of the University of Illinois' Department of Clinical Science.

Ed, you will have to read my book to understand this most fantastic story - - and I hope to God in the interests of humanity you will read it. I would never make such a request unless I thought it was of extreme importance.

Sincerely,

Herb

Herbert Bailey

HB:bg

P.S. I hope your wonderful secretary can convince you to read the book and the other material, and then I know you will investigate. I might suggest that you talk to Gloria Swanson, who is now in New York, about "K".

A New Slant on Krebiozen

The Krebiozen controversy—involving the efficacy of the so-called cancer drug—was revived today with the publishing of a new book.

The volume, "K—Krebiozen-Key to Cancer?" was writtten by Herbert Bailey, former Chicago newspaperman and freelance author of medical articles for national magazines.

Bailey recounts the incredible story of Krebiozen from its introduction four years ago by its discoverer, Dr. Steven Durovic, a Yugoslavian refugee, and Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, world renowned University of Illinois researcher and medical school administrator.

Bailey revealed that Krebiozen, even though an Illinois Legislative Commission two years ago failed to resolve a battle between its sponsors and opponents, which included the American Medical Assn., is still being used on a not-for-profit basis to treat scores of cancer sufferers.

The author , frankly pro-Krebiozen, calls for a congressional investigation of the AMA and "housecleaning of the AMA by the doctors."

A review of the book is published on Page 16.

K?——— KREBIOZEN by Herbert Bailey. Hermitage House, New York, N. Y. 312 pages. $3.50.

From a background of journalism and preparation of scientific articles in the field of medicine, Herbert Bailey delves into the history surrounding the new drug, Krebiozen, which promises to be a potent weapon in the fight against the dread disease, cancer.

The story of the discovery of Krebiozen is a story of the devotion to medical science of the Yugoslav doctor, Steven Durovic, and the invaluable assistance and encouragement given to him by an American, eminent in the field of medical research, Dr. Andrew C. Ivy.

At the same time the story is also, necessarily, a narrative of the difficulties posed by the intrigues of the business world and the organized medical profession, to discount the capabilities of the new drug.

Case histories make up a large part of the evidence presented by the author in support of Krebiozen. All are interesting and thought-provoking. Is Krebiozen, which compounded from Greek terms, means "that which regulates growth," the answer to the most feared disease of our time?

E. R. K.

WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS 1/31/55

Book Revives Drug Dispute

Congress Urged to Probe Krebiozen Value in Cancer

BY WESLEY HARTZELL

"K—Krebiozen—Key to Cancer?" By Herbert Bailey, Hermitage House, $3.50.

If the able Mr. Bailey were writing this book as a piece of fiction, any editor would toss it away as improbable.

But even if you extract Bailey's frankly pro-Krebiozen editorializing, this is the sad, true story of one of mankind's worst pieces of bungling.

REMEDY, NOT CURE

Krebiozen flashed on the front pages of the world four years ago as a possible remedy for cancer. Even its protagonists, discoverers Dr. Stevan Durovic and its chief researcher, Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, former vice president of the University of Illinois, refused to call it a cure.

But after the American Medical Assn., in two published articles, claimed Krebiozen was worthless and Dr. Ivy was suspended for three months from the Chicago Medical Society, he and Dr. Durovic, together with their supporters, charged a conspiracy was afoot among doctors and a couple of businessmen to discredit the drug and its sponsors,

STODDARD PROBE

Bailey's account also details Dr. Ivy's troubles with Dr. George Stoddard, then president of the University of Illinois, who appointed a special committee of doctors to evaluate Krebiozen.

This group, the Cole Committee, after duly finding, like scores of others, that Krebiozen therapy seemed to diminish tumors in some cases, astoundingly concluded that the drug was of no benefit. It suggested, however, it ought to be investigated further. Mr. Bailey nails the doctors who at this point suddenly seemed to change their ideas from approval to rejection of Krebiozen—a change which he lays to AMA pressure.

BIZARRE HEARING

The author sketches the hearings held by the special Illinois legislative commission in 1953 to investigate the conspiracy charges as they related to the university. This surely was one of the most bizarre hearings in Illinois jurisprudence. Legislators frequently had to shout down lawyers on both sides to be heard.

Bailey indicts editors as well, whom he claims favored the AMA side of the controversy, although he pays credit to the fairness of THE CHICAGO AMERICAN (then known as The Herald-American) and especially its science reporter, Miss Effie Alley, who covered most aspects of the Krebiozen issue.

SECRET REPORT

Miss Alley, at one point obtained a secret report of Krebiozen treatments issued by Dr. Ivy and which Bailey alleges the AMA had refused to print in its official journal.

THE AMERICAN, recognizing the high scientific standing of Dr. Ivy and his right to be heard by the public, published case histories of 13 Krebiozen patients. They showed results favorable to Krebiozen.

Concludes Bailey:

"The Chicago American Krebiozen stories were unchallenged by any medical group when they were published in the Fall of 1952, although pressure was exerted to stop them. The stories stand unchallenged today. They will remain unchallenged tomorrow."

What Bailey's book makes clear (perhaps without intending to do so) is that Krebiozen was bungled by both factions of doctors.

The layman can conclude from this book that it is doubtful whether doctors, if left to themselves alone, ever can resolve the question of Krebiozen's worth. From Bailey's record, all the doctors involved were either too naive, too avaricious, too idealistic, too frightened or too jealous of one another to decide it.

Bailey suggests a congressional committee ought to look into the way the AMA runs its business.

This is a sad conclusion. The question of Krebiozen's value ultimately may be far bigger than the AMA or its alleged peccadillos and even the doctors themselves.

As the late State Rep. Charles Jenkins once said of Dr. Ivy:

"We believe that when he says something may be of value in cancer, it is worth investigating, and I don't care if it comes from old peanut hulls."

Since Bailey's book states the case for only one side, it calls for an answer. This answer must come not only from the AMA but others he names in unflattering terms. Krebiozen has appealed to the public and it must be answered to the public.

The News and Courier

Charleston, S. C., Sunday Morning, February 20, 1955

'K' Controversy Told Graphically

KREBIOSEN—KEY TO CANCER? By Herbert Bailey. Heritage House, New York. 312 pages. $3.50.

This book is a conscientious reporter's appeal to public opinion, that two distinguished doctors may be allowed official tests on their discoveries in cancer medication.

The story is in defense of truth. It is a challenge to the medical profession, against untimely human death and suffering.

The author has been an authoritative writer in science and medicine, previously accredited by the cooperation of the American Medical Association on his articles. He pawns his career in undertaking to show:

1. That over 200 doctors treating cancer have found Krebiosen (Kre-by'-o-sen) non-toxic: that it is a specific for the continuing cessation of pain; and that it contracted or destroyed cancerous tissue in a convincing proportion of over 1000 terminal or "hopeless" cases given up for death.

2. That an officer of the American Medical Association tried with two businessmen to obtain the distribution rights to Krebiosen and failing, sought to use the Medical Association to discredit the drug and bring professional ruin to its two medical proponents.

3. That the proponents ethically have refused to sell anyone the drug until it is accepted professionally, but have spent over a million dollars to produce and distribute it without charge to physicians, to measure its effects and dosages under procedures directed by the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Administration.

4. That the proponents formally have requested the Medical Association to conduct its standard, scientifically controlled test for new drugs, to settle the question of Krebiosen for the medical profession, but the association has refused.

The author links this refusal to tragedy. He asserts that denial of the official test for Krebiosen may sentence humanity to preventable disaster. For all the arraignments of this book hinge on this test; and the potentials of Krebiosen can be settled by this routine resort of medicine to scientific proof, under official auspices.

If this book is not proved false, a suspicion of scientific suppression will hover over medical men until the profession makes an official test of Krebiosen.

As a consulting engineer, I would be proud to have maintained the professional stature and the guardianship of science credited to the American director of research, Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, and to Dr. Stevan Durovic under the ordeal here pictured. I would be proud to have done Herbert Bailey's definitive search for evidence and his hammering presentation of the inquisition of truth.

FREDERICK H. McDONALD.

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL 2/13/55

Books

Krebiozen Story Stirs Suspicion

By MARGOT JACKSON
Beacon Journal Book Reviewer

A little-known substance named Krebiozen has been tested on several hundred patients suffering from cancer. A surprisingly large percentage of those in supposedly fatal stages recovered. The balance died, but free from pain. Pain is one of the most agonizing aspects of the deadly disease.

But Krebiozen, discovered by an immigrant Yugoslav doctor and championed by a foremost American medical researcher, has not been approved by the American Medical Association. That organization named it a "secret remedy" and therefore a nostrum; refused to conduct any tests as searching as the scientists and patients were willing to undergo; fired from membership—and therefore medical standing—those doctors who openly favored and tried to push the recognition of Krebiozen.

★

THE STORY of Krebiozen thus far is told in a book as documented as a congressional inquiry, as full of pent-up explosions as a gangster's serial. Its title is "K*—Krebiozen. Key to Cancer?" K* stands for the medical term Krebiozen. Its author is an ex-newspaperman turned medical reporter, Herbert Bailey, who has previously written many articles to which the American Medical Association gave its blessing.

Bailey was familiar with the normal practice in which AMA greeted and examined a new medical discovery. He explains this, and tells his reader exactly how Krebiozen was treated, which was in a totally different, superficial and prejudicial manner.

He knew the stature of various scientists and member-doctors whom he consulted for medical material. He found that when they gave any evidence of favoring Krebiozen they promptly expected, and invariably received, punishment by pressure that resulted in loss of standing, honor or evidence of objectivity.

He minces no words about the medical lobby that affects the future health of our nation for some reason of its own.

★

BETWEEN HIS chronological documentation of discovery, experiment, trial, submission for recognition and disastrous requirement to "shut up," Bailey explodes with horror.

Until now he had thought that all organizations engaged in health and research honestly wanted the good ordinary people of the United States to have access to beneficial discoveries. Now Bailey is suspicious—and by his terse, direct style will make every reader suspicious that palms must be greased and honors given falsely if recognition of a useful drug is to be achieved.

Krebiozen is procured, says Bailey, by utilizing the blood of horses and cattle. It is therefore cheap to prepare, easy to come by. Its proponents, says he further, have been conducting experiments by giving away rather than selling their substance so as to know scientifically K*'s possible value in any stage of cancer's ravages. They cannot be accused of profiteering. The names of patients, including a senator, are available.

★

NO LAY person can judge Krebiozen, of course. But this book has every aspect of honesty and sincerity born through pain and knowledge.

Readers of "K*," particularly if acquainted with or fearful of cancer, are likely to want to join Bailey in a demonstrative effort to get a fair and impartial trial given Krebiozen, let what heads fall that may.

"K*—Krebiozen, Key to Cancer?" by Herbert Bailey. (Hermitage, $3.50.)

BALTIMORE NEWS-POST 2/7/55

BOOKS IN THE NEWS

By CALVERT CARROLL

KREBIOZEN — KEY TO CANCER? By Herbert Bailey. Hermitage House, New York.

There has been much said pro and con about krebiozen, a substance that is reported to be instrumental in fighting off cancer. In this book, Herbert Bailey gives the whole story.

In 1948 a Jugoslav doctor extracted from the blood of sick horses the substance now know as krebiozen on the theory that a growth regulating factor in the human body could be stimulated to fight off cancer. He was in Argentina when he made his experiments.

The doctor, Stevan Durovic, came to the United States. First results of the substance were good, relieving pain of advanced cancer sufferers and giving them more appetite. Eminent doctors became krebiozen champions.

Then opposition to the substance came. The American Medical Association issued an adverse report. The controversy raged on and on.

Mr. Bailey, who writes for medical magazines, did a wealth of research to get the facts contained in this book. He does not pull his punches in his criticism of what he calls A. M. A. "dictatorship."

Vol. 58; No. 1, January 1955

THE AMERICAN
LEGION
MAGAZINE

MEDICINE:

Cancer Drug Uproar

Has progress in developing an astonishingly promising drug as a cancer cure been throttled for several years by the greed of thwarted medical leaders and businessmen who failed to get control of it? Herb Bailey and other Chicago medical writers think so. Bailey's new book, titled *Krebiozen* (after the name of the cancer drug), may cause a nationwide uproar when it hits bookstands about Feb. 1. It will be published by Hermitage House.

The drug Krebiozen, extracted from the blood of specially treated horses by the Yugoslavian expatriate Dr. Stevan Durovic before coming to the U. S. from Argentina, is no seven-day wonder. Krebiozen has created a furore in Illinois medical circles for years; a furore which led to (1) the ousting of University of Illinois President George B. Stoddard (who opposed Krebiozen), (2) the discrediting in American Medical Association circles of distinguished Dr. Andrew C. Ivy (chief supporter of Krebiozen), and (3) fantastic hearings held by the Illinois State Legislature in which (a) doctors paraded patients raised from cancer deathbeds after experimental dosage with Krebiozen and (b) an Argentine Commodore swore under oath that AMA nat'l treasurer Dr. J. J. Moore sought to control Krebiozen for the enrichment of himself and friends or destroy the drug and its discoverers through his influence in the AMA.

Science fiction has nothing on Herb Bailey's heavily documented and impassioned book. It chronicles (a) the strange history of Krebiozen, (b) the strange and sometimes sinister behavior of the important people whose lives it has crossed, and (c) case histories of fantastically rapid recovery from advanced cancers of all sorts after experimental treatment with Krebiozen – by doctors in private practice, by reputable clinics and by Army and Navy doctors.

Meanwhile, says Bailey's account, Drs. Ivy and Durovic (as well as present and future cancer victims) are seeing the development and testing of Krebiozen in a normal way blocked by the weight of medical bureaucracy in a campaign of opposition without scientific testing that is scaring away many of the doctors who have used Krebiozen successfully in experiments.

If Bailey's exciting book is reasonably correct, the Krebiozen furore promises to have many unwritten chapters ahead of it.

KREBIOZEN — KEY TO CANCER? by Herbert Bailey; Hermitage, New York.

Known as "K" in the medical profession, Krebiozen has been acclaimed as a miracle drug and denounced as a fraud.

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, who championed the drug in America, insists that 500 case histories prove its efficacy as a cancer resistant. The American Medical Association declares "K" to be worthless and its Yugoslav discoverer a quack.

Bailey is rated as a top drawer newspaper reporter. He simply tells the story, as Dr. Ivy helped him to uncover it, and as the medical profession discredited it.

Whether "K" has merit or not, the book will interest many people because of the cancer menace.—W.L.S.

Gloria Swanson Krebiozen Backer

Gloria Swanson spent several hours here today promoting interest in krebiozen, the controversial cancer drug.

At the Krebiozen Research Foundation, 122 S. Michigan av., she met Dr. Stevan Durovic, who developed the drug, and Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, its research sponsor.

BOOK PLUGGED

Then the still-glamorous film star made several radio and television appearances during which she urged listeners to read Herbert Bailey's book, "Krebiozen: Key to Cancer."

Of Bailey's charges that the American Medical Assn. has obstructed research with the drug, Miss Swanson said:

"Somebody's right and somebody's wrong. Everyone should become acquainted with the subject and make up his own mind."

She said that the late Sen. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire had planned to open an investigation of the AMA's attitude on cancer research, but died three days before it was scheduled to open.

STAGE VERSION OF FILM

Miss Swanson was enroute to her home in New York from California.

She reported that she expects to open a stage version of her last movie, "Sunset Boulevard," this Fall on Broadway or in London.

Chicago American –Thurs., March 3, 1955 ★★

(Chicago American photo.)
GLORIA SWANSON
Star arrives to spend day

Visiting City

KUP'S COLUMN

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1955

GLORIA SWANSON IS THE LATEST to leap aboard the krebiozen bandwagon. (That's the controversial drug used in cancer cases.) She ordered 40 copies of **Herb Bailey's** book "K-Krebiozen, Key to Cancer?," and is distributing them to her Hollywood pals. . . . **Ralph Gutsgell,** the attorney, is on the

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1955

GLORIA SWANSON, BETWEEN PLUGS here for **Herb Bailey's** book on krebiozen, the controversial cancer drug, revealed she has resumed singing lessons in preparation for the Broadway musical version of her movie, "Sunset Boulevard." She's also trying to talk **Bill Holden** into taking voice lessons so he might bring to the stage the role he handled so adroitly on the screen. . . . **Fran Keegan** leaves "Fifth Season" when it hits the road this weekend, for a [illegible]ation. She'll [illegible] here late in M[illegible] "lovable" [illegible] on [illegible]

TOWER TICKER
By Herb Lyon

Chicago Daily Tribune Wednesday, January 26, 1955

"Krebiozen," a dynamighty new book by Chicago Writer Herb Bailey, will bring the questioned cancer-cure drug right back into the news. It's due out at the end of the month and Bailey stoutly claims the elixir was done wrong.

Chicago Daily Tribune Monday, February 28, 1955

Gloria Swanson

Sic Transit dept.: Gloria Swanson sweeps into town Thursday with fire in her eye. The ageless glamor gal will do the TV-radio rounds with Chicagoan Herb Bailey, author of "Krebiozen, Key to Cancer." La Swanson will join Herbert in glorious defense of the controversial elixer.

Miami memo: Ol' Jackson Penny is paying his first visit [illegible] in 23 [illegible] all [illegible] fro[illegible]

HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN NEWS
2/7/55

AMERICA'S INCREDIBLE CANCER CASE

By Wade Jones

(former NEA feature writer assigned to cover the Krebiozen controversy)

Copyright 1955, by Wa

Copyright 1955, by Wade Jones

1

NOTE

The following piece was written by the undersigned for a magazine or newspaper series. In various versions it has been read and turned down over the past 16 months by seven leading magazines, eight newspapers, and two feature syndicates. Hence this pamphlet, the printing of which is being paid for by the writer. Its purpose is to present information on a subject which the writer believes has been clouded for five years by misinformation.

This article, as it stands, has been okayed for facts by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, a leading figure in the case. An earlier version of the article, which contained all the basic charges against members of the American Medical Association, was okayed for facts in September 1953 by five officials of the AMA headquarters in Chicago in the presence of myself and a witness from the feature syndicate for which I was then working.

Wade Jones
Washington, D. C.
February 1, 1955

UNKNOWN to most Americans, there has been raging in the highest levels of medical authority in our nation, for the last three years, a battle whose significance is without parallel in modern medical history.

On the outcome of this battle could hang the lives of millions. Yet, for reasons which will be later indicated here, the story has gone virtually unreported by newspapers, press associations, magazines, radio and TV. Except in Chicago. There, the story—at least a big part of it—has been aired intermittently in top headlines of the papers, and over local radio and television for over three years. That's hard to believe? Sit down and write someone you know in Chicago—anyone—and ask him what he knows about krebiozen. His reply may surprise you.

Krebiozen (kree-BYE-o-zen) is the name of a proposed cancer remedy. It's a powdery substance derived from the blood of horses. Mixed with mineral oil, it is administered with a needle like any other hypodermic injection. It's what all the shooting's about.

The opposing forces in the krebiozen battle, the *casus belli*, even the battleground itself, are of epic cast. On one side are the American Medical Association, most powerful organized force in American medicine, and a leader of the groups opposed to krebiozen; the National

Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, top-ranking scientific body in the land; and the U. S. government's National Institutes of Health, whose 26 new buildings clustered on the outskirts of Washington, D. C., form one of the great medical research centers of the world.

Fighting almost the entire battle on the other side is a lone American scientist, who, until he became interested in krebiozen in 1949, sat in on these highest cancer councils of the nation as one of their most respected members. His name is Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, head of the Department of Clinical Science (located in Chicago), of the University of Illinois. It's Dr. Ivy who is carrying the brunt of the fight for recognition of krebiozen and of the drug's inventor, Dr. Stevan Durovic, a Yugoslav scientist who came to this country in 1949 and who now lives in Chicago.

Over the issue of whether krebiozen is any good, and whether it has been given a fair test, has developed a battle of such proportions that it has reached into the Congress of the United States, the Illinois State Legislature, into the top levels of the medical organizations named previously, and into nearly a score of university clinics.

Top medical men have taken directly opposite stands on the worth of the drug—some praising it as a medical marvel, others damning it as worthless. Lifelong professional friendships have been broken, and professional reputations have been damaged if not ruined. Five men—the president and vice president of a university, a United States Senate committee investigator, a Chicago lawyer, and a magazine writer—have lost their jobs over it.

Krebiozen has been reported worthless by the AMA, the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council, and the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health. The drug has even been called a hoax.

Dr. Ivy, on the other hand, in a report on 500 cancer cases treated with krebiozen, states that of 226 cases where the tumor was external and measurable, the size of the tumor decreased in 53 per cent of the cases. In from 3.5 per cent to 4.4 per cent of the 226 externally evident cases, the tumors disappeared, he reported. In 66 per cent of 192 cases where patients' weights were charted, average weight

increase per patient was 8 pounds, and ranged from 2 to 50 pounds his report stated. Approximately 97 per cent of all cases treated were terminal, he said. All other proved forms of treatment had been tried, and the patients had been given only about three months or less to live. There are indications, which will be pointed out further on, that the drug is more effective than these findings show.

"Those are objective, scientifically measurable findings compiled by me from data supplied by some 250 doctors and clinics in the country which have used krebiozen," Dr. Ivy says.

But the Journal of the American Medical Association, in October, 1951, carried a report on krebiozen by one of its committees which found that of 98 of 100 patients studied failed to show objective evidence of improvement after krebiozen treatment and that the drug "fails to confirm the beneficial results" claimed by its backers. Later the Journal carried similar reports from a Chicago doctor and the National Research Council.

Dr. Ivy charged under oath at an Illinois State Legislature committee's privileged, open hearing on the krebiozen controversy that the initial AMA article was "falsified," and that the Chicago doctor's was "dishonest."

What's doubly mystifying here is the fact that these contradictory reports were all derived from the same doctors—for the only source of krebiozen in the world is the Krebiozen Research Foundation, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. And presumably the 250-odd doctors who have used the drug reported the same written findings to both sides in the controversy.

There have been reports, whose source this writer has been unable to establish in 16 months of investigating the krebiozen case, that Dr. Ivy was, to depart from the medical, off his rocker.

Against the AMA, on the other hand, have been levelled probably the gravest charges in that organization's 107-year-old history. Under oath, Dr. Ivy accused Dr. Josiah J. Moore, 68-year-old treasurer of the AMA and described by some as its operating head, of directing a conspiracy within the AMA to publicly discredit krebiozen and drive its backers to the wall while attempting privately to get hold of the commercial distribution rights to the drug.

What manner of man is this Ivy, who virtually alone has taken on the massed force of American medical authority in a battle of scientific judgment?

When he took up krebiozen in 1949, Dr. Ivy was no newcomer to the cancer field. From 1945 to 1951 he was director-at-large of the American Cancer Society. He was a member of the National Advisory Cancer Council beginning in 1943, and its executive director

from 1946 to 1951. This group was set up by act of Congress to advise the National Cancer Institute on how best to spend its money for research. From 1940 to 1947 he served on three separate committees of the National Research Council.

For a time during World War II he was scientific director of the Naval Medical Research Institute, at Bethesda, Md., and for six years after the war was a member of the board of medical consultants to the Navy surgeon general.

Dr. Ivy has some 1,500 medical publications to his credit, including a 1,200-page book on the peptic ulcer. He has served the AMA in numerous capacities. Probably the most conspicuous such job was when he represented world medicine as medical, legal, and scientific expert for the prosecution at the 1946-1947 Nuremburg trials of Nazi doctors accused of medical atrocities in concentration camps. He was appointed to this position by the American Medical Association, the State Department, and what was then the War Department.

He has received nearly a score of awards including the Pope Leo XIII Award in 1953 for outstanding contributions to humanity. The subjects and organizations in which he is actively interested range from psychiatry to cerebral palsy, from tuberculosis to alcoholism, from space medicine to atomic energy, from religion to juvenile delinquency.

Dr. Anton J. Carlson, of the University of Chicago, often referred to as the dean of American physiologists and one of Dr. Ivy's former teachers, used to say when asked what was his greatest contribution to science: "Andy Ivy."

At 61, Dr. Ivy is an erect 5 feet 7 inches in height, with gray hair and a clipped gray mustache. He manages to mix his native Missouri drawl with a tone of authority. He smiles a good deal and his blue eyes can twinkle in a sudden smile or turn chilly blue on occasion, as when certain aspects of the krebiozen case come up.

He and Mrs. Ivy, a Kansas girl, were married while both were students under Dr. Carlson at the University of Chicago, and like her husband she has a Ph.D. The Ivys have five sons, four of them Phi Beta Kappas in medical school and all practicing physicians, and a fifth still in college.

What stands out in talking with Dr. Ivy is his quiet but almost awesome determination to see the krebiozen fight through to the finish. "I will never stop," he says quietly, "until this drug has been given a fair test, or until I die." Then he might smile a little bit, as if to take the chill off.

His determination is apparently no lately acquired thing. Herbert Bailey, whose book on the krebiozen affair is to be published soon, tells

this anecdote about Dr. Ivy's childhood in Cape Girardeau, Mo.: as a boy of 5, little Andy Ivy played often in a neighborhood frequented by a goat with an impressive butting reputation. One day the goat maneuvered Andy into the corner of a stone fence and squared off, head down, to go into his act. Faced with the choice of running or fighting, Andy decided to fight. Head down, he charged the goat and butted him mightily in the side. At this mortifying turn of events, the goat fled.

Such a man was Ivy up until 1949 when he became interested in krebiozen, an act that was to change the whole course and meaning and purpose of his life.

To understand fully how this change came about in the fantastic krebiozen battle, it's necessary to jump back over a couple of continents and several years to Yugoslavia in World War II. Dr. Steven Durovic, a dark-eyed, dark-haired scientist in his middle thirties, had just been captured by the invading Italian Army. As a professor at the University of Belgrade, and on his own time, he had been working for several years on a cancer remedy. His theory was interesting. He believed that every body cell contains a regulator of its own growth. Define and control that regulator and you could have an answer to the uncontrolled growth which is cancer.

From Yugoslavia, Dr. Durovic was transferred to a concentration camp in Italy. Because he was sick at the time, and because he had been engaged in scientific work, Pope Pius XII intervened to have him sent to a non-belligerent country where he could continue his work. Dr. Durovic chose Argentina. At Buenos Aires, in 1947, he produced the first krebiozen at his research laboratory, the Duga Biological Institute, a licensed pharmaceutical house. A total of some 200 methods was tried before the present drug was produced.

The method employed was to inject several hundred horses with an extract of actinomyces bovis, a mold derived from a fast-growing tumor on cattle called "lumpy jaw." The theory was that the reticuloendothelial systems of the horses, stimulated by the growth producing substance in the mold, set up their own natural defenses against it. The reticuloendothelial system is composed in part of cells which defend the body against parasites, bacteria, toxins and perhaps cancer. After bleeding the horses he extracted the anti-growth substance, which was krebiozen. The several hundred horses produced only a teaspoon of the drug in the form of a white powder.

When experiments on dogs and cats indicated that krebiozen had something, the word spread fast. It spread to Commodore Alberto Carlos Barreira, wealthy Buenos Aires landowner and former director of aviation in the Argentine cabinet. Dr. Durovic met the Commo-

dore and they became good friends. The word spread also to a Mr. Ed Moore, vice president of a Chicago pump company, who had business connections in Argentina. And naturally it spread to Humberto Loretani, a Durovic employe at the Duga Biological Institute.

Dr. Durovic and his brother, Marko, wealthy Yugoslav lawyer and manufacturer who had also come to Argentina, decided in the winter of 1949 that the time had come to take krebiozen to the United States, with its extensive and advanced research facilities. Particularly, Dr. Durovic wanted to meet Dr. Ivy, then the $21,500-a-year vice president in charge of Illinois University's medical, dental, and pharmacy schools, located in Chicago. Dr. Ivy also had done a considerable amount of cancer research and had developed a theory of treatment which corresponded generally to Dr. Durovic's.

On a windy March day in 1949, Dr. Durovic landed from South America at Chicago's Midway Airport. In his wallet was $190,000 and in his suitcase 500 tiny vials of krebiozen dissolved in mineral oil. He was met at the airport by Ed Moore, the peregrinating pump man, who had heard he was coming through Loretani, the Durovic employe. In the months that followed, Moore and his brother-in-law, Kenneth Brainard, guided Dr. Durovic about Chicago, drove him where he wanted to go in their own cars, and generally made themselves useful. Dr. Durovic took their attentions at face value, he says—"typical North American kindness."

He met Dr. Ivy and showed him some slides of animal tissue he had worked on with krebiozen, together with some photographs and reports of his work. Dr. Ivy was impressed. The two began working together.

In August of 1949, as the first humans ever to receive krebiozen, Dr. Ivy chose two cancer patients in the last stages of the disease but with still a few months to live. The size of their tumors was measured with a ruler. Dr. L. Richard Krasno, Dr. Ivy's associate and the co-discoverer of penicillin dust, went to measure the tumors again three days after the first krebiozen injections were given.

He called Dr. Ivy on the phone and said: "Dr. Ivy, I want you to come up and see these patients because something, to my surprise, is happening. Either that or I can't use a ruler." He told Dr. Ivy the size of the tumors had decreased, clean tissue had replaced dead tissue, and that pain had eased. "Generally," Dr. Krasno said, "the response is dramatic."

Shortly after these findings became known, the new friendship of the two Chicago businessmen, Ed Moore and Kenneth Brainard, for Dr. Durovic began ripening too fast for Dr. Durovic's comfort. He has testified before an Illinois State Legislature Commission investi-

gating the krebiozen issue that following the first test results Moore and Brainard began insisting he cut them in on the commercial sales of the drug. "They instituted a campaign to prevent me from being with anyone outside the presence of one or both of them," he told the Commission.

It is about this time, in the early Spring of 1950, that AMA Treasurer Dr. Josiah Moore, entered the case. A doctor told the Legislature Commission hearings that Dr. Moore, a commercial pathologist with offices at 55 East Washington Street, Chicago, diagnosed slides of one of the first patients treated with krebiozen.

Dr. Krasno, a former associate of Dr. Ivy and now a Navy medical officer, stated in an affidavit to the Commission that a biopsy of a patient treated with krebiozen had been sent to Dr. Moore, who was "very much impressed with what he saw in his examination of the slide and stated that definite disintegration of the cancer cells had taken place." This contrasts with Dr. Moore's later published statements that he thought krebiozen was worthless and that his subsequent actions against it were in the public interest.

In February, 1950, Dr. Durovic's brother, Marko, came from Buenos Aires to Chicago, bringing his family and more krebiozen. The Durovics say that the two Chicago businessmen interested in krebiozen, Ed Moore (no relation of Dr. Josiah Moore) and Brainard, then stepped up their pressure to get commercial rights to the drug. The Durovics claim Brainard made a veiled threat to kidnap Marko's son. At a heated meeting in an office of the Civic Opera Building, Dr. Durovic testified, "Brainard arose and warned that they would destroy the drug (krebiozen) together with us." The Durovics say they offered to pay Moore and Brainard for their services in guiding Dr. Durovic around Chicago, but that the businessmen refused, demanding instead a commercial interest in the drug.

Pressure on the Durovics began materializing about now from other quarters, according to testimony before the Commission. For the first time, Dr. Josiah Moore entered the picture on the side of Ed Moore and Brainard. (Dr. Moore has since stated he knew the two but had tried to persuade them krebiozen was no good.)

Dr. Peter S. Y. Neskow, a physician, of 5000 West Addison Street, Chicago, testified he was asked by Dr. Josiah Moore to act as interpreter at a meeting with the Durovics in May, 1951, at the Krebiozen Research Foundation at 919 North Michigan Avenue (later moved to 122 South Michigan Avenue). Dr. Neskow spoke Serbian and so did Dr. Durovic.

Dr. Neskow quoted Dr. Moore as asking Dr. Durovic at the meeting: "Do you have a contract with Ed Moore and Kenneth Brainard

for distribution of krebiozen?" Dr. Neskow testified Dr. Durovic replied that he did not have such a contract and that Dr. Moore then said, "You must give the distribution of krebiozen to Mr. Moore and Brainard."

The plot also began thickening at the southern end of the Chicago-Buenos Aires axis. Humberto Loretani, former employee of Dr. Durovic in Buenos Aires, had made a trip to Chicago to see Dr. Josiah Moore, Ed Moore and Brainard. Two witnesses testified that Loretani demanded $2.5 million from the Durovics, in return for which Ed Moore and Brainard would withdraw any claims they had for commercial rights to krebiozen. Loretani has denied this.

Dr. Josiah Moore made a trip to Buenos Aires, and according to witnesses' testimony asked questions about the Durovics' background, the manufacturing methods of krebiozen, and tried to gain entrance from a nightwatchman to Dr. Durovic's former laboratory.

By this time Commodore Alberto Barreira had learned that his friends the Durovics were having difficulties in the United States, and had gone to Chicago to see if he could help. The trip convinced him drastic methods were called for, so he decided to join the opposing forces and see what he could find out, posing as having been victimized by the Durovics. He told the Commission how he could hardly believe the Durovic's story of the "conspiracy" against them and decided to investigate for himself.

In testimony and in recorded phone conversations with Dr. Moore, the Commodore tells how he pretended to have secret papers which would compromise the Durovics.

He quotes Dr. Moore as saying at one time that Ed Moore and Brainard "were honest people who were victimized by the Durovics the same way I had been. He said they could be persons very useful to me. He said the fight against the Durovics and krebiozen will continue with all their resources and with the help of the American Medical Association."

At another meeting, the Commodore said, he told Dr. Moore that he, the Commodore, was no longer interested in the humanitarian aspect of krebiozen, but simply in how much money he could get out of it. "We are all interested just in money," he quoted Dr. Moore as saying, "and we have to meet together in order to find the way to obtain it, lots of it, and soon." The Commodore stated that at another point he was pressing Dr. Moore for a written agreement as to who was to get what, but that Dr. Moore said that "his position in the AMA, and the fight he was carrying on under the name of the organization, did not permit him to show his face," and that Ed

Moore was the person with whom the Commodore "had to sign any agreement."

The Commodore said Dr. Moore told him the Durovics would be "destroyed" if they did not come to terms on the financial arrangements for krebiozen, and that he (the Commodore) then asked how anyone would benefit if the Durovics were destroyed.

"To this," the Commodore's testimony reads, "Dr. Moore replied that if the Durovics have money we will prolong the fight until they spend all their money. When they are financially exhausted they will have no other choice but to sell their rights and we have a buyer ready for that time."

The Commodore's blonde secretary, 30-year-old Ana Dorotea Schmidt, who had also come to Chicago, confirmed the Commodore's testimony and added some of her own. She said that at one point in talking with Dr. Moore he expressed concern that the krebiozen research might be taken to England and that "they would lose everything."

"Do you mean Dr. Moore?" a member of the Legislature Commission asked.

"Yes," Miss Schmidt answered.

"Ed Moore?"

"Yes."

"Brainard and Barreira?"

"Yes."

"Would lose everything if the Durovics went to England?"

"Yes."

Miss Schmidt also testified that Dr. Moore told her, "There is no doubt that krebiozen is good . . ." And she quoted Humberto Loretani as having told her in Buenos Aires that "we will win this fight because the AMA is behind Ed Moore and Ken Brainard."

Up until the Spring of 1951, opposing forces behind-the-scenes in the krebiozen fight consisted principally of the Durovic brothers on one side, and on the other side Dr. Moore of the AMA and the two Chicago businessmen, Ed Moore and Brainard. But on March 26 Dr. Ivy entered the picture publicly on the side of the Durovics. At what he says was a private meeting at the Drake Hotel on March 26, Dr. Ivy made the first announcement of the results of krebiozen on human cancer patients. The hotel record introduced at the hearings carried the notation, "No Publicity." In the light of what followed, that was important.

Dr. Ivy's announcement stated that "on the basis of objective anatomical and clinical evidence," 20 of 22 cancer patients treated with krebiozen "have shown an improvement in their general condi-

tion and a cessation of the growth, and a regression of the cancer which has been consistent and has conformed to a general pattern." All the patients were "terminal and hopeless" cases.

This good news hit Page 1 of Chicago papers. But paradoxically, it proved to be an almost fatal blow to the backers of krebiozen. Dr. Ivy was bitterly assailed later by the AMA and others of the anti-krebiozen faction for his manner of introducing krebiozen and for "shrouding" the details of its preparation. It was held by some that he should have first submitted a paper on krebiozen to a medical journal.

Dr. Ivy says that because of the "adverse medical climate" regarding krebiozen, he felt it would be impossible to get such a paper published. One serious upshot of the matter was that nine months later Dr. Ivy was suspended from the Chicago Medical Society for 90 days on charges of unethical conduct in connection with promoting a secret remedy and advertising for patients.

He vehemently denies the charges. He told me, "The Society's action was the greatest injustice I have been subjected to in the entire krebiozen controversy."

Members of both sides in the krebiozen battle agree that the incident which resulted in the suspension is one of the most important hinge points in the entire situation. And some of the details of it, as testified to by Dr. Ivy, are important to an understanding of the whole krebiozen situation.

Dr. Ivy says he invited to the meeting at the Drake Hotel some 50 cancer specialists from all over the country, several prominent laymen interested in cancer research and philanthropy, and the science writers for the four major Chicago daily newspapers.

He told the legislature the reason for the meeting was threefold:

1. To issue a preliminary scientific report to "back up" a bill then before the United States Congress giving the Durovics permanent residents' rights in this country. They were here on temporary visas which were about to expire. (The bill, sponsored by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was later passed.)

2. To expand krebiozen research in this country by presenting to the cancer specialists present a report which it was hoped would enlist their cooperation.

3. To prevent what Dr. Ivy believed was an "imminent disclosure of sensational information on krebiozen by certain newspapers." He said he hoped to accomplish this by issuing a conservatively-worded press release to the effect that he thought krebiozen held promise and was worthy of further investigation.

For the flood of newspaper stories which resulted from the meeting he blamed a press conference he said was held at the Drake Hotel at the same time as his by Ed Moore and Kenneth Brainard. Also, an "unauthorized" press release issued by a well-meaning friend whose wife had died of cancer.

Concerning the charge of promoting a secret remedy and advertising for patients, Dr. Ivy says: "I do not practice medicine and no krebiozen has ever been sold. (The selling policy was later changed.) As to 'secrecy,' many valuable drugs were used long before their composition was known . . . "

He testified: ". . . the ethical canon against a 'secret remedy' was established to prevent 'fraudulent avarice.'" Dr. Durovic says Dr. Ivy "has never taken a penny for his Krebiozen work."

The Drake Hotel meeting will probably long be argued as a case in ethics among medical men. Those sympathetic to Dr. Ivy have told me that under the circumstances he was justified in taking unusual measures on behalf of krebiozen. Others say that he used poor judgment. Dr. Ivy says that when he saw the Drake meeting was "turning into a circus" he knew it "would be terribly embarrassing and prejudicial to krebiozen and to me, and I could have walked out, but I didn't because I thought that would be cowardly and that it was not a good enough excuse to give up a piece of scientific research."

Dr. Ivy says he first "saw the handwriting on the wall" concerning the alleged conspiracy in the summer of 1951, after numerous efforts had been made to induce him to break off with the Durovics, and alternately to induce the Durovics to break with him. The handwriting of things to come was clearly spelled out in a letter he received in August, 1951. It was from Franklin C. Bing, a commercial biochemist and former secretary of the Council on Food and Nutrition of the American Medical Association, who had once worked with Dr. Ivy. The letter, introduced as evidence at the Commission hearings, read in part:

"Dr. Paul L. Wermer of the A.M.A. office, who is secretary of the Committee on Research of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, has been assigned the task of looking into all the evidence he could possibly secure about the patients who have received Krebiozen. He has been devoting full time to this project for several months . . .

"You and your colleagues may disagree with the conclusions of Dr. Wermer's study and interpretation. However, for various reasons which I shall not narrate, the A.M.A. officials are going to publish a report of their investigations . . .

". . . the report will be printed in the J.A.M.A. (Journal of the

American Medical Association) without first, in all probability, having been submitted to you for examination and comment.

"When that report—and it will be devastating—appears, it is my belief that the following events will occur.

"1. The newspapers will publicize the A.M.A. report, not once, but repeatedly, and reporters will pester various medical bodies for statements about what they are going to do about it, and about you.

"2. The Chicago Medical Society will act quickly to declare you as a member not in good standing.

"3. You will quickly be deposed from all official connection with national cancer committees, etc., your name will be dropped from the A.M.A. Council on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation.

"4. Your post at the University of Illinois will be taken from you . . .

"When that report of the A.M.A. appears you are sunk and you and your family will suffer and every good cause for which you have fought will suffer also.

"There is only one constructive thing that you can do . . . At the very earliest moment you must have in the hands of the A.M.A.—before their report is set in type—a letter, which you will ask them to publish at once.

"In that letter, which should be a short one, you can explain briefly the extenuating circumstances which led you to report on Krebiozen at the Drake Hotel. You can point out the initial reports given you seemed to justify further study.

"But you must say that since that time critical examination of the records forces you to the conclusion that these original hopes have not been realized, and that Krebiozen has no value in treatment of cancer."

That last sentence is what throws Dr. Ivy. "In other words," he says, "all they wanted me to do was lie."

That this singular document called the shots (Items 1, 2, 3, & 4, in the letter), is shown by the fact that Dr. Ivy is no longer:

Member-at-large of the American Cancer Society, executive director of the National Advisory Cancer Council, member of the Council on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the AMA, secretary-treasurer of the National Society for Medical Research, or vice president of the University of Illinois. (Ivy is now Distinguished Professor of Physiology and head of the Department of Clinical Science. Dr. George Stoddard, the university president who opposed his work with krebiozen was fired, at the instigation of Red Grange, university trustee and football star of the twenties.) As previously stated, he

was also suspended for three months from the Chicago Medical Society.

The report of Dr. Wermer's AMA committee on krebiozen appeared in the AMA Journal of October, 1951, and measured up to Dr. Bing's advance billing. It reported that 98 of 100 patients studied failed to show objective evidence of improvement after krebiozen treatment and that the drug "fails to confirm the beneficial results" claimed by its backers.

The Journal article said the AMA investigation of krebiozen was made because of a "moral obligation to the profession and to the laity which transcended the issue of medical ethics ordinarily applicable to secret remedies."

Dr. Ivy criticized the AMA data as "full of errors, misleading, data that has been falsified, data that has been watered down." Regarding the charge that krebiozen is a secret drug, he said that "everything known about krebiozen has been revealed except some of the details of the manufacturing process." He added that 140 cases he had presented to the AMA had not been considered in the report.

Dr. John F. Pick, chief plastic surgeon at Columbus Hospital, Chicago, who has used krebiozen on some 150 cancer patients, testified Dr. Wermer told him during the latter's investigation of krebiozen for the AMA:

"Although as an official of the AMA, of course, I couldn't possibly interfere or recommend krebiozen, if my mother had cancer . . . I probably would ask you to give her krebiozen, too. But it is unfortunate that things are as they are, and you will all have to go down with it."

Dr. Pick said he asked, "It is so unavoidable that we have to go down with the ship?"

He quoted Dr. Wermer as replying: "It is too bad that a man of your caliber has to go down with it, but I am afraid that is what is going to happen."

"I asked him why that should be," Dr. Pick testified. To which Dr. Wermer answered: " I don't know. That is the situation."

Commodore Barreira also had something to say about Dr. Wermer's attitude toward krebiozen. The Commodore, who speaks English pretty well, said he asked Dr. Wermer several months after Wermer's AMA Journal article appeared whether he thought krebiozen was any good.

"He (Dr. Wermer) deliberated a moment and replied, 'Really, I cannot say. I don't know.'" The Commodore said these words from the author of "such a drastic report against krebiozen . . . caused a

great doubt to arise in my mind concerning the certainty of the statements of the American Medical Association."

Five months after the first Journal article on krebiozen, the magazine carried a second. It was by Dr. Henry A. Szujewski, of Chicago, who said he had analyzed the findings of other doctors who had used krebiozen. It read in part:

"The significant conclusion drawn from the study of patients treated for cancer with 'krebiozen' and sufficiently followed is that in no single case has complete or partial inhibition of the cancerous growth been demonstrated.

"It is so completely ineffective that, whenever improvement in any case was suspected, it could easily be attributed to natural control or to other therapeutic agents used before 'krebiozen' treatment was instituted."

Dr. Szujewski, who testified he had been practising medicine two and one-half years at the time he wrote the article, said he had talked about it with both Dr. Moore and Dr. Wermer, of the AMA, before its publication, and that he had delivered it personally to Dr. Wermer's office, and not to the Journal editor as he had previously testified.

Dr. Ivy testified before the investigating Commission that Dr. Szujewski's article was "replete with errors . . . sweeping statements which are false and misleading . . . I consider the article dishonest . . ."

Dr. Ivy stated among other things that some of the patients reported on by Dr. Szujewski as having received krebiozen had not received it, and that other patients had not been fully reported on.

Commission member Roland V. Libonati interrupted the proceedings at this point: "Just a minute. I would like to ask something. Do you mean to say that Dr. Szujewski faked this report?"

Dr. Ivy replied: "Yes, that is my opinion. It is . . . dishonest, false . . . "

Because of the surprisingly contradictory statements on krebiozen's worth by medical authorities, I went to see Dr. William F. P. Phillips, at his office at 2260 West Devon Street, Chicago. I went for three reasons. First, Dr. Phillips has used krebiozen on more patients than any other doctor besides Dr. Pick, of Chicago's Columbus Hospital. Second, because nearly all the patients reported on in Dr. Szujewski's article were Dr. Phillips'. Third, because in the name calling which has smeared nearly everyone in the krebiozen battle, Dr. Phillips was the only person who seemed to enjoy the trust of both sides. I'd never heard anyone say anything against him.

Dr. Phillips, a husky, dark man in his middle thirties, was putting on his white jacket and getting ready to receive patients when I

arrived. First, I asked him if Dr. Szujewski had accurately reported on his (Dr. Phillips') cases.

His reply was matter-of-fact and he didn't elaborate on it: "Szujewski distorted my findings. His conclusions weren't mine."

He talked about krebiozen and at one point said, "I've seen no other drug do what this will do." He said that 12 of the 22 "terminal, hopeless" cases Dr. Ivy reported on at the Drake Hotel meeting three years before were his, Dr. Phillips'. "Of the 12," he said, "six are still alive and working."

He talked about Dr. Ivy. "Ivy is probably the most thorough investigator I ever saw, and there's no doubt about his integrity. He will sit here going over my records and asking questions from 8 in the morning until 10 at night, and he won't dot an 'i' until he's sure it's correct."

Dr. Phillips' cases which Dr. Ivy had worked over went into the latter's report on some 500 cancer cases treated with krebiozen by physicians all over the country. As presented to the Legislature Commission, it reads in part:

"Symptoms were ameliorated in approximately 70 per cent of the patients observed . . . the size of the tumor or a metastasis (secondary spread of the malignancy from the primary tumor) decreased in approximately 53 per cent of the patients observed.

"Most of the patients (about 97 per cent) to whom krebiozen was administered were in the advanced states of cancer and had received all the aid that surgical, radiological, and steroid therapy had to offer." Some, the report stated, had been completely free of cancer for some months.

Several of these patients appeared dramatically at the Commission hearings which ended in March, 1954. They did not testify and their names were not used. The newspapers referred to them as the "Seven Silent Witnesses."

One of the most striking cases was that of a 14-year-old boy from Cheyene, Wyoming, Gary Cathcart, who was taken to the Mayo Clinic in 1951 with a massive cancer of the abdomen. The visible, exterior part of the tumor was the size of a cantaloupe. He was diagnosed as inoperable and hopeless.

His parents took him home to die. Someone in the family heard of krebiozen and in June, 1951 he was given his first shot. At the time, his doctor testified, he weighed 49 pounds. Almost two years later, when he appeared at the hearings, he weighed 86 pounds, was playing football on his junior high school team, and had no sign of cancer, his doctor said. At last reports he was still cancer-free and no longer needed krebiozen.

Dr. John F. Pick, the boy's doctor, testified Dr. Wermer's AMA committee observed this case at the hospital but suggested regression of the tumor might be due to X-ray treatment received at Mayo's four months before. So Dr. Pick stopped giving krebiozen and the tumor began growing again. When it had reached half of its original size he again administered krebiozen and again the tumor shrank and disappeared. Dr. Ivy says neither this case nor others of Dr. Pick which were observed by Dr. Wermer was included in Wermer's AMA Journal report.

In direct testimony at the Commission hearings, Dr. Ivy attacked further the validity of Dr. Wermer's findings. The importance of his criticism is shown later in this article. Only 3 per cent of the 100 cases reported on by Dr. Wermer, Dr. Ivy said, showed objective (scientifically measurable) improvement. "Now when we correct them on the basis of reports to us," he testified, "that percentage or number increases to 24."

He continued: "Now, of the 100 patients in this (the Wermer) report, 40 were so close to death that they received only two injections three days apart. Thirty-three were so close to death that only four injections were given. That is, among the 100 patients, 73 were so close to death that they were given only four injections."

Dr. Ivy continued: "Now I should add . . . that it was not until February, 1951 that we got the idea—you see, this was something new, were trying to see if it had any benefit, we did not know what the dose was, we had to feel around—and it dawned on us then that maybe we were not giving certain patients sufficiently large doses at sufficient frequency. It was not until June of 1951 that we became definitely certain of that, and that in all probability may be the explanation of why patients who were so close to death were used (in the Wermer report) and why 73 per cent of these hundred patients got four or less injections of small doses." While patients then got only 1 cc shot at a time, they now get as much as 10 cc's in a single dose.

Dr. Ivy says that there were available for inspection, at the time Dr. Wermer made his report, 300 cases treated with krebiozen and that they had received an average of "at least" 10 doses, as compared with the 2 to 4 doses received by 73 per cent of Dr. Wermer's cases. Dr. Ivy says he sent photostats of the reports on nearly half of these cases—on ones showing marked improvement—to Dr. Wermer but that the latter did not include them in his AMA Journal article.

In an affidavit presented to the Legislature Commission, Dr. Ivy said that of Dr. Wermer's 100 cases, 24 were those submitted by Dr. Henry Szujewski. "Dr. Szujewski actually treated only 1 of the

24 cases," the affidavit reads. "The remaining 23 were treated by Dr. Phillips with the collaboration of Dr. Ivy. All the clinical records were kept by Dr. Phillips and all examinations were made by him."

"Dr. Szujewski reported that improvement occurred in only 1 patient. However, relief of pain, or subjective improvement, occurred for a period in 20 of the 24 patients, and objective improvement occurred in 18. Dr. Szujewski's report was misleading and false. Dr. Szujewski indicated that all the patients were dead or dying. However 3 are alive and in excellent health today (as of October 7, 1953)."

One of the strong tributes to krebiozen introduced at the hearings was a letter to Dr. Ivy from the doctor who treated the late Sen. Arthur Vandenburg for cancer. It read:

"To see a man suffering unbounded pain only partially dulled by maximal doses of morphine, abruptly become permanently relieved, in the presence of widespread devastating malignancy, has been one of the most dramatic therapeutic achievements it has ever been my privilege to observe."

Another United States Senator, Brian McMahon, used krebiozen. His doctor—one of the most prominent in Washington, D. C.—reported that while the Senator's tumor was "completely destroyed" by krebiozen, "his vital organs had been so badly damaged by the cancerous spread that it was not possible to save his life . . . " That type statement appears frequently in Krebiozen Foundation records. When the tumor is dissolved after eating into vital organs or major blood vessels, the organ can collapse or fatal hemorrhage result. As Dr. Pick puts it, "The patient was getting well, and so he died."

Dr. Pick told the Commission the dramatic story of one of the first cases treated with krebiozen, when not much was known about proper dosage:

"The patient was operated on but the cancer recurred. It was metastases of the liver. X-ray was decided against. The patient was taken home. It is difficult for a doctor to sit there and do nothing. I decided to use krebiozen.

"By this time the patient had been unable to take anything but hot tea and water for 13 days. At 10 minutes after 12 on November 30, 1950, we gave one ampule of krebiozen to the patient. The patient fell asleep 30 minutes later. So did I. I had been up all of these days.

"At 2:40 the patient awakened me and said 'I am hungry' and was given a meal. The patient fell asleep and did not awaken until 8 the next morning. She was hungry again. On the second day the patient went to work. Later she even made a business trip to Europe. In more than a year of treatment the patient was given only six cc's

of krebiozen. (Cases treated today receive an average of 80 doses.)

"But she had to go to the hospital again and passed away peacefully. Because of this case . . . I assure you . . . I became more interested in Krebiozen."

The patient was Dr. Pick's wife.

Dr. Ivy says now, "It seems almost certain we did not give Mrs. Pick large enough doses."

On January 29, 1954, the Krebiozen Research Foundation received a telegram from Governor James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, asking that krebiozen be sent immediately for C. F. Earnhardt, of Roebuck, S.C., who was suffering from cancer of the lungs and brain. A confirming telephone call from his doctor said the patient was dying in an oxygen tent and had been in a coma for three days. He was not expected to live but it was hoped krebiozen would ease his pain. It was sent immediately.

Three weeks later the patient was sitting up, eating, and feeling good. Two months later, his improvement was continuing. The Earnhardt family sent a donation of $500 to the Foundation and a letter stating: "It is quite evident that the day of miracles has not passed. May I ask how we can best serve the Foundation in the most important research today."

One indication of the extent to which the opposition to krebiozen has curtailed its use in this country is the fact that more cancer patients are now using krebiozen in foreign countries than here. Krebiozen is now being sent in diplomatic pouches to more than 300 patients in foreign countries, including France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Canada, Turkey, Spain, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela, and the Union of South Africa. Two members of the College of Cardinals at the Vatican are taking it with what are reported to be "excellent" results.

The questions of why more krebiozen is used in foreign countries than here, and why the doctors outside Chicago report more favorably on it than doctors inside Chicago, leads to the question of whether and to what extent there has been AMA pressure on doctors and hospitals not to use the drug. Lawyers for the anti-krebiozen faction sought at the Commission hearings to prove there had been no such pressure. My own questioning of patients and doctors indicates otherwise.

I remember particularly the case of a Chicago man, owner of a couple of movie theaters (he gave me his name but asked me not to use it "because a lot of people think cancer is catching.")

"I'd had six operations and was taking five grains of opium a day

for the pain," he said. "I was about finished and I knew it. I asked my doctor, 'What now?' and he said, 'That's all.' I read about krebiozen and asked him to give me some, but he wouldn't do it. I asked him why, was he afraid? He said I was a businessman and ought to understand. He said he didn't want to get sandbagged by the AMA. So I went to another doctor that wasn't afraid and got krebiozen. And here I am today."

Mrs. Magda Johansen, of 3810 North Troy Street, Chicago, didn't mind if her name was used. She had cancer of the breast "like I had burned myself inside." In April, 1951, she first took krebiozen. "Now," she says, "my husband and I are going back to Norway in July to visit—I haven't an ache or a pain." She was silent a moment, looking out the window, then she turned and said, "I wonder why more people don't use it?"

An answer to her question might be found in the words of Dr. John Pick, who has used more krebiozen than any other doctor. A few days after his strong testimony in favor of the drug at the hearings, Dr. Pick, as chief plastic surgeon at Chicago's Columbus Hospital, had difficulty in scheduling operating room time, he told me. When this happened twice more he went to the hospital's chief surgeon and asked what the trouble was. The surgeon said Dr. Pick was doing "too much" plastic surgery. "I asked him who said so," Dr. Pick says. "He replied, the AMA."

A doctor in Washington, D. C. ordered some of his patients to be given krebiozen by a hospital intern. Written reports on the cases showed no improvement. When the doctor visited the patients personally and found them much improved he began to wonder. He asked the intern why he turned in the gloomy reports and was told: "I thought that's what you wanted."

The late Senator Charles Tobey, when chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, instituted an investigation of the AMA-krebiozen matter shortly before his death. Benedict FitzGerald, who was borrowed from the Justice Department to do the investigating for Tobey's Senate committee, came up with a report highly critical of the AMA and strongly pro-krebiozen. Before he finished his investigation, however, Senator Tobey died, and his Senate Committee chairmanship fell to Senator Bricker, of Ohio. Senator Bricker not only refused to accept FitzGerald's report but fired him, FitzGerald told me. While there is no evidence Senator Bricker was "pressured" by the AMA, he told a newspaper later he would undertake no investigation which "impugned the sanctity of the AMA."

I have seen a telegram sent to the Krebiozen Foundation from

a man in New Jersey whose sister had cancer. With the names of the man and his sister omitted it read: "Congressman Kean has advised me that a portion of krebiozen has been allowed my sister (name). It can be administered by a doctor of repute. Due to the pressure of AMA he has asked that I withhold his name. Will fly to Chicago. Please advise when I can call for it." Dr. Ivy says he recognizes this pressure and so will not divulge the name of any doctor who has used krebiozen.

Among the hundreds of pounds of documents and testimony transcript in the files of the investigating Commission is a letter on White House stationery. It bears the signature of Maj. Gen. Wallace Graham, then personal physician to President Truman. Here are a couple of paragraphs from it:

"I have had some very interesting work with Dr. Ivy, and have had, what I think, unusually good results with krebiozen.

"Due to the controversy which was stimulated by adverse quarters, it was the Army policy not to allow me to continue with this particular type of research project."

That doesn't mention the AMA by name. Neither is the AMA mentioned by name in the case of the Institute for Cancer Research, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia. In July, 1952, Dr. Stanley P. Reimann, head of the Institute, and an associate, Dr. Thomas C. Pomeroy, made a report on 40 cancer patients treated with krebiozen over a 14-month period. Here are some excerpts from that report:

". . . our impression is that this material (krebiozen) definitely has a biological (beneficial) effect on tumor cells in the human . . . On biopsy of several of these cases we have seen what we believe to be unmistakable evidence of oncolytic change histologically (shown under a microscope to destroy tumor cells), which coincides with the changes seen clinically of metastatic lesions (spreading of the cancer). Since this (krebiozen) represents the first and only non-toxic chemical agent to show definite biological activity of any degree against tumors of many types, it seems justifiable to encourage as much basic and clinical investigation as possible . . ."

Five months later, on December 23, 1952, Dr. Reimann informed the press he had reversed his stand on krebiozen. The first paragraph of the Chicago Daily News story of that date read: "Dr. Stanley P. Reimann, of Philadelphia, said Tuesday he was dropping krebiozen as valueless."

Twenty days later, on January 12, 1953, Dr. Reimann's research associate, Dr. Pomeroy, wrote the Krebiozen Foundation a letter which was subpoenaed by the Commission. It contained the following paragraph:

"We have quite a bit of pressure here, even to the extent that for the benefit of the press, Dr. Reimann felt it necessary to make a statement that we were discontinuing any further extensive clinical evaluation of the material (krebiozen)."

This kind of thing, plus an inclination of some doctors to report on their patients' progress inadequately or not at all, finally led Dr. Ivy to take firm action. He ruled that no doctor could receive a second shipment of krebiozen for a patient until he had reported on the effects of the first shipment.

In this connection, Dr. Durovic says that since Dr. Ivy sent a booklet on Krebiozen to most of the country's doctors about four months ago, reports of doctors using the drug "show an increase in its effectiveness of about 90 per cent." It will be recalled that in the early days of Krebiozen, before AMA pressure against the drug had fully developed, doctors reported 20 out of 22 (over 90 per cent) Krebiozen treated cases showed consistent cancer regression. But in the intervening four-year period, when AMA pressure against Krebiozen was at its height, the decrease reported by doctors in size of measurable cancer tumors dropped to only 53 per cent. Incidentally, Dr. Durovic says Dr. Ivy has received 7,000 "congratulatory" letters on his Krebiozen work from doctors who received the Krebiozen booklet four months ago.

The krebiozen people feel the heart of their research program with a new drug is the maintenance of as complete and accurate patients' records as possible. They say such records are necessary because much is still to be learned about proper dosage. Some types of cancer require much more krebiozen than others. In some cases a single massive dose (as much as 10 cc's) is required initially. In others it must be administered gradually and in small quantities to prevent too rapid a dissolving of the tumor, with resultant toxicity from the tumor itself. Some types of patients develop a refractoriness to krebiozen, as do some people to certain antibiotics, Dr. Ivy says.

Maintaining these records has been an almost insuperable task in view of the circumstances, Dr. Ivy says. The Krebiozen Foundation office staff consists of Dr. Ivy, who can spare only nights and week ends from his duties at the University of Illinois; Dr. Durovic, with his limited knowledge of English, and Marylu Butler, their pretty young secretary.

So much work piled up during the 11-month Commission hearings that sometimes scheduled shipments of krebiozen were days late in going out. And that brought on more work in the form of long distance calls and telegrams from patients and doctors. Visitors to the office during these periods report being pressed into service packag-

ing krebiozen and addressing envelopes. In return for getting krebiozen for some friends, Mike Batina goes by the office every afternoon after his regular day's work as a fee clerk to the Illinois Secretary of State's office and takes all the krebiozen and other mail to the postoffice. Three lawyers donate their services.

Until last April all krebiozen had been given to patients free. At that time a $9-per-dose charge was put into effect "to keep us from closing up," Dr. Durovic said. The supply is now low, Dr. Durovic says, and there is no money to make more. Dr. Ivy says Federal permission to sell it by prescription cannot be obtained "in the face of AMA opposition." A few thousand dollars has been received in voluntary donations, but he says that has not been nearly enough to balance the cost of just operating the small Foundation office.

The Commission concluded its labors last March on a curious note. None of the five men accused by Dr. Ivy and the Durovics of having conspired against them and krebiozen for financial gain were ever called to testify, although the Commission had power to subpoena. The five are Dr. J. J. Moore and Dr. Paul Wermer, of the AMA; Dr. Henry Szujewski; and Ed Moore and Kenneth Brainard, the Chicago businessmen.

Dr. Durovic complains that although he was doing the accusing, he was recalled to the stand four times for a total of 33 hours of cross-examination. His questioning, according to the record, was largely about such things as whether he had used bulls instead of horses for his experiments, how many ampules he had in a certain warehouse, and what happened to a piece of laboratory equipment.

John Sembower, chief of the three Foundation attorneys, accused Randolph Bohrer, attorney for Ed Moore and Brainard, of "filibustering" to keep his clients off the stand. And a Commission member charged Bohrer with "trying to hide the facts until the Commission runs out of money."

The Commission report on its findings constitutes another of the extraordinary documents in which l'affaire krebiozen seems to abound. The longest of its four sections is a eulogy of Dr. Ivy, winding up with: "This commission likewise is convinced that Dr. Andrew Ivy's motives are entirely honorable and sincere; that his personal integrity is above reproach; that his acts surrounding the research on Krebiozen were in conformity with the highest ethical and humanitarian plane, and that his testimony before this commission reaffirmed in our minds his reputation as a great scientist." The Durovic brothers were referred to as "men of good character." The report even said that in view of the "tremendous public interest in Krebiozen" it hoped a controlled study could be done on the drug. This was all very

fine for the Durovics and Dr. Ivy but it hardly covered the main point at issue—their conspiracy charges against the five men.

Then the Commission got around to that, if somewhat circuitously. It started off by clearing the University of Illinois, the American Medical Association, and the Chicago Medical Association of conspiracy. Since no one had ever accused these organizations of conspiracy, nothing much was settled except that the field was narrowed some. Then the report stated: "In view of the fact that the commission found there is no conspiracy at the University of Illinois, therefore, they find that there is no involvement on the part of Dr. Paul Wermer, Dr. Josiah J. Moore, Mr. Edwin Moore and Mr. Kenneth Brainard in any matter before this commission."

The report concluded, however, by saying that, "If it is the desire of any of these gentlemen to testify before this commission, we will be glad to grant them this right." There were no takers. I talked with Dr. Josiah Moore during the protracted course of the hearings and most of the questions I asked he said would have to wait "until I can give my testimony to the Commission." He referred to Dr. Ivy frequently as "my good friend Andy" and indicated most of his (Dr. Moore's) actions had been directed toward protecting Dr. Ivy from the "influence" of the Durovics. I later asked Dr. Ivy if he and Dr. Moore were good friends. He replied: "Dr. Moore is no friend of mine. A real friend of mine and of science would help find the truth and not obstruct such a search."

Dr. Paul Wermer did file an affidavit with the Commission in which he denied any conspiracy on his part, deplored the "secrecy" of krebiozen and defended his article in the AMA Journal as "a fair and substantially accurate abstract and report" of the cases. His affidavit turned up a couple of interesting facts. It said in one place: "Much has been said by the Krebiozen proponents about Dr. J. J. Moore's inquiries at this meeting concerning the commercial aspects of Krebiozen. After Dr. Moore and I left the offices of the Krebiozen Research Foundation, I asked him why he had asked the Durovics about the business aspects of Krebiozen.

"He told me, in substance, the following: He had known Dr. Ivy since medical school days and considered him a friend; that Mr. Moore and Mr. Brainard claimed they had a contract with the Durovics (which the Durovics denied). Dr. Moore stated that someone was apparently lying. Dr. Moore continued in substance:

"If these fellows upstairs (the Durovics) are lying, they may be lying to Andy about what is in Krebiozen, or whether there is such a thing as Krebiozen, and I don't want to see Andy made the fall guy."

Dr. Wermer's affidavit also named the seven separate sources from which he had obtained case reports for his AMA committee's article against krebiozen in the AMA Journal. They were Doctors Warren H. Cole and Danely P. Slaughter, of the University of Illinois; Doctors Herbert E. Schmitz and Peter A. Nelson, of Mercy Hospital Institute of Radiation Therapy, Chicago; Dr. Henry A. Szujewski, of Holy Cross Hospital, Chicago; Doctors Clifton D. Howe and J. B. Trunnell, of the Anderson Hospital for Cancer Research, Houston, Texas; Dr. Lewis M. Hurxthal, of Lahey Clinic, Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. Ira T. Nathanson (now dead), of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; and Dr. Albert Segaloff, of the Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation, New Orleans.

Of these seven sources, three had come up in the krebiozen case before. Dr. Szujewski's report on 24 cases furnished for Dr. Wermer's article had been described by Dr. Ivy as "false." Dr. Ira T. Nathanson was chairman of a committee of the National Research Council which had produced an unusual report on krebiozen that appeared in the AMA Journal in November, 1951. There will be more about the Nathanson committee report in the part of this article dealing with the bewildering krebiozen haze which hangs over medicine's officialdom in Washington. Third, Dr. Warren H. Cole, of the University of Illinois, had headed a committee appointed by Dr. George Stoddard, president of the university, to evaluate Dr. Ivy's 550-page volume on reports of clinical use of krebiozen on some 300 cancer patients by 229 doctors.

Dr. Ivy's main finding on these 300 cases was that in 53 per cent of 67 cases where the tumor was measurable, krebiozen reduced the size of the tumors. The Cole Committee report handled that key objective finding in this way: "It is claimed in the report (Dr. Ivy's) that in 36 of 67 cases, or 53 per cent, the material (krebiozen) produced reduction in the size of visible or palpable lesions although complete disappearance was neither demonstrated nor claimed. However, reduction in the size of tumor lesions was the outstanding objective finding, according to Dr. Ivy's report." Read that paragraph again. What does it say? Does it confirm Dr. Ivy's principal claim or refute it?

To get the answer, establish first what Dr. Ivy's claim was. It was that "in 36 of 67 cases, or 53 per cent, the material (krebiozen) produced reduction in the size of visible or palpable lesions . . . " Next, take out of the last portion of the first sentence that part which reads, "although complete disappearance was neither demonstrated nor claimed." That part makes no claim and so has no bearing on the sense of the paragraph. So we are left with the first part of the first sentence—Dr. Ivy's claim—and the last sentence. In the last sentence cut out the first word, "However." That adverb is misleading be-

cause it wrongly implies a contradiction between what has gone before and what follows, and while "however" tends to alter the tone of the last sentence it does not affect the sentence's factual meaning. So we are left with Dr. Ivy's claim plus the last sentence, which now reads, ". . . reduction in the size of the tumor lesions was the outstanding objective finding, according to Dr. Ivy's report." Now we find that all the paragraph does is to state twice what Dr. Ivy's claim was. Just that and nothing more. The Committee actually avoided making a judgment one way or the other on Dr. Ivy's principal claim.

Long before I was able to figure out for myself what that paragraph meant, I asked Dr. Cole for some help on it. He said it was written for medical men and that "a layman couldn't be expected to understand it." He finally hung up the phone in something of a huff.

That paragraph is one of several similar statements in the Cole Committee report. At no point did the findings and conclusions of the committee contradict any of Dr. Ivy's claims. Yet I have had six laymen and two scientists read the findings and conclusions and all eight thought the report was definitely adverse to krebiozen.

This report has importance in the krebiozen case. On the basis of it, President George Stoddard of the University of Illinois, forbade any krebiozen research on the university campus. Largely as a result of this action, Dr. Stoddard was fired by the university's board of trustees. (The ouster move was headed by Red Grange, famed Galloping Ghost of Illinois back in the twenties.) In the same year Dr. Ivy was cut down from the university's vice president of medical schools to clinical science director. Later when I was trying to follow the krebiozen trail through the Washington wonderland, some government medical officials referred to the Cole Committee report as the most serious indictment of krebiozen, though none said he had ever read it.

Press handling of the krebiozen story outside Chicago has been interesting. The big wire services in Chicago sent out very little on the story. A member of one told me, "New York simply won't take anything on it." He said he didn't know why and couldn't find out. The Chicago representative of a large New York daily said his paper "doesn't know anything about the story and doesn't seem to want to." An editor of one of our largest magazines told a friend, "every cancer remedy is a hoax until proved otherwise." A staff writer for a major magazine is reported in Chicago to have resigned when the magazine declined to publish the comprehensive and generally "pro-krebiozen" story he had written.

The generally misty atmosphere which has surrounded much of the

krebiozen case led F. B. Hubacheck, president of the Lakeland Foundation, which has contributed about $60,000 to Illinois University cancer research, to remark: "Cancer sufferers deserve more light and less heat. Surely there must be some way to let fresh air and clear light into this sorry welter. With each new development the true issues become more fogged."

One Chicagoan who spotted what he thought was clear light through the fog was E. H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories, a large pharmaceutical concern. He offered the Durovics $1,600,000 for 200,000 ampules of krebiozen, plus royalties on further manufacture of the drug. The Durovics turned it down.

A wisp of fresh air also drifted south to A. H. Fiske, vice president of Eli Lilly & Co., another pharmaceutical concern, in Indianapolis, Ind. He offered $1,100,000, most of which was to be held in escrow until krebiozen could go on sale with Federal approval. That too was turned down. I saw both of the letters.

Bayer Institute of Germany sent a representative to Chicago and Dr. Ivy said he was given details on krebiozen by Dr. Durovic. In September, 1953 it was announced that Gerhard Domack, a Bayer Institute Nobel prize winner, had obtained promising results in 150 cancer patients directly injected with a filtrate of the fungus actinomyces. Dr. Durovic says this is related to the same fungus preparation he injected into horses in 1947 to stimulate them to produce krebiozen in their blood streams.

After two months of researching the krebiozen story in Chicago, where facts were an elusive as a Loop waiter's eye, three points in the controversy seemed to stand out as basic: 1. The main thing Dr. Ivy and the Durovics wanted was an impartial, controlled krebiozen test whose results would be sanctioned by the AMA. 2. AMA spokesmen said their organization would not take part in such tests, and that the AMA rested its position on the findings of the Wermer Committee. 3. The two biggest Chicago groups which had officially investigated krebiozen—the Illinois State Legislature Commission, and the Cole Committee—recommended that controlled tests be made, although the Cole Committee worded it this way: "It is suggested that further investigation of the material might be considered . . . "

What seemed indicated was a trip to Washington to see what the top government and private medical agency officials thought about krebiozen in general and the matter of controlled tests. The first man I went to see was Dr. Gordon Seger, executive officer of the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health. The public relations man there informed me that for more than a year the Cancer Institute had been passing on for testing to the National Re-

search Council of the National Academy of Sciences all proposed cancer remedies originating outside the Institute.

Then I talked with Dr. Seger. Without attempting to relate all that was said, here are a few of his quotes: "Facts can be established only by research, and we have done no research on krebiozen." I mentioned the controlled tests and he replied, "I don't know about krebiozen and I don't care about it."

"Ivy calls this (krebiozen) a cure . . . " I quoted the Cole Committee report as saying Dr. Ivy did not claim krebiozen was a cure. "I'm not going to get into this krebiozen business, I'm going to give you some facts," he replied. I asked him what kind of facts he intended to give me in view of his statement that facts could be established only by research, and the Institute had done no research on krebiozen.

He said, "the National Research Council did tests on krebiozen and found it no good." Then he announced, "Any doctor is a liar who says he got good results with krebiozen. Nobody has got good results. Krebiozen has been gone into as thoroughly as the Institute thinks necessary." I asked him if he thought the Wermer Committee report in the AMA Journal was sufficiently valid to preclude the need for clinical tests. "I won't comment on the validity of the Wermer article," he replied.

I left then and went to the National Research Council to check on a krebiozen report by Dr. Ira Nathanson's Committee on Cancer Diagnosis and Therapy which had appeared in the AMA Journal in November, 1951. Dr. Nathanson, it will be remembered, was one of the seven sources of case reports that went into Dr. Wermer's AMA article.

As printed in the AMA Journal, the Nathanson Committee report stated: "At the Oct. 12, 1951, meeting of the (National Research Council's) Committee on Cancer Diagnosis and Therapy, the following opinion regarding 'krebiozen' was formulated:

"The Committee on Cancer Diagnosis and Therapy has reviewed available data on the effects of a secret preparation called 'krebiozen' in the treatment of a large number of cases of cancer. The preparation was used as directed in the original publication of Drs. Durovic and Ivy. The Committee finds no evidence of any curative effect, and no proof of palliative effect attributable to the 'drug' itself.

"This opinion is based on examination of (a) the original booklet presented by the head of the Department of Clinical Science of the University of Illinois in March, 1951; (b) a summary of the 63 cases reviewed by the staff of the Committee; and (c) an analysis of 100 cases prepared by a study committee of the American Medical As-

sociation, which 100 cases include some of those referred to under (b).

I talked with Dr. Isabel Wason, executive secretary of the NRC cancer committee and asked her if the committee had used any krebiozen on patients for purposes of its test.

She replied that the committee had requested some krebiozen for that purpose from Dr. Ivy. I asked her if it had been received and she said yes. I asked her whether it had been used and she said no. "Ivy sent us krebiozen to use in clinical trials, but it was not used. We found other investigators who had already used it." She explained that the committee as such did no testing of drugs, but rather passed them out to doctor "investigators" who used it and reported back their findings.

Then Dr. Wason said, "We run clinical trials on some things." I asked her what determined whether clinical trials were to be run or not and she said it depended on whether "other information we secured indicates the need of it." I asked her whether she thought the Wermer Committee report, in view of the criticisms of it, constituted information of sufficient validity that no clinical tests were required. "I have no exact information on that," she replied. "I can't express the opinion of the Committee." I asked her how many cases under (b) of the report were included under (c), and who were the doctors on the 63 cases. She said that information could not be given out. I asked Dr. Wason twice and later telephoned directly in an effort to get an appointment with whomever was present chairman of the cancer committee. I never got to talk to him; in fact I couldn't find out for sure who he was. It seemed to be either Dr. Keith Cannon or Dr. L. Henry Garland.

At the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare I talked with Mr. George Larrick, Food and Drug Commissioner. Food and Drug seems to hold that krebiozen is a biological and therefore does not come under Food and Drug for licensing. It might seem that would automatically put the matter over to the National Institutes of Health which licenses biologicals. But Dr. William G. Workman, whom the matter would fall under at NIH, says he did not rule against licensing krebiozen because it did not fall in the right biological category but because he decided it did not have "potency." He told me he had done no clinical or controlled tests with krebiozen, but that he based his opinion on material presented to him "by Dr. Ivy." Meantime krebiozen has no license to be sold as a commercial product. A charge can be made when it is used for research.

Getting back to Mr. Larrick. I asked him what he thought about the need for controlled tests on krebiozen. He replied: "A controlled test takes five years." I thought I had misunderstood him, and asked

if I had heard him correctly. He repeated, "It takes five years to run controlled tests." He must have had the tests confused with the five-year test for cancer cure.

So I went to Dr. Gordon Granger, cancer investigation specialist for Food and Drug. Dr. Granger said there was sound basis for the five year cure test for cancer remedies. He said it had been found that people who could resist disease that long probably no longer had it and would be able to resist its inroads indefinitely.

Dr. Granger was the last man I talked to on the krebiozen story, and maybe what he said about a five year cure is a good place to end this piece, except for adding one thing. This coming June, if all goes well, one of the first krebiozen patients will be alive and without detectable cancer five years after he began taking the drug. Other patients are due to reach the same status in the months following.

END

Bailey E. Herbert

January 11, 1955

Dear Herb:

Many thanks for your note of January 3.

I shall look forward to receiving the promised copy of your book. Dave Moore has already mentioned it to me and I am most anxious to read it.

I have no immediate plans for a program on cancer, but we shall undoubtedly come to it sometime.

Sincerely,

Mr. E. Herbert Bailey
679 Wrightwood Avenue
Chicago 14, Illinois

fc

EAstgate 7-2751

LIncoln 9-8873

E. HERBERT BAILEY
679 WRIGHTWOOD AVENUE
CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

Thanks.

January 3, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The publishers are sending you under separate cover a copy of my book, "K - Krebiozen, Key to Cancer?", which will be published January 31st, by Hermitage House. My very good friend, Dave Moore of your office, has read the book in galley proof form and is quite excited about it and also plans to speak to you about it. I hope we'll be able to work something out on this most important subject.

I'm almost glad now that you didn't get to introduce me to Juan Negrin as I believe I will have helped humanity more this way.

Sincerely,

Herb

E. Herbert Bailey

EHB:mlb

Baldwin, Dewitt

OCTOBER 14, 1954

DEWITT C BALDWIN
COORDINATOR OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LANE HALL
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

AM HAPPY TO GRANT PERMISSION TO CALL LECTURES "THIS I BELIEVE SERIES."

EDWARD R. MURROW

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TIB?

1954 OCT 11 PM 10 20

.DEA850

DE.ARA321 NL PD=ANNARBOR MICH 11=

=EDWARD R MURROW=

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

=ON JUNE 25 1952 YOU GAVE PERMISSION FOR US TO CALL OUR ALL CAMPUS AUTUMN RELIGIOUS LECTURES THE "THIS I BELIEVE SERIES" MAY WE HAVE APPROVAL AGAIN TO USE IT AT OUR NOVEMBER 3 TO 11 LECTURE SERIES THIS YEAR. WOULD APPRECIATE ANSWER SOON BY COLLECT WIRE=

=DEWITT C BALDWIN COORDINATOR OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LANE HALL ANN ARBOR=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Balint, Nicholas

February 16, 1955

Dear Nicholas:

Many thanks for your letter of February 9th. Would you please convey my sincere regrets to Mrs. Klinger for her gracious invitation. Unfortunately for me, my radio and television schedule for this season are such that I have no opportunity for extra-curricular activities, no matter how attractive they might be. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nicholas G. Balint
Inter-Allied Publications
45 West 45 Street
New York 19, New York

rh

PHONE ~~LEXINGTON 2-2224~~
Judson 2-3224

INTER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS
NICHOLAS G. BALINT, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
45 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

February 9, 1955

Dear Ed:

I hope you will forgive me for intruding on your crowded schedule. I am sending you the enclosed letter which is self-explanatory. You, as one of our foremost leaders in the fight for our democratic survival, I am sure, will give sympathetic consideration to the request contained in the enclosure.

It came to me from a dear friend of mine, Mrs. Georgette Klinger, a lovely young lady who has been the good angle of many good causes in Czechoslovakia whom, I am sure, you will be delighted to meet. Could you please let me know whether your busy schedule would permit you to receive a delegation of three or five ladies of the organization under Mrs. Klinger's leadership? They will be happy to come at any time convenient to you.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Cordially,

Nicholas

Nicholas G. Balint

Ed

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Georgette Klinger

February 8, 1955

Mr. Nicholas G. Balint
Inter-Allied Publications
45 West 45th St.
New York 36, NY

Dear Mikulás;

I hope I won't inconvenience you with my letter. You always have been helpful in the old country whenever I needed your help, whether it was for Christian or Jewish charity. Now, in this blessed country, I am writing you again in the interest of another great cause: the Anti-Defamation League needs money to continue its work, and the Woman Division is going to hold a fund-raising luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria or Hotel Pierre on April the ~~[illegible]~~. 18th (Monday)

We want to make a great success of the affair, and we believe if we could get Ed Murrow as the toast-master, we could attract the maximum number of ladies to attend.

We would appreciate it if you could help us to accomplish this. Could you obtain an appointment for us, as we would like to extend a personal invitation?

I am sure Ed Murrow knows what the League is doing, and I'm equally certain that he'll share my view that there has never been greater need to intensify the work of the League than the present.

So please, Mikulás, get busy and let's hear from you. In the meantime many thanks! Love to you and Bella.

As ever,

Georgette

Barr, Stringfellow

Dictated July 5, 1955

July 7, 1955

Dear Winkie:

I am afraid I don't know of anything at the moment for Mrs. Peebles; if anything turns up I will let you know.

I am ordering "Copydog In India" pronto.

I struck out on financing Roads of India. Glad to hear you are to be in this miserable city next winter.

As ever yours,

Mr. Stringfellow Barr
President
Foundation for World Government
802 East Jefferson Street
Charlottesville, Virginia

rh
Dictated, but not signed by Mr. Murrow

FOUNDATION FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT
802 EAST JEFFERSON STREET
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
TELEPHONE 2-7051

STRINGFELLOW BARR
PRESIDENT

CLIFFORD C. DANCER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SCOTT BUCHANAN
SECRETARY

CARY PEEBLES
TREASURER

July 1, 1955

Dear Ed:

Do you know anybody who needs a top-flight person like the one described in the enclosed vita? If you know anyone who needs her help, I predict he will be grateful for receiving the enclosed document. The question of Mrs. Peebles's being able to get "a job" is not up; but I am concerned that her very unusual talents be put to some genuinely fruitful use.

I have accepted a job at Rutgers, will teach at their Newark branch, and will live in Manhattan beginning in late August.

Always,

Winnie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

P.S. Watch for the greatest children's book ever written, COPYDOG IN INDIA, Viking, September 16. And I wrote it!

Did you consider any further Dancer's and my suggestion of a documentary on 'The Roads of India'? What did Hoffman say about Ford's financing?

CABLE: LAWLEARN
CHARLOTTESVILLEVIRGINIA

MRS. CARY T. PEEBLES
Box 79, Charlottesville, Virginia
Phone: 2-7051
or 3-5391

Born November 23, 1913, Charlottesville, Virginia. Age 41.

Education, curricular and extra-curricular: 4 years Calvert School System; 4 years College Preparatory at private boarding school; the depression prevented my going to college at graduation in 1931. Later, in New York City, while working for The MacMillan Company, I took three years of Greek and two of Latin poetry at night at Hunter College. In Richmond, I took night courses in Property Law and English Grammar. In Annapolis, I tutored adult classes in Greek, co-led an adult seminar for a brief period. In Charlottesville, I ran a seminar for the League of Women Voters as Chairman of their Individual Liberties Program. I read French moderately well.

Working experience: Since April 1, 1953, I have been working for the Foundation for World Government in Charlottesville, a research organization of which Stringfellow Barr is President. I was assigned to the reading of numerous periodicals, English and American, for ideas and information dealing with the economic development of underdeveloped countries and U.S. foreign policy. When Mr. Barr and the Executive Director, Mr. Clifford Dancer, went abroad for eight months, I was made Treasurer and maintained the Charlottesville office with the occasional assistance of the chief Foundation officer then in this country, Dr. Scott Buchanan, of Richmond, Mass. I also handled and still handle Mr. Barr's personal financial affairs, with power of attorney, and, when he is in this country, his lecture engagements, travel arrangements, etc. With the reduction of staff preparatory to the liquidation of the Foundation, I have been serving chiefly as secretary to Mr. Barr, occasionally helping in research for his lectures or writings. I have helped edit these and other Foundation projects, and regularly attend Board meetings. Present salary: $5,000.

July 1951 to April 1953, I worked at the Hall of Records, the State archival agency, in Annapolis, Md. I was secretary to Dr. Roger Thomas, Director of the Research Dept., assisted the public in their researches, transcribed 17th century Court script, was one of three editors (one of whom was Dr. Thomas, the other the Assistant Archivist) of a published calendar of early State Executive Papers, was responsible also for the indexing and proof-reading. I did some private genealogical research jobs on my own time, and on the side ran a small restaurant I had started. Salary: about $3,000.

My other most relevant employment consisted of a brief period as Assistant Librarian at St. John's College, Annapolis, beginning in 1943, followed by about two years as secretary to the President, then Stringfellow Barr; and a just-prior period of a little over three years at The MacMillan Company in New York. As secretary to the President of St. John's I handled, either by dictation or my own discretion, all his correspondence, including the filing, cleared all public notices from other College offices, proof-read various College publications, arranged Mr. Barr's lecture schedules, had to operate with tact with faculty, visitors, students, and staff. At MacMillan, I was in charge of the advertising of all medical and nursing publications, writing copy, designing circular and magazine advertising, selecting placements.

In addition, I have run IBM machines in an insurance company (1932-36), co-authoring an office manual of procedures; driven a bookmobile for a county library; worked part-time for the American Council of Learned Societies and for the chairman of the board of an airlines company who was writing a biography of T. R.; worked briefly in a doctor's office; managed a college coffee shop; been assistant manager of a college bookstore, and for 2 years secretary of a state director of public health education.

Family obligations: two children, one eight, one twelve.

Job preferred: Research Secretary or Administrative Assistant.

June 18

Dear Ed:

This got buried --

sorry to have kept it so long.

Art Hall

Baruch, Bernard

BERNARD M. BARUCH
597 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Kingstree, South Carolina
January 25, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

John Hancock, who is here with me, told me that you were writing a story of aluminum. I don't know for what purpose, but the following stories might be of some interest to you, especially if you are writing in the interests of the Aluminum Company of America, and if not, if you were writing in the interests of the United States itself.

In World War I, the Aluminum Company of America, which the Mellons owned, was the most important, if not the only producer, in America. As Chairman of the War Industries Board, I received a visit from Mr. Davis, the President of the Aluminum Company of America, who told me he had been sent by Mr. Andrew Mellon, its principal owner, to say that the Company was entirely at the service of the Government. When I started to talk prices to him, he said that Mr. Mellon had instructed him that anything that the Government said was proper in the circumstances, he would accept. Foreign companies were getting 40¢ or more per pound for their production. I think we made the price 28½¢ or 25¢, but whatever price we made, Davis kept iterating, that was a matter that he could not discuss - that the instructions from Mr. Mellon were to take whatever the Government decided.

Because of the actions of Andrew Mellon during World War I, not alone in this but in turning over the Mellon Institute, headed by Dr. Weidlein, we received many benefits. One that I particularly remember was finding another catalyst instead of platinum.

In World War II, I found there were a good many discussions going on between Mr. Ickes, Mr. Jesse Jones and Mr. Davis. In my endeavor always to facilitate the production of

various things, particularly by eliminating bottlenecks, and knowing the need for increased aluminum for airplanes, I spoke to Mr. Davis and asked him why he did not adopt the same policy in World War II as he did in World War I. He said the Aluminum Company was perfectly willing to do whatever was needed in the circumstances, but no one seemed to know what they wanted of the Aluminum Company. I then spoke to Mr. Ickes and was instrumental in bringing those two together, which resulted in better and more constructive relations between the Government and the Aluminum Company. There is no need of pinning any medals on me for this, but I think it showed the disposition of Mr. Mellon particularly in World War I. It also showed that by taking the proper attitude toward business, much better results could be gained than by trying the mailed fist.

I was so much impressed by what Mr. Mellon of the Aluminum Company did in World War I that when the NEW YORK WORLD objected to his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, I felt bound to write a letter about the actions of Mellon. I have no copies of the NEW YORK WORLD at that time, nor of the letter that I wrote.

I hear your story on resources commented upon by so many folks that you would not think listened to the program. As usual, you do a good job and seem to sense what the people want to know and to what they respond.

I do hope that you will be able to speak to the City College, but you're not going to get paid for it any more than I got paid for what I did for you.

If this is a bore to you, you will have to blame John Hancock. Both of us send our warm regards.

B M Baruch

This letter is from Biff Bates and says: Bates, Biff 1955

Dear Ed:

Inasmuch as you were prevented from coming to hear the Caldwell Singers, the Caldwell Singers come to you in the form of this recording.

I hope you will have a spot sometime when you may listen to this group of 16 negroes. I especially commend to you our rendition of Kentucky Babe - being a Kentucky babe yourself.

Mr. Gaylord Caldwell, who formed this group is a fine gentleman, who has a fine record in show business, and an equally good record as a faithful employee of CBS. He has been assigned to practically all of the PERSON TO PERSON originations in N.Y. and has acquitted himself with distinction.

When you have had a chance to listen, I'd love to talk with you for not to exceed three minutes.

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

LOUNSBURY D. BATES
Assistant Director of Labor Relations

5/12/55

Dear Ed:

Inasmuch as you were prevented from coming to hear the Caldwell Singers, the Caldwell Singers came to you in the form of this recording.

Hope you will have a spot sometime when you may listen to this group of 16 negroes. Especially commend to you our vocalist of Kentucky Belle – being a Kentucky belle yourself.

Mr. Gaylard Caldwell, who formed this group is a fine gentleman, who has a fine record in show business, and an equally good record as a faithful employee of CBS. He has been assigned to practically all of the Person to Person assignments in N.Y. and has acquitted himself with distinction.

When you have had a chance to listen, I'd love to talk with you for not to exceed three minutes.

Regards,
Jeff Bates

Batt, Bill

October 17, 1956

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letter of October 1st and your kind invitation to become a member of the new National Council of the National Planning Association.

I wish very much that I could join your distinguished group, but my already very heavy schedule will not permit me time to participate actively with the Council. Therefore, I must most regretfully decline your invitation.

You can imagine how very sorry I am to have to do this and I am sure you will understand under the circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William L. Batt
National Planning Association
1606 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

fc

Beach, Helen
Box 4
Castle Park
Michigan.

Edward R. Murrow -
Beach Hill - Pawling N.Y. -

July 5, 1955

Dear Mr & Mrs Murrow -

I expect to be at my Apt - at 3 E. 82 St by Wed - July 13th and would like to talk with you about educational TV etc - sometime that week-end - either at Beach Hill or in New York -

I expect to drive up your way and will ~~either~~ telephone you & stop at your house, unless I hear to the contrary -

(over)

Rudney Hoare, from whom I was considering taking music lessons in music composition, and his wife & 2 children have just visited me at Castle Park and were favorably impressed with the activities here, and opportunity for music teaching workshops and guest soloist at Ravinia Park, which I am trying to manage for a future date. And he has the opportunity to play a Schumann Concerto with the 80 piece orchestra at Hope College next Spring — which is excellent for them —

I am very anxious to find a job in TV.

Sincerely Helen E. Beach

Beach

August 16, 1955

Dear Miss Beach:

I have had an opportunity to look at your documents and regret that there is nothing that I am able to do to further your interests.

Under the circumstances I think that further conversation would be fruitless.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Helen Beach
3 East 82 Street
New York 28, New York

rh

Returned documents

Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling,New York.

August 7-8-9 —
1955

Dear Mr and Mrs Murrow -
Enclosed are some of the poems with music,they are a part of the book which is made in three episodes :

The Last Hundred Yards On The Fourth Of July -
the aspects of war - takes place on a stairway and in a bookcase.
A Rehersal For A Christmas Pantomine -
with well known characters in the news-takes place in a stable.
The Places Of Learning -
which encludes eggs to politics - and the usural conditions found - year in ½year out in the country and city,and government. Located inside the TV screen and the various assisting mechanisisms contained therein. (outer-space) as heard in the national and international news over C B S .

I am re-writing the story - for a better record-book arrangement. and condensing the story to one third the origional.book.
I will bring part of it to you,as I complete ittand I hope you will not be too disappointed with my story. Thought you'd like to read over some,before I came -

Sincerely -
Helen Elizabeth Beach
Helen Elizabeth Beach
3 East 82 Street - New York 28 N.Y.
(Rambunctious Place - Castle Park,Michigan)
and I hope Quaker Hill - some day !)

As soon as I finish enough to show you,and a publisher,I'M out for a job that will keep me going until all is completed.I expect to move from here to a place where I can play a piano etc. My landlord is not out any money unles he fails to rent my Apt. for Sept Ist. I have paid a three month depoit,intended for the last three months of my lease. He could put me out,legally - but has not yet,although he continua lly threatens me.
If I ever get this book-record completed and it is effective and successful - I've got another book - like a children's opera -about the English. But I prefer doing it overr again -(150 verses 4 or 5 lines each,in correct metre and rhyme) After writing the story I made the illustrations and some music and the idea for the story became better.I would add a few present day "Punch" jokes etc. make a tie-in with the news - leave out an historical sequence which is not in present day English favor,I understand, - but does not effect the story as it is imaginative,and written in the urural way with a definate plot and suspense. The material is in Michigan. I would use the present ruling family and parliment - Churchill-Eden etc. and the Dke of Windsor,if adviseable.

Beach, Helen

July 2, 1955

3 East 82 St.
~~NYC~~ New York 28
New York -
Apt. 5C
(Castle Park, Michigan)

was answered

Edward R. Murrow
Beekman Hill,
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Mr Murrow -

I am driving to N.Y. with Mr + Mrs Rodney Hoare of Brewster and expect to spend the fall and winter in N.Y. in an apartment.

For several years I have been interested in Educational TV and Public Affairs programs, particularly those seen on C.B.S and the Edward R. Murrow shows -

I have had some training in dramatics with my own Childrens Theatre - and in art teaching in N.Y - and Chicago with some successful experimental teaching for adults & children who were not previously interested in art expression - Last winter I attended the Museum of Modern Art and the People's Art Center on 53rd St. N.Y - where I was especially interested in the educational trend of TV programs

Most activities I have participated in, have been experimental and educational and worthwhile creatively and especially planned to interest many types of people.

Educational TV seems to me to be the most interesting medium of expression in this decade, and although I have had no special training in that particular field, I am anxious to establish myself in some job that will give me a knowledge of educational TV, produced creatively and practically.

I have written many letters to C.B.S. program directors - Frank Stanton - Wm Paley and the Public Affairs Depts - suggesting programs and I am interested in the survey to be made by C.B.S. to determine what kind of programs should be given to the public - as announced by Frank Stanton a few weeks ago.

I hope sometime, to have a fantasy-book about people in the news broadcasts, and made into a virtual record-book with some music and narrated by Edward R. Murrow! (as I once mentioned in a letter to Eric Sevareid)

I know nothing about TV contacts & jobs in that field, and should be glad to receive any suggestions & advice from you - I spent last summer at Quaker Hill visiting my father.

Sincerely
Helen E. Beach

Beal, Jan

October 19, 1955

Dear Mrs. Beal:

I regret the delay in answering your letter. Mr. Murrow asked me to thank you for sending the material to him and to let you know how sorry he is that he won't be able to help you with your project due to his very demanding schedule of presenting and preparing five radio and one television show each week. I am, therefore, returning the material herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Janet Beal
78 Susquehanna Avenue
Great Neck, Long Island

Friday

Dear Mr. Morrow,

I'm like the President's son who wants to start in the business at the top! I won't bother you with repeating the point I mentioned on the telephone last night about private property being a national issue, not merely a state or local affair — after all you can read — I just hope you will.

The more I have talked to various people about this — none of whom knew what

"Bricker Dam Amendment."
meant even in its barest facts -
the more clearly two
terrifying aspects have loomed.
One is the apathy / unawareness
of voters towards what Brooks
Atkinson (see letter to the
Editor NYT, Aug. 9. 1954) has
called ~~the~~ the "compulsion
toward totalitarianism attitudes
(of our governments) seen in
many areas". And the second
is in your particular field —
the unwillingness of people
in positions of authority or
leadership or (shining?)

example to make any stand on a personal opinion, even if this opinion is based on their own unique experience or training. They have seemed to forget that they have usually reached such position (by appointment, election, or public acclaim) by virtue of this very personal opinion. When in top place they suddenly feel "unable to take sides" or make statements. My own feeling is that this is a direct and sinister out-growth of the McCarthy and "guilt by association" business of recent years.

And this is your pigeon, Mr. Murrow. You, almost alone of our leaders — and I call you that in all sincerity — took up the challenge and in time, place and name, called the Senator.

This, to me, transcends hillbilly moose hate. I am not a member of the Adirondack League Club but I have spent many

Summers on Club property as a guest. And I am acting entirely on my own initiative and not as a member of any group. The lake may, in the process, be sacrificed. But let's get this out into the open. This becomes, in its many, many facets, what Einstein called a search for truth for its own sake, not merely for its practical application. I think only three men this year

Conn. - Pioneer 8-0888 -
Saturday pm. + Sunday -
if you want to reach me.
Some of this is single copy
(citizens for the water
Conservation + Menus
from Assemblyman Dems)
and I'd be glad to get it
back as soon as you've
read it. I can pick it up
here on Monday.

again thanks
for your time!
JB.

could re-popula
Search. Einstein
Eisenhower is i
& tomorrow.

I

I don't know
more of this le
parentheses o
But there's co
between the m
at great meet
tonight and

dentize this
tem is dead,
ill. Stir up

Sincerely,
Janet Beal.

w whether
letter is in
s out of them!
even more
hines. I'll be
ll 2-0914M
Ridgebury.

yes Ed Bennie - Yale Club

yes Bill + Ingrid

yes You + me

Eric + Lois will call someone

yes Collingwood + Louise

yes Le Sueur

Eng. Past
Beattie, E.

NOVEMBER 4, 1954

MR. ED BEATTIE
YALE CLUB
VANDERBILT AVENUE AND 44 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

AM HAVING A SMALL DINNER PARTY THIS SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th, AT VOISIN RESTAURANT. HOPE YOU CAN JOIN US. WE'RE MEETING AT THE APARTMENT, 580 PARK AVENUE, AT 6:30 pm. PLEASE CONFIRM.

ED MURROW

444-710-43

Beckington, Lenore

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

MSYA001 =

:N SY WWA387 NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 31= JAN 22 AM 12 11

EDW R MURROW=

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NYK=

:DISGUSTED THAT YOU WOULD ASSOCIATE YOURSELF WITH SUCH A PROGRAM AS " HIDDEN REVOLUTION"=

LENORE BECKINGTON 4317 CHESAPEAKE ST NW WASHDC=.=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Bell C. 7

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

(18)

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LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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NA073 PD= TDNC LARCHMONT NY 14 422 PME= 1954 NOV 14 PM 5 20

WILLIAM E PALEY COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM=

21 FL NETWORK OPERATIONS 485 MADISON AVE=

WHEN ARE YOUR NEWS COMMENTATORS GOING TO STOP THE NONSENSE THEY TALK ABOUT THE LACK OF INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM IN THE UNITED STATES=

C F BELL 7 EAST DRIVE LARCHMONT NY=

Murrow

Accept Regret
Appropriate action
Background?
FYI File JSM
Note & return
Phone WSP
Reply direct
Return to sender
Status?
Suggest reply
To discuss
Comment or recommendation
Copy to WSP
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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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WILLIAM F HALEY PRESIDENT= COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
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FURTHER TO MY TELEGRAM TODAY REGARDING INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM HOW CAN MURROW AND HIS STAFF BE FOOLED BY CURRENT COMMUNIST PARTY LINE OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE THIS LINE PREDICTED MONTHS AGO BY BUDENZ WHY NOT ASK MURROW TO REREAD STALINS BOOK PROBLEMS OF LENINISM VOLUME 32 MARIXTS LIBRARY PUBLISHED NEW YORK 1934 BY INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS PREMISES THERE STATED STILL FOLLOWED BY RUSSIA AS VRIFIED BY VISHINSKY STATEMENT IN UN ON AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR ATOMS FOR PEACE MAJOR TENET OF RUSSIAN DOCTRINE IS IMPOSSIBILITY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE BETWEEN THEIR SYSTEM AND OURS HOW CAN MURROW KEEP SPREADING THE RUSSIAN TACTICAL DELAYING MOVE BASED ON TROJAN HORSE DOCTRINE OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE WHEN RUSSIAN BASIC POLICY CONFIRMED BY BEHAVIOR IN UN ONLY LAST WEEK CONTRADICTS IT AMERICANS WANTTO KNOW RESPECTFULLY=

C F BELL 7 EAST DRIVE LARCHMONT NY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Bender, Wm

ANN ARBOR **WUOM** 91.7 M.C.

FLINT **WFUM** 107.1 M.C.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

WALDO ABBOT, DIRECTOR OF BROADCASTING
E. G. BURROWS, PROGRAM DIRECTOR

7 April 1955

Ed:

Delighted to learn you're visiting Ann Arbor for the polio report Tuesday. Our engineers tell me you will use WUOM studios.

While you're here, I hope you'll have time for a drink and a couple of reminiscences on the Korean hassle. I haven't heard from or about my old boss, Gen. Nuckols, in many moons, though I presume you have.

'gards,

Bill Bender

William Bender, Jr.
Script Editor

Benore, Joe

September 14, 1955

Dear Mr. Benore:

Many thanks for your letter of September 3.

I did indeed fly the first mission of the plane named "Report to the Nation" and your memory of the occasion is entirely correct.

It is also true that a number of photographs were taken at the time of the flight, but unfortunately none of these appear to be in existence now. If they were, I would gladly send them to you.

Your letter brought me pleasant memories of a mission well flown.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joe Benore
741 South Pacific Avenue
San Pedro, California

fc

KC

September 3, 1955

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I've debated with myself many times about writing this letter and finally managed to put it down on paper. It is in regards to your work during the war in connection with the program "Report to the Nation."

For a little background information it was in August, 1944 I met you. I was stationed with the 306th Bomb Group, 368th Squadron(known as the "Eager Beavers") based near Bedford, England.

We were informed that a new B-17 was going to be named the "Report to the Nation" and you were going to fly on the first mission of the plane to make one of your famous reports.

My C.O. informed me that I (T.Sgt. Joe Benore) was going to be your personnel atttache on that flight to see that you were made comfortable and kept informed as to what was going on.

Since returning to civilian life I have told several friends and fellow employees about the above mission. There is always a felling of doubt in the minds and faces as to the authenticity of the story. What I would like to request is, if you still have them available, one of the pictures you took that day. As I remember you took a lot of pictures and I was included in several of them with you.

Please inform me if there is any of the pictures available and also if there is any expense involved. I would really appreciate it very much since this is a part of my service life that I am really proud of.

Thanking you in advance for any consideration.

Yours truly,
Joe Benore
Joe Benore
741 South Pacific Ave.
San Pedro, California

This is the copy of the original letter sent May 21, 1955. Thank you for your reply telling me the original was lost.

Berdish, Frank V.

June 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Berdish:

I have your letter of April 25th, which I read with interest.

I am sorry to have to tell you, however, that there is nothing I can do to help you. I could take an interest in your case only if I were on the air, and for the time being, we have no plans to do another program of this type.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank V. Berdish
28457 Glenwood Avenue
Inkster, Michigan

fs

28457 Glenwood Avenue
Inkster, Michigan

April 25, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Building
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hesitate to bother you, but do so for two reasons: First, you are the most influential news commentator I am aware of, and, second, some months ago you took an important interest in the case of Air Force Lieutenant Radulovich when it seemed no one else would do so.

It is often difficult to be brief when discussing your own problems, but I shall attempt to do so to save your time. I am currently under suspension from the Detroit Branch Office of the U.S. Army Audit Agency, and, according to the charges which I received, the suspension is based on the beliefs and activities of an older brother of mine as well as other friends with whom I was associated. I have not lived in the same city with this brother since 1942, and have not associated with any of the friends named in the charges since my marriage in 1941. As in the case of Radulovich, I have never seen any evidence against me, nor have I been informed of the identity of my accusers. As you said in the case of Radulovich, I do not know if the case prepared against me is "hearsay, rumor, gossip or hard provable fact backed by creditable witnesses."

I enclose a copy of a letter to Mr. Joseph G. Connell, Jr., Chairman of the Security Screening Board of the Department of the Army, which outlines a portion of the reason for my appealing to you. I have written to every individual and every agency in the government which I thought might help me in obtaining some action. I have repeatedly offered to appear before any commission, court, or tribunal, or to take a lie detector test to prove my innocence. I have met nothing but a remarkable apathy on all sides. Twice I even wrote to the President to see if he could untie the hands of administrative formality, but even these attempts brought no results.

I do not ask you to judge my case because all you have before you is my own bitter opinion. I am confident of eventual clearance because I have faith in our system of justice. However, I do ask your advice or assistance in obtaining some action on this case. Regardless of my guilt or innocence, I think I am entitled to the courtesy of more speed in the adjudication of this case. I do not mention this for sympathy, but I am a veteran of nine years active duty in the United States Army from World War II through the Korean Action, and I feel that this at least entitles me to dignified treatment in the processing of this matter against me.

I have copies of all the correspondence I have received regarding this matter as well as all the letters I have written. If you wish, I can send these to you so that you can form your own opinion. If you prefer, I will come to New York personally to show you this voluminous correspondence and discuss the case with you. In either case, may I hope to hear from you soon? I am certainly discouraged and desparate for assistance. Whether guilty or innocent, I should either be punished or freed promptly. I have tried all other sources, including the President, without avail. Is there anything you can suggest to help me?

For whatever counsel you can offer, I am

Gratefully,

Frank V. Berdish

Frank V. Berdish

23457 Glenwood Avenue
Inkster, Michigan

April 25, 1955

Mr. Joseph G. Connell, Jr.
Chairman, Security Screening Board
Office of the Secretary of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Connell:

Reference is made to the Letter of Charges signed by you concerning my suspension from employment with the U.S. Army Audit Agency which I received on November 10, 1954, and to which I replied on November 11, 1954. Inasmuch as five and one-half months have passed since my reply to your letter of charges and I have heard nothing since then, I do not think I can be considered impatient for writing now to inquire into the status of the adjudication of this matter.

I have a specific purpose in writing to you at this time. On March 6, 1955, I wrote to Senator Olin D. Johnston, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to solicit his aid in expediting action on my case. I received a reply, dated April 5, 1955, from Mr. Guy M. Gillette, Special Counsel of the Subcommittee on Government Employees' Security Program, in which I was invited to submit any documentary evidence or amplifying evidence in my behalf either by letter or in person.

This is a challenge which I would welcome if it were possible for me to comply. However, as I stated in my reply to your letter, the allegations made against me as stated in the letter of charges are so nebulous as to defy a documented reply. This may seem impertinent, but I would like to quote one portion of AR 620-220-1 which states:

"The charges will be specific and will give as much information as security conditions permit in order to provide the employee with sufficient information upon which to prepare his defense against the removal action."

Your records will show that in paragraph 3 of my reply I asked for such specific information which has not been furnished. It is difficult for me to determine if I have been suspended from employment because I have done something which makes me a security risk, or if I have been suspended because my brother or my friends from the early 1940s have done something which makes them such risks. However, inasmuch as I have been charged with the offenses listed, either directly or indirectly, I do not see how the national security can be compromised by telling me when or where I am supposed to have committed these violations.

It has been almost nine months since my original suspension, and almost six months since the start of my current suspension. Regardless of how much administrative formality is involved, I

still feel that this is an abnormally long time to spend on one security case. I could even appreciate this lengthy a delay if I had been evasive, but your records will show that on at least ten occasions I have volunteered to do anything from appearing before any committee to taking a lie detector test to end this nightmare once and for all. With this in mind, I do not see how this matter can spend so long in the process of adjudication.

I have thought of writing to some of the commanding officers under whom I served during my nine years military service; then I decided it might be better if you do so, and that way there is no danger of my influencing their answers. May I suggest you write to Major General John G. Macdonald, Colonel B. H. Byron, Colonel Frank G. Fraser, Colonel H. L. Hall, Colonel Tom C. Davis, Major Robert L. Bird, Major Lonnie Coolsby, Lieutenant Colonel Charles K. Grayden, Captain Harold Hogstrom, Captain Louis Bittrich, Colonel James McDonnney, or any of the other officers under whom I served whose names escape me at this time. Their current addresses should all be available to you through The Adjutant General, and their answers should indicate to you that I have never engaged in any unpatriotic ventures.

Whatever you do, will you please do it soon? This has been a long nightmare for me, and an unjustified one in my opinion because I know that I am innocent. I hold no animosity toward you or the Security Screening Board because I know you are just doing a job. However, I think I have been patient long enough. If you have concrete charges against me, please prefer them so that I can appear before the Subcommittee on Government Employees' Security Program with an intelligent rebuttal. If you do not have a concrete case but have based my suspension on the testimony of persons whose credibility is questionable, or on the actions of friends or relatives, then clear me and permit me to return to my job with the Army Audit Agency.

Respectfully,

Frank V. Berdish

Frank V. Berdish

cc: (1) Mr. Guy M. Gillette, Special Counsel, Subcommittee on Government Employees' Security Program
(2) Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS Building, Madison Avenue, New York, New York

JANUARY 6, 1955

Bernstein, Sidney

SIDNEY BERNSTEIN
BERDAROLD PICCY.
LONDON

INTENDING SHIP SIX REEL COMPOSITE FINE GRAIN SOUTH AFRICAN REPORT AS AIRED VIA PAN AMERICAN CARGO NEXT WEDNESDAY STOP PRESENT MURROW OPENING AND CLOSING ONLY AVAILABLE IN 16 MM KINESCOPE IF 35 MM. REQUIRED WILL SHOOT AND SHIP STOP. PLEASE ADVISE.

REGARDS,

MURROW

Bessie, Mike

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NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

7

February 15, 1955

Dear Ed:

Here is the Harvard President's Report which you said you might like to see. The parts that I found particularly fascinating are those concerned with "the behavioral sciences" beginning on page 6. You may also be interested -- in view of your special conversation with Pusey -- in the section beginning on page 19.

Don't bother returning the Report.

Needless to say, my colleagues are as disappointed as I that you can't immediately undertake the book project. But I understand your problem and am eager to see it solved so that you may have time not only for book projects such as this but also for yourself and your family. I count on you to let me know if anything happens in the next few weeks to make our book project more possible. If I haven't heard from you before, I shall call you in mid-April.

Best wishes,

Simon Michael Bessie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

SMB: m

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The President's Report

1953–1954

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The President's Report

1953–1954

President's Report

1953-1954

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS

Gentlemen, I have the honor to submit an annual report for the academic year 1953–54.

THE President is under statutory obligation "to make an annual report to the Overseers on the general condition of the University." It can be quickly said that 3,148 degrees were granted during 1953–54, that the University was able to meet its financial obligations, that it received gifts from all sources during the year amounting to $12,004,682, that its assets rose from $276,000,000 to $290,000,000, that more alumni demonstrated loyalty to the University by contributing to its various alumni funds than ever before, — these and perhaps other similar things. But as soon as one glances beneath the surface into the multitude of purposes and people that are Harvard, or decides rather to inquire into the University's intellectual and spiritual condition, it is immediately apparent that one cannot in a report of endurable length give an account of anything so complex, so profound, so varied and so restlessly active as Harvard University. A selection must inevitably be made, and the President's report thus becomes less an account of "the general condition of the University" than of what at the moment within the University especially interests the President.

The slow process of adjustment to a new administration was begun during 1953–54. Not only did a new President

have to be fitted into the operation of the University, but coincidentally a number of other changes in important administrative posts took place.

Dr. Roger Irving Lee retired from the Corporation to be succeeded as senior Fellow by Charles Allerton Coolidge '17, who has been a member of this board since 1935. Francis Hardon Burr of the Class of 1935 was elected to fill the vacancy on the board. Dr. Lee won the gratitude and affection of many during a long period of service to the University. One of the creators of the School of Public Health, as the first Henry K. Oliver Professor of Hygiene he also fashioned the essential structure of the present health program within the University. In his 23 years on the Corporation (1931–54) he was a friend and helpful counsellor to three presidents.

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences had its first year under its new leader, McGeorge Bundy. The Graduate School of Design initiated a new program under a new dean, José Luis Sert. And the academic year under review had scarcely ended when, because of the death of General Simmons, it became necessary to appoint a new dean, Dr. John C. Snyder, in the School of Public Health. A new head for the Divinity School is still to be found, and before the conclusion of the present year, in view of Dean Donald K. David's impending retirement, a new dean will also have to be appointed in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

There are other important administrative changes. New Directors were appointed last year for the Harvard College Observatory and for the Arnold Arboretum, Dr. Donald H. Menzel at the Observatory, and Dr. Richard A. Howard at the Arboretum. A new Chairman of the Board of Preachers and Preacher to the University, George Arthur Buttrick, was elected at the end of the year and has recently taken up his duties at the University. There is also now a new Oliver Professor to direct the work of the Department of Hygiene, Dr. Dana Lyda Farnsworth. And finally, though the time of the replacement is still some months away, there is the appointment of Paul Herman Buck to succeed Keyes DeWitt Metcalf

upon the latter's retirement in June as Director of the University Library and Librarian of Harvard College. Since the heads of divisions of this kind are as important to the proper functioning of the University as is the President, this was indeed a year of administrative change.

Changes in the faculty are constantly being effected at Harvard, as you cannot have failed to observe from your experience as Overseers. Last year fifteen *ad hoc* committees were appointed to pass on the qualifications of candidates recommended by the various departments for election without limit of time to one or another of the nine faculties. There were twenty-eight elections to the rank of professor and twelve to the rank of associate professor. These included two new University Professors: Paul Johannes Tillich, distinguished Protestant theologian, who will take up residence here next autumn, and Sir Hamilton Gibb, who, it is anticipated, will soon play a leading role in the new Center for Middle Eastern Studies. The number of changes in the junior ranks of the faculty last year was substantial. There were almost 300 new faces in the junior ranks of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences alone, and the total for the whole University approximates two to three times that figure.

What members of the faculty think of "The Climate for Intellectual Activity at Harvard" is revealed in a section of the new *Report on the Behavioral Sciences*. On the whole, the University comes off quite well in this report, for with very few exceptions the members of the faculty interviewed state frankly that they would rather be here than at any other university. They like Harvard's devotion to excellence and feel pride in her recognized standing among universities. They enjoy the twofold responsibility for both teaching and research, though this report says less about teaching than one might wish. They recognize and are grateful for unusual opportunities to do research, for fellowships, for sabbatical leaves, and the like. They enjoy their colleagues and receive stimulation from them. Most of them appreciate the relative

freedom to inquire where and as they will, and are grateful for the deeply imbedded tradition here which permits each man to be "the conscientious judge of his own responsibilities."

On the other side of the ledger is the fact that almost all the members of the faculty interviewed deplore demands upon them to perform administrative duties. Many feel under excessive pressure and complain that the pace is too fast and unrelenting. I think we all know something about this. Others, a considerable group, feel the need for more funds — though usually not large funds — for research, more secretarial assistance, publication, or travel. The younger faculty are subject to very special worries. These arise chiefly from the almost universal desire to attain permanency at Harvard. Unfortunately, however, there are places for only a small number of younger teachers; the majority must leave. This creates an excessively competitive situation, but some comfort can be found for you to whom oversight of the University is entrusted in the fact that though the majority of the younger men feel "the system is hard," they are reported to agree that "it is fair."

Harvard has had a long and very honorable record of producing teachers not only in the arts and sciences but also for professional schools, especially in law, business and medicine. A recent survey of what one might call the "core faculty" of senior men throughout our own University revealed that approximately half of them had done their doctoral study at Harvard and that a quarter are graduates of Harvard College. The number of teachers Harvard has sent out to other institutions of higher learning is almost beyond calculation, though we, of course, in turn draw heavily upon other institutions, upon scores and scores of them in all parts of this country and the world.

Since the need for college teachers is to rise rapidly in the decade ahead, more clamorous demands are almost certain soon to be made on the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences than the School has yet experienced. It is perhaps unfortunate,

therefore, that for the moment its enrollment is still falling, reflecting the declining number of those college graduates intending to enter the teaching profession over the past several years. There were approximately 1,400 graduate students here last year as compared with 2,000 seven years before.

These graduate students came to Harvard from all parts of the United States and abroad. The largest single group (seventeen percent) entered from Harvard College. The next largest group was sent by Princeton, yet Princeton's share of the total was only two percent! Seventy-six other colleges and universities contributed at least five students each.

Most of these students need financial help to pursue graduate study. Two out of every five of those enrolled last year were married. Nearly half of the total enrollment served as teaching fellows or research assistants and thus made a substantial contribution to the educational program of the College. The total amount spent from all sources to help these students was a little in excess of one and a quarter million dollars, including 1,200 separate awards of one kind or another. But despite the magnitude of this sum, there appears to be reason, not least perhaps because the competition for the best graduate students has been greatly intensified since World War II, for the view held by many members of the faculty that we could profitably spend considerably more money to support graduate education than is now available.

Of the 244 graduate students who received the doctoral degree in 1954 it is encouraging to know that 120, approximately half, are now teaching. Others have gone into research, business, the armed services, have continued on post-doctoral fellowships, or are working for the United States or their own governments. Sixteen percent of the total enrollment of the Graduate School last year were aliens. Incidentally, this figure for the whole University is now just under ten percent; for the College, less than three.

The preparation of college teachers is a primary responsibility of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. A good deal of attention should now be given to its strengthening in

view of the heavier demands for teachers that are soon to be made upon it.

The *Report on the Behavioral Sciences* already mentioned is a summary of a study made last year of a considerable part of the University's work by a distinguished and broadly representative faculty committee. While this committee was at work here, similar studies were being made at four other universities in a program financed by the Ford Foundation.

The "behavioral sciences" is a relatively new term, and its employment may very easily suggest more agreement as to what these sciences are, what they are or might be trying to do, and about their values, than in fact exists. One will not read very far in this report without discovering there is room for difference of opinion at Harvard on these matters. For example, some historians are not at all certain they wish under any circumstances to be called "behavioral scientists," though it may very well be that representatives of other disciplines will resent being left out.

Just where between — if it is between — the older humanistic studies and the natural sciences these disciplines fall, and what they owe, if anything, to each, are matters for vigorous dispute. Between departments, and within departments, there are also firmly held differences of opinion about such other matters, for example, as the relative importance to be accorded to theory as opposed to collection of data; concerning how much, if any, concession is to be made for the application of knowledge to the practical problems of the world; about the admissibility of "value judgments"; about the preferability of individual to group efforts, or about the advantages of a laissez-faire policy in research. The variety of views among the workers in these fields on these and other issues was a formidable deterrent to easy generalization by the committee or to an exact classification of the behavioral sciences and their basic objectives. But the report states the difficulty frankly, goes on to say that the investigating committee "rejoices in the variety of values found in the behavioral sciences," and adds that "any

program for the future which would have the tendency of replacing this variety with a new uniformity, however noble in conception, would be repugnant to this faculty."

The behavioral sciences at Harvard, as defined in the report, include the six fields of anthropology, economics, government, history, psychology, and sociology, with their applications in business, education, law, medicine, public health, and the other areas of graduate and professional study. These subjects have come to play a very considerable role in the programs of undergraduates and graduates alike and are finding their way increasingly into the professional schools. Twenty-five years ago the number of undergraduates concentrating in each of the three large divisions of the humanities, the natural sciences, and the social sciences were very roughly the same, with the largest number in the humanities. Today more undergraduates are concentrating in the social sciences than in the other two combined. Easily the most popular subject for concentration is government, with history, economics, and social relations following not far behind.

The account of how the behavioral sciences found their way into the curriculum at Harvard makes an interesting story. Teaching of the separate subjects of history, government, and economics had been firmly established at a comparatively early date. A Division of History, Government and Economics was set up in a reorganization of the curriculum effected in 1892. This still has a shadowy existence, though each of these subjects now constitutes a large autonomous department by itself. Anthropology was introduced at Harvard as a result of the Peabody bequest in 1866, though the offering of instruction in this field was delayed until considerably later. A Department of Anthropology dates only from 1903. The first steps toward the establishment of psychology were taken in 1875 by William James. A psychological laboratory was set up in 1892, at which time Professor Münsterberg first came to Harvard. But for a long time thereafter psychology lived under the aegis of philosophy, and succeeded in winning the distinction of a separate department only as recently as 1934.

The story of sociology at Harvard begins in 1881 with a course in practical ethics offered by the Reverend Francis Greenwood Peabody. A separate Department of Social Ethics was set up in 1905, but a Department of Sociology did not come into being until 1929. Today these subjects are among the most thriving at Harvard. They win the primary attention of a majority of all undergraduate students and attract large numbers of graduate students.

Harvard broke new ground in the behavioral sciences in 1946 by bringing social anthropology, social and clinical psychology, and sociology together in a new Department of Social Relations. This action recognized the increased importance of interdisciplinary study among these behavioral sciences. At the same time it appears that Harvard is now also in the forefront in establishing closer relationships between the behavioral sciences and the various professional schools, especially with the Graduate School of Education and the Schools of Medicine and Public Health. It is worthy of note that almost the only prediction given in the report is that "the impact of the behavioral sciences in the professional schools and the reciprocal contributions of these schools to the behavioral sciences will be in the next generation an intellectually exciting and permanently influential development in the history of Harvard University."

The report, addressed to the whole Harvard community as well as to audiences outside, seeks to give a fairly comprehensive view of what is now going on at Harvard in the behavioral sciences as a basis for planning future developments. It includes a very impressive account of virtually all the research and scholarly activity in these fields at Harvard last year. There is also, for example, a section dealing with the best methods of organizing research, with frank recognition of the fact that for at least some members of the faculty the very notion of "organized research" is abhorrent. There is even at the end a brief mention of the Divinity School recording that Harvard's is the only report from the five universities making

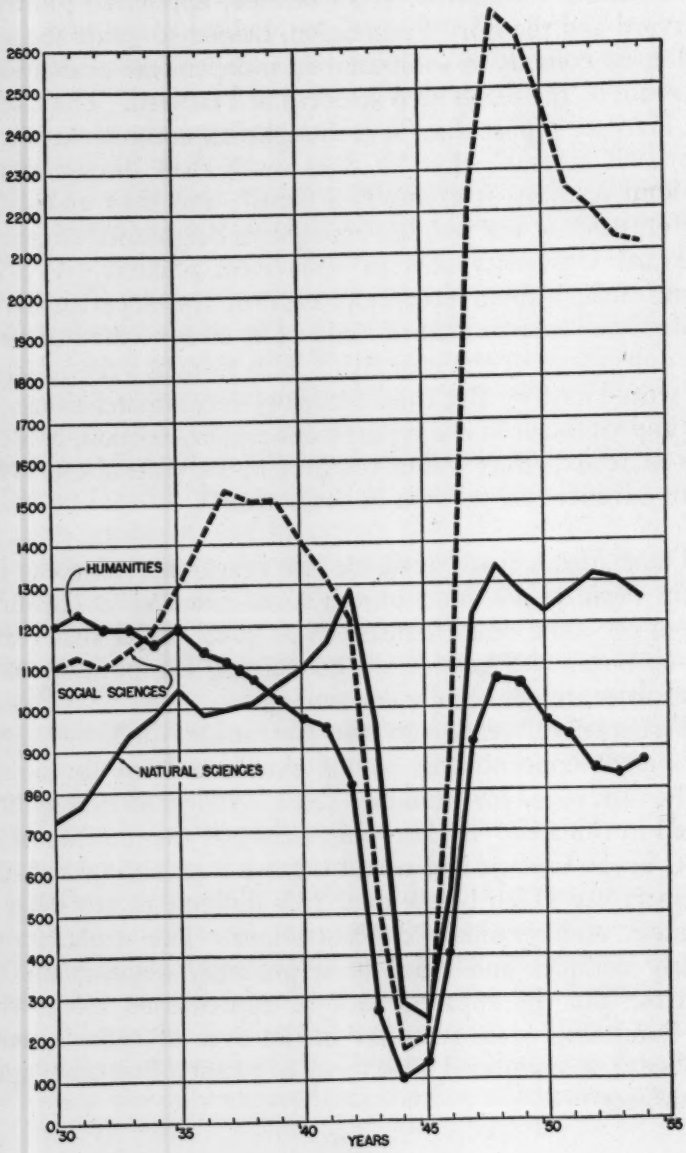
these studies in which theology is mentioned. Some day this may provide an interesting footnote in history.

A "visiting committee" from outside, appointed jointly by Harvard and the Ford Foundation, helped to guide the study and at its conclusion submitted an independent evaluation of the state of the behavioral sciences at Harvard. They say of the Harvard report that "it is thoughtful, comprehensive, and above all factual"; that "it does more than discuss the behavioral sciences; it exemplifies them"; and they add: "The performance of our task has brought us heightened respect for Harvard University and its behavioral sciences. We have found that, without exception, each of the departments and professional schools studied ranks at or close to the top among the universities of the country." This is, or is very nearly, as we would have it. But from the many recommendations made for improvement in the report's concluding section, it is clear that increased effort will be required in the years ahead to hold or to advance our position in these areas.

The evidence made available last year concerning the relatively healthy condition of the social sciences is reassuring. But at the same time I confess to personal regret that reasons for optimism and satisfaction concerning the position of the humanities are not equally convincing.

Twenty-five years ago the humanities had the largest number of concentrators among the three large divisions of study. In 1930, for example, 1,200 undergraduates concentrated in this field. By last year, although the number of students in the College had risen by more than a thousand, their numbers had fallen below 900. It is difficult to say what determines undergraduate concentrations. The explanation is clearly complex and much of it probably beyond anyone's control. But the apparent lack of appreciation from which the humanities seem to suffer in the eyes of today's undergraduates, as compared with those of twenty-five years ago, is disturbing.

Distribution of Undergraduates among Areas of Concentration, 1930–1955



The humanities hold a central position in liberal education. In a sense, all subjects deserve a place in a liberal curriculum only as they partake in at least some degree of the goals of humane scholarship. But a college in which the studies traditionally called the humanities are weak runs the risk of being less liberal than it should; for our full humanity is best quickened and developed through imaginative grasp of the subtler experiences of individuals as revealed through arts and letters. The chief aim of undergraduate education is to discover what it means to be a man. This has always to be done in personal, individual terms. A college will be strong therefore only where those studies flourish whose principal value is to arouse such awareness and where they are taught with charm and vigor, and win respect.

There are some indications of improvement in the situation of the humanities at Harvard. Happily our friends at Radcliffe are helping this cause, for while the concentrators in the humanities among Harvard College undergraduates may have decreased, when these are combined with those from Radcliffe the total thus achieved lifts the humanities to a respectable position beside the other fields. There are approximately a thousand undergraduates at Radcliffe. They attend the same classes, receive the same instruction, are taught by the same teachers as the Harvard men. More than half of them concentrate in the humanities, and since women are reported to exert the shaping, cultural influence in most homes, the long-range impact of the humanities at Harvard may thus be more considerable than at first appears.

There are other indications of more immediate relevance. If one considers all enrollments in courses rather than the number of concentrators, it appears at once that the position of the humanities within Harvard College is stronger than would otherwise be surmised. The number of course elections in the humanities is virtually as large as in the social sciences. When judged by this criterion, both of these fields are seen to attract a little more than a third of the undergraduate interest. Thus we can say about the humanities at Harvard today that

they continue to occupy a significant place in the curriculum, although a large part of the task of teachers in these fields seems now to be to contribute to the liberal education of students whose major preoccupation is with one or another of the natural sciences or social sciences.

There are two further faintly encouraging signs: Last year the humanities was the only one of the three large divisions in which the total number of concentrators increased. This was almost the only time this kind of increase has occurred in more than twenty-five years. And last spring, when the members of the freshman class were called upon to indicate their choice of concentration, the percentage who preferred the humanities rose from nineteen in the preceding year to a little more than twenty-five. After such a long dearth, lovers of the humanities may be excused if their hearts leap up inordinately at the sight of such slight rainbows.

Any effort to speak in comparable detail of the role and condition of the natural sciences, beyond stating the simple fact that some of our greatest present strength lies in this area, will have to await a later report. Let me turn now to give at least brief mention to three other achievements of the past year that will affect the education of undergraduates at Harvard.

Since the eleven hundred or more students who come each fall to Harvard in an entering freshman class inevitably show a considerable spread in ability, preparation, and interest, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has for some time been concerned with making more challenging provisions for exceptionally well qualified secondary school applicants. Toward this end it last year adopted a Program of Advanced Standing. This new plan envisages the possibility that there may occasionally be a few individuals who should be permitted to enter college from the eleventh grade without finishing secondary school. It also permits admission to sophomore standing of those who have in secondary school (wherever this is possible) done work in three or more courses equivalent to that of the freshman year

at Harvard. Finally, it provides a machinery for encouraging those who have done work of advanced quality in one or two courses to move ahead more rapidly in their first years at Harvard in order to be able to undertake independent work in place of course work in their later college years. It is not an attempt to introduce a new — certainly not a three-year — program for all students, but only the added flexibility needed to provide well for the best prepared ones. The result of three years' study, the program will become available in all its parts only next autumn.

A second noteworthy action taken by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences last year was the decision to permit qualified students to earn a Bachelor of Science degree, after completing the requirements for the degree in Arts, by taking additional work in the Division of Applied Science. It is provided that in no case shall such work be continued during more than two additional years, and it is expected that in many cases a single additional year will suffice. The degree is to be offered only to graduates of Harvard College. It was the fact that we seem regularly to have a considerable number of students who decide late in their undergraduate careers they wish to practice engineering, but who do not wish to become candidates for advanced degrees, that made this readmission of the S.B. degree desirable.

The third action to be mentioned is one taken by the Graduate School of Design. This faculty last year revised its offerings at all levels, placing increased emphasis in a new curriculum on history, aesthetics, the theory of architecture, composition, and freehand drawing. They were especially concerned to reestablish the course in basic design formerly open to undergraduates in Harvard College but discontinued because of lack of funds. They also increased from eight to twenty the number of half-courses open to undergraduates in the Department of Architectural Sciences, a department which, though within the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, depends heavily on the Faculty of Design for its instructors. They have included courses providing creative experience in work-

shops and drafting rooms, and several of these, together with two half-courses on interrelated visual arts, are to be given primarily for undergraduates. The number of instructors participating in these courses has been increased from seven to fifteen. Thus there is now increased opportunity for undergraduates who are so inclined to do creative work in design, and for those who will later go on to professional work in architecture to get started while they are still undergraduates. It is my hope that additional opportunities for creative work in the arts, and for more experience in visual training, will be developed within the undergraduate curriculum in the years ahead.

A quotation from Dean Sert may be admissible here as an indication, in passing, of the emphasis he may be expected to give in the Graduate School of Design. "Today we have lived through what we can call in architecture a revolutionary period which developed around the twenties and early thirties in this country. As in all movements of that type, everything had to be swept clean and nobody was supposed to talk any more about such things as aesthetics, beauty, or history of art and architecture. Techniques and functionalism seemed all-inclusive. Today we have a certain experience; we no longer believe that form necessarily follows function and since, fortunately (thank God!), it does not always do so, we can quietly reconsider the whole matter and recognize that, although form should not be anti-functional, at the same time it should be beautiful. Form shouldn't strictly follow function because sometimes function alone won't necessarily result in beautiful forms — and we want to see architecture humanized and beautiful." From this and other things Dean Sert has said in the past year it is clear that he has a strong interest to see recognition of a wide range of human needs in architecture.

I turn now to a subject to which I have already called attention in various talks within the University. It is the size of Harvard College. Omitting consideration of the enrollments in Radcliffe and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, we

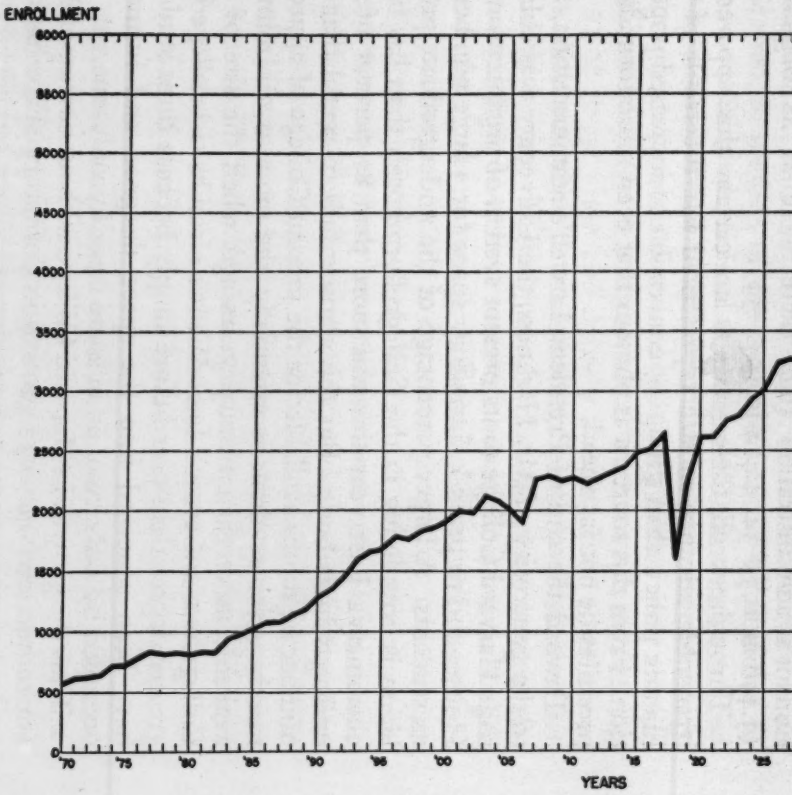
are already faced with this difficult situation: The size of Harvard College increased during the forty years of President Eliot's administration from 563 to more than 2,000 undergraduate students. This tendency to grow continued despite a temporary setback during the first World War, with the result that there were more than a thousand more undergraduates in the last year of the Lowell administration than there had been in the first (3,390 as compared with 2,265). One might have expected the depression to reverse the trend during the thirties, but it did not. Despite the wild fluctuations caused by the second World War, there were almost exactly another thousand more students in Harvard College at the end of President Conant's administration than there were at its beginning (3,450 in 1933–34; 4,414 in 1952–53).

Throughout all these years I am certain this apparently irresistible advance in size represented less the result of deliberate policy than grudging concession to increased population. From this source it is obvious that even more formidable pressures lie not far ahead.

Toward the end of President Lowell's administration, due to the generosity of Mr. Harkness, the University was able to shift Harvard College to its present system of organization by Houses and to provide dormitory space for a large number of its students. A larger percentage of the undergraduate population is now living in the College dormitories than has been customary. Last year this was more than 87 percent of the undergraduate body. But this statistic fails to reveal that the number of rooms available for the present College of approximately 4,400 students is essentially the same as the number available more than twenty years ago when the size of the College was a thousand less. We are a residential college in a greater degree than ever before simply because three students have been squeezed into the space designed and formerly occupied by only two, or in some cases by only one.

Thus the growth in Harvard College without corresponding (or rather, *without any*) growth in dormitory space has created what seems to me to be perhaps the most serious problem

Harvard College Enrollment
Fall Term Figures for Years Ending June 18



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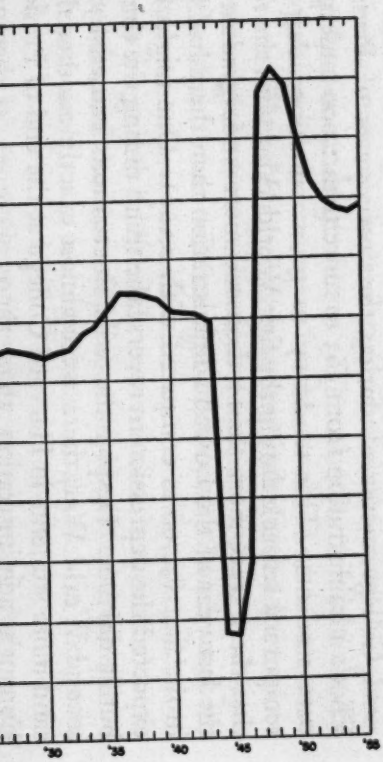


confronting the College at the moment. With new pressures just around the corner, the present overcrowded condition will soon become completely intolerable. I have no immediate solution to the difficulty, but I hope by next year we shall, by taking thought together, have at least begun to plan a way out.

For a long time it has been customary in university circles to speak deprecatingly about any open concern for bricks and mortar. Though it is, of course, easy to attribute to buildings life-giving properties which they do not in themselves possess, it is none the less true that inadequate buildings can impose formidable hindrances to the full functioning of a program — even to an educational program. For this reason acknowledgment might well be made here of a number of gains made on this front last year.

The most important of these was the completion, dedication, and initiation into service of the new Gordon McKay Laboratory of Applied Science, construction of which had been begun more than a year before. Virtually the whole of this building is already occupied by research projects, and the program in applied science has, because of it, been considerably strengthened. One appointment of a new associate professor and four new assistant professors were added to this division last year. No less important an addition to our physical plant is the University Herbarium, also begun during Mr. Conant's administration but only completed at the end of last year. Designed to house the Gray Herbarium, the Orchid Herbarium of Oakes Ames, and parts of the library and herbaria of the Arnold Arboretum, this building is a notable contribution to research in descriptive botany and also, for the first time, provides adequate housing for several extremely valuable collections of plant materials. Other new building construction completed during the past year includes a new classroom and office building for the Harvard College Observatory, and the new Donald C. Watson Rink. A new building to cover the hockey rink is now nearing completion.

In addition to these examples of new construction, the

process of adapting old buildings to better uses is always going forward. This past year the Department of Athletics found a new home at 60 Boylston Street, and its old quarters in the Union were converted for use of the staff of General Education A, the required undergraduate course in English composition. The Department of Mathematics, after years of wandering, has recently found a permanent home in the geography building. Extensive modernization and adaption of space has been carried out in recent years at the Schools of Dental Medicine, Public Health, and Medicine. This year similar improvements are being made in the administration building of the Arnold Arboretum and especially at the Law School, where a new courtroom has been built on the second floor of Austin Hall and the space formerly used for this purpose in Langdell converted in part for the use of the library and in part for a large new seminar room.

Another problem which is always with us has been highlighted by the extensive rehabilitation of dormitories and educational buildings at the Business School, an effort which has already cost approximately a million and a half dollars. The program of rehabilitation of dormitories was begun in 1948. The work on five of the six has now been completed. The cost of this renovating has averaged $85,000 a building; the cost of refurnishing averaged an additional $90,000. Dean David comments: "The experience which this School has had over the past several years has forced home to us the hard fact that the operation of the physical plant of an educational institution is very big business. It is a business which must be planned for, scheduled, financed and, indeed, administered. In addition it has become clear to us that our School's physical plant is an integral part of the educational program. . . . Our experience has reinforced my strongly held conviction that a policy of adequate day-to-day maintenance and the building up of reserve funds for long-range improvements and renovations will result in substantial savings for the School and help it to operate on a sound financial and educational basis."

I find myself in agreement with this point of view, as I am

also persuaded of the need for at least some new construction. I hope I may be pardoned, therefore, if in the years ahead I find it necessary from time to time to speak of bricks and mortar.

A final matter: During the year 1953–54 Harvard attracted an unusual amount of attention in the nation's press. Not all of this was intended to be helpful. Since the university's function is a limited one to work single-mindedly for the deepened intellectualization of experience, and since the majority of men are not irrepressibly eager to increase the role of intellect in their personal lives, it follows almost inevitably that universities — even if they make no mistakes — will occasionally fail to receive the honor and respect to which we on the inside reasonably feel they are entitled. Indeed it should not be surprising if at times universities come actively to be resented. The little boy who hates school unfortunately continues to lurk in too many adults and needs very little encouragement to reassert himself. Nevertheless one can detect at least a grudging popular recognition of the importance of colleges and universities in the fact that during excessively disturbed and troubled periods in our national life they are apt to be singled out for criticism as though it were in their power to have prevented the difficulty.

So perhaps we should not be too concerned if Harvard seemed sometimes last year to be abused unjustifiably. Though recent publicity concerning the University has been much better, it would be excessively innocent to assume our troubles from this direction are permanently at an end. It is perhaps worthy of record at this time, however, before the difficulties of last year are completely forgotten, that through a very happy conjunction of interest, understanding, and loyalty, the faculty, administration, governing boards, and alumni kept their sense of proportion and their grasp on fact; they were not thrown off balance, but saw this clamor against the University for what it was. It was admittedly a complex situation, but the central issue was whether the University was to con-

tinue to govern herself in an age-old and tested manner, or whether she was to reverse her earlier pattern of thoughtful, independent behavior to begin now to be governed by outside pressure. For Harvard men there could never have been any serious doubt on this point, troublesome as the issue was for the moment.

Now that the emotional intensity has spent itself, it is happily clear that Harvard did not suffer, but grew in popular respect because of her refusal to make concessions in order to placate an irascible, if limited, public opinion. But there is a more important consideration than public esteem. Because the faculty, administration, and governing boards worked and stood together in this difficult situation prolonged during two years, a very precious internal health and sense of community within the University have been incalculably strengthened.

Concerning "the general condition of the University," then, I am happy at the end to say that the pride Harvard men feel in Harvard appears, with reason, to be strong and flourishing. It is my dearest hope that this timely and constructive force will now continue to grow.

In the past two years the University has suffered heavy losses among the active and retired members of the community. In 1953 there were twenty-two who died — among them a former Fellow of Harvard College, six Professors Emeriti, the former University Marshal, and a University Professor. During 1954 there were thirty-five deaths, an unusually large number I regret to report, and they included a former Treasurer, an Overseer, two active and fifteen retired Professors, a Dean, and the Secretary to the University.

Listing these devoted servants of Harvard is a sad duty in any year, but particularly this year when the roster contains the names of many whose fidelity and distinguished service have meant much to the University.

The following deaths occurred among those on Harvard's retired list:

Charles Francis Adams, former Treasurer of Harvard College and Overseer, died on June 10, 1954, in his eighty-eighth year. A faithful and stalwart son of Harvard in the long respected tradition of his family, he was steward of the University's financial resources from 1898 until 1929. He served two terms as Overseer, 1930–1936 and 1937–1943, and was President of the Board during his second term. He was a member of seven of the committees of the Overseers and served at various times as chairman of five committees. In 1933–1934 he was President of the Harvard Alumni Association. His interest in Harvard was constant and far-reaching, and his lifelong counsel was as valued by his university as by his country.

Lawrence Wills Baker, Professor of Orthodontia, Emeritus, died on November 28, 1954, in his seventy-ninth year. A graduate of the Dental School in 1898 and a member of the Dental Faculty for nearly forty years, he was appointed to the teaching staff in 1900, became Professor of Orthodontia in 1922, and retired in 1944. Widely known to students of his specialty, he was the author of numerous articles on orthodontia. He had been President of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association in 1921–1922.

Harry Aldrich Barnes, Instructor in Laryngology, retired, died on July 18, 1954, in his eighty-third year. He retired from his teaching career in 1939, having been associated with the Harvard Medical School since 1908 as Assistant in Laryngology and Instructor in Laryngology successively. In 1939 he retired from active surgical work after more than forty years of private and hospital practice. He was the author of a widely used book on the tonsils as well as of numerous articles on otolaryngological subjects. He was a graduate of both the College and the Medical School.

Julian Lowell Coolidge, Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, and Master of Lowell House, Emeritus, died on March 5, 1954, in his eighty-first year. His long career as a Harvard teacher began

in 1899, four years after his graduation from Harvard College, and was continuous until his retirement in 1940, with the exception of the years on leave when working for a doctoral degree in Germany or serving in France during the first World War as a liaison officer with the French General Staff. He was elected Professor of Mathematics in 1918. In addition, he was a former president of the Mathematical Association of America. As one of the original House Masters, his contributions to the building of a social entity in Lowell House were significant and long lasting. His mathematical interests were primarily in the field of geometry, but he also explored the theory of probability and published a number of historical studies on mathematical subjects. A facile writer with a gift for clear and entertaining exposition, he produced eight books, four of them on geometrical subjects. But despite his achievements in mathematics, his chief joys were his teaching and his House. He was an inspiring instructor whose students long remembered the enthusiasm he imparted, and his seemingly limitless energy in no small measure contributed to the creation of Lowell House as a living Harvard organism.

Wallace Brett Donham, George Fisher Baker Professor of Administration, Emeritus, died on November 29, 1954, in his seventy-eighth year. As Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration from 1919 until 1942, he guided the destiny of the School during its period of maximum growth and expansion. In this time, the student body increased two and a half times and the School's major curriculum was established, incorporating the case method backed by a rich collection of source materials. In his time, too, much of the physical plant was erected. Dean Donham, a graduate of the Law School as well as the College, came to the Business School from a successful career in banking. He was the first holder of the George Fisher Baker Professorship of Business Economics (1927–42) and of the George Fisher Baker Professorship of Administration (1942–48). He gave the Dudleian Lecture in 1946 and the Leatherbee Lectures in 1951–52. A frequent commentator on business matters, Dean Donham was the author of three books — *Business Adrift*, *Business Looks at the Unforseen* and *Education for Responsible Living*. It was characteristic of his busy life and his concern for youth and human problems that he should have undertaken in the period just prior to his re-

tirement a three-year experimental course in Human Relations for Harvard undergraduates, which attracted wide notice. If the social responsibilities of business and business education were his early interest, it was at his life's end that he came to feel strongly the need for improvement in the way the colleges are contributing to "the endurance of our democracy."

William Scott Ferguson, McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History, Emeritus, died on April 28, 1954, in his seventy-ninth year. His service to Harvard began in 1908, as an Assistant Professor of History, at which time he already had an international reputation for the discovery of "Ferguson's Law" making possible the determination of the chronology of three centuries of Athenian history. He became a full Professor in 1912 and was elected in 1929 to the McLean Professorship, the oldest endowed chair of history in the United States, a position he held until his retirement in 1945. An adventurous and tireless scholar, he was a brilliant interpreter of the history of the Hellenic world. Among his many significant writings were his books on *Hellenistic Athens* and *Greek Imperialism*, as well as five chapters of the *Cambridge Ancient History*. In addition to his scholarship, Ferguson made a most significant contribution to Harvard administrative problems through the leading part he played in the "Committee of Eight," named to study problems of appointment and tenure in 1937. From 1939 until 1942, he served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences during a period when his stabilizing influence had great effect on the Faculty personnel problems.

John Homans, Clinical Professor of Surgery, Emeritus, died on June 7, 1954, in his seventy-seventh year. A graduate of Harvard College and of the Harvard Medical School, he spent the major part of his professional lifetime as a Harvard teacher and was widely respected for his competence and beloved for the legend which grew up around his name. He became Assistant in Surgery in 1910 and ascended in the academic ranks to Clinical Professor of Surgery in 1934. He retired in 1940. An early interest in research work on diabetes and the pancreas gradually changed to the study and treatment of vascular diseases of the extremities, and about forty-five of his almost one hundred publications deal with this general subject. He was the compiler and

author of a monumental textbook of surgery, for many years the accepted text for many medical schools. He also published a book on circulatory disorders, which he revised through six editions, the latest in 1945. An individual of catholic taste and vigorous opinion, his influence on medical education in more than forty years of academic service was considerable.

Armin Klein, Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery, retired, died on April 3, 1954, in his sixty-second year. Having graduated from Harvard College in 1914 and the Medical School in 1917, he joined the University teaching staff in 1928 as Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery, a post to which he was appointed annually until his retirement in 1953. His service to the Boston community was significant and varied. At the time of his death he was acting chief of the orthopedic service at the Beth Israel Hospital, and he had retired earlier in the year from his post as head of orthopedic surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital. He also held an appointment as Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at Tufts Medical School and had written extensively in his field.

Clarence Guy Lane, Clinical Professor of Dermatology, Emeritus, died on March 12, 1954, in his seventy-second year. He had specialized in diseases of the skin for forty years and was associated with a number of Boston hospitals. He became an Assistant in Dermatology at the Medical School in 1923 and continued in various teaching positions until his retirement in 1947. His appointment as Clinical Professor of Dermatology came in 1939, and he had also lectured on industrial hygiene in the School of Public Health and served as dermatologist of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital for a number of years. He was the author of many articles on subjects within his field and had been president of four major dermatological associations. Among his primary interests were the X-ray treatment of skin diseases, and skin manifestations caused by occupations.

Theodore Lyman, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Emeritus, died on October 11, 1954, in his eightieth year. A faithful and generous graduate of the College, he began a distinguished career in teaching and research at Harvard as an Assistant in Physics in the fall of 1897, and with the excep-

tion of two brief periods, for foreign study and notable war service, he remained on the active list until 1947. He was appointed Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory in 1910 and served in this capacity until 1947. He became a full Professor in 1917 and was elected in 1921 to the Hollis chair, the oldest scientific professorship in the United States and the second oldest professorial endowment at Harvard. Persuaded by the late Wallace C. Sabine to a life devoted to the study of physics, Lyman's great love was experimental research and he was an early investigator of extreme ultraviolet radiations and a pioneer in the use of the vacuum spectrograph for measuring wave lengths, which resulted in the "Lyman Series." He was a past president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Physical Society. He was awarded the Rumford Medal, the Elliott Cresson Medal, and the Frederick Ives Medal. His gifts to the College were many, and he was a munificent friend of the Department of Physics. It was only fitting that upon his retirement the Research Laboratory of Physics should have been renamed the Lyman Laboratory in his honor.

Harris Peyton Mosher, Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor of Otology, Emeritus, and Professor of Laryngology, Emeritus, died on November 4, 1954, in his eighty-eighth year. A graduate of Harvard College and of the Harvard Medical School, he joined the Medical Faculty as an Assistant in Anatomy in 1899 and served continuously until his retirement in 1939. He was appointed Professor of Laryngology in 1923 and Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor of Otology in 1932. He was also chief of service of the Department of Otolaryngology, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was elected president of four national medical societies, chairman of the American Board of Otolaryngology, and a member of four foreign societies. In addition to inventing surgical instruments, he developed several surgical techniques. He received the Semon Medal of the University of London, and gold medals of the American Laryngological Association and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Frederick George Nichols, Associate Professor of Education, Emeritus, died on June 1, 1954, in his seventy-seventh year. Al-

though lacking the usual formal academic degrees, he was appointed to the Faculty of Education in 1922 because of his singular competence in the field of commercial education at the secondary school level, and he continued at Harvard until his retirement in 1944. During his lifetime, he was the most distinguished leader of the group working in secondary schools to prepare those young people who must fill the lower echelons of business, and he did much to spread among them an understanding of the social meaning of business. He was the author of two texts widely used in commercial schools throughout the country, and he served as co-author or editor of more than thirty other books on business education.

Charles Palache, Professor of Mineralogy, Emeritus, died on December 5, 1954, in his eighty-sixth year. A member of the active teaching staff for forty-five years, he was appointed Professor in 1912 and became Curator of the Mineralogical Museum in 1923, a position he held until his retirement in 1940. He had been President of the Geological Society of America, honorary President of the Mineralogical Society of America, and was the first recipient (1938) of the Roebling Medal for meritorius achievement in mineralogical and allied sciences. Without question it was Professor Palache who was responsible for the pre-eminence of Harvard's Department of Mineralogy. Under his direction the mineralogical library and the department's research facilities gained a reputation for real distinction, and the Mineralogical Museum became recognized as perhaps the great reference collection of its kind. Professor Palache wrote extensively in the field of descriptive mineralogy and was the organizer and joint author (with Berman and Frondel of Harvard) of the seventh edition of Dana's *System of Mineralogy*, the indispensable reference work for mineralogists. Finally, he was a really great teacher, one who conveyed to students a deep love and respect for his subject.

Bliss Perry, Francis Lee Higginson Professor of English Literature, Emeritus, died on February 13, 1954, in his ninety-fourth year. From a distinguished professorial career at Williams and at Princeton, Bliss Perry came to Boston to edit the *Atlantic Monthly* and began in 1907–08 a teaching career at Harvard which lasted until his retirement in 1930. At the same time he

wrote and edited a half-dozen or more significant books. One of the giants of his times, Perry's career in letters was a perfect complement to his teaching skill and he imparted to his students his own contagious enthusiasm for literature, a sense of critical values, and a feeling for dignity, beauty, and simplicity, which made his courses long remembered and valued adventures in reading and in writing.

Hugo Bruno Carl Riemer, Instructor in Ophthalmology, retired, died on July 10, 1954, in his seventy-ninth year. He had practiced ophthalmology in the Boston area for forty years and had served as head surgeon of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and a number of other local institutions. He held various appointments in ophthalmology at the Medical School and in the Department of Hygiene from 1919 until his retirement in 1946.

William Henry Robey, Clinical Professor of Medicine, Emeritus, died on February 23, 1954, in his eighty-fourth year. A graduate of the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1895, he became a member of the Medical School teaching staff in 1900, as an Assistant in Bacteriology. In 1904 he was appointed an Assistant in Clinical Medicine, and thereafter he served consecutively as Instructor in Clinical Medicine, Instructor in Medicine, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Clinical Professor of Medicine until his retirement in 1932. He was a former president of the American and New England Heart Associations and of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1953 he received the Silver Medallion of the American Heart Association.

Willard Learoyd Sperry, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, Emeritus, and Professor of Homiletics, Emeritus, died on May 15, 1954, in his seventy-third year. From an active ministerial career in the Congregational Church, he came to Harvard in 1922 as Professor of Homiletics and Dean of the Divinity School, an administrative post he held until his retirement in 1953. He also became, in 1928, Chairman of the Board of Preachers and, a year later, Plummer Professor. In the former capacity he had charge of the Memorial Church. Dean Sperry's devoted ministry, combined with his contributions to religious literature, as well as writings on a broad variety of topics, brought him wide respect and many responsibilities and honors. Not least will he be grate-

fully remembered for his steadfast leadership of the Divinity School, despite his own ill health, during the years when its new concept was being slowly evolved.

Philip Haskell Sylvester, Instructor in Pediatrics, retired, died on March 12, 1954, in his seventy-fourth year. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1906, having received his A.B. from Harvard in 1902, and was appointed Assistant in Pediatrics in 1908. In 1915 he became an Instructor in Pediatrics, and he taught in this capacity until 1946 when he retired. His many years of service were shared by the Children's Hospital in Boston and he continued to practice actively in Maine after his retirement from the medical life of the Greater Boston community.

Alfred Marston Tozzer, John E. Hudson Professor of Archaeology, Emeritus, and Curator of Middle American Archaeology and Ethnology, Emeritus, died on October 5, 1954, in his seventy-eighth year. One of the leading American anthropologists and archaeologists of the past half-century, he was a pioneer in Mayan archaeology and ethnology. Between 1902, two years after his graduation from the College, and 1913, he led expeditions into the Yucatan and Guatemalan jungles to study Mayan Indian life, and during this period he took his Ph.D. (1904) and was appointed Instructor in Central American Archaeology (1905). From that time until his retirement in 1947 he was continuously a member of the Harvard teaching staff. He was appointed Professor of Anthropology in 1921 and John E. Hudson Professor of Archaeology in 1945. From 1914 to 1947 he served as Curator of Middle American Archaeology and Ethnology, and from 1935 to 1947 he was Librarian of the Peabody Museum Library. He also had been Chairman of the Department of Anthropology. His monographs on Mayan archaeology were important contributions to the subject and at the time of his death he had completed a "monumental synthesis" of Middle American prehistory incorporated in a general study of Middle American archaeology, beginning with the earliest artifacts found at Chichen Itza.

John Albrecht Walz, Professor of German Language and Literature, Emeritus, died on April 16, 1954, in his eighty-third

year. Born in Germany, he emigrated to the United States at eighteen, received his A.B. from Northwestern University, taught briefly in a preparatory school, and then came to Harvard to take the A.M. in 1895 and the Ph.D. in 1897. An interlude of research at the University of Berlin and teaching at Western Reserve University was followed by his return to Harvard in 1901 as an Instructor in German. He progressed up the academic ladder to the post of Professor in 1910 and at various times was Chairman of the Division of Modern Languages, Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Chairman of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures. In addition to his influence on the many who knew him as a teacher, he contributed to posterity important papers on the influence of the English vocabulary on the German language as shown through eighteenth century poetry.

Ernest Victor Leon Whitchurch, Instructor in Operative Dentistry, retired, died on December 28, 1954, in his eighty-first year. He became an Assistant in Operative Dentistry at the University in 1907, the year following his graduation from the Dental School, and served as Instructor in Operative Dentistry from 1909 until 1940. He practiced dentistry in Boston for fifty-six years.

John Albert Wilson, Instructor in Design, retired, died on December 8, 1954, in his seventy-seventh year. A teacher of sculpture, he instructed at various art schools and museums in New England and was known for a number of public monuments in various sections of the country. He served as Instructor in Modelling at Harvard from 1917 until 1941, and then as Instructor in Design from 1941 until 1946.

Simeon Burt Wolbach, Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Emeritus, died on March 19, 1954, in his seventy-fourth year. A graduate of Harvard College (Lawrence Scientific School) and of the Medical School, his first teaching appointment at Harvard came in 1905, and he was continuously a member of the Medical Faculty from 1910 until his retirement in 1947. He became Shattuck Professor in 1922. For sixteen years he was a member of the group working on cancer problems at the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital at Harvard. The last seven

years of his life were spent as Director of the Division of Nutritional Research at the Children's Medical Center, Boston. It has been said that "sound training in morphology, guided by imaginative insight, made it possible for him to place new and fruitful interpretations upon cellular structure mechanisms." Perhaps his most brilliant accomplishments related to those disorders associated with vitamin deficiency and excess, but he also made major contributions in the broad study of infectious diseases — among them, tuberculosis, leprosy, syphilis, influenza, and typhus. It was he who identified the causative agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and discovered the role of the tick as a transmitter of the disease.

The following deaths occurred among those in the active service of the University:

Frederick Lewis Allen, Overseer, died on February 13, 1954, in his sixty-fourth year. A graduate of Harvard College with the Class of 1912, he received the A.M. degree in English in 1913, served as an Assistant in English from 1912 until 1914, and five years later was appointed Secretary to the Corporation, a post he held until 1923. Despite a busy career as author and editor, he always found time for Harvard and was a devoted, conscientious, and constructively critical alumnus. He had served on eleven different Visiting Committees of the Overseers and at various times headed the Committees on the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Harvard University Press, History, Romance Languages and Literatures, Social Relations, Social Sciences, and the Summer School of Arts and Sciences and University Extension. To his ten-year membership on the Board of Overseers (1942–48 and 1950–54), he brought an incisive quality of mind, a stimulating curiosity, sound judgment, and a willingness to take on anything required, which made him one of the most valued members of the Board.

Charles Foster Batchelder, Associate in Mammalogy and Ornithology, died on November 7, 1954, in his ninety-ninth year. At the time of his death he was the senior graduate of Harvard College. Early in life he forsook civil engineering for a full-time career in ornithology. Most of his life was devoted to a study of

the bird and wild life of New England. In 1933 he presented his wild-life collection to the Museum of Comparative Zoology and from then until 1954 served variously as Research Fellow and Associate in Mammalogy and Ornithology.

Arthur Cleveland Bent, Associate in Ornithology, died on December 30, 1954, in his eighty-ninth year. Despite a career in the manufacturing of cotton mill machinery and in public utility management, he turned a lifelong enthusiasm for bird study into an almost full-time profession some forty years after his graduation from Harvard College. The many volumes of his *Life Histories of North American Birds*, a project close to completion at his death, are a comprehensive record of the habits of more than 1,200 different birds normally living north of Mexico. He was awarded the 1949 Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal of the National Academy of Sciences in commemoration of the publication of the seventeenth volume of this work.

Eugene A Bernstein, Teaching Fellow in Medicine, died on January 7, 1954, in his thirty-fifth year. His appointment dated from 1953. He was a resident at the Beth Israel Hospital and had been certified by the National Board of Medical Examiners.

Earnest Albert Hooton, Professor of Anthropology and Curator of Somatology, died on May 3, 1954, in his sixty-seventh year. Hooton came to Harvard in 1913, after undergraduate work at Lawrence College and postgraduate study in the classics at Wisconsin and as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, where his interest shifted to anthropology. In his more than forty years at Harvard he established himself as a thoughtful and original scholar, a challenging and inspiring teacher, and a witty and provocative popularizer of anthropological matters. He was for many years Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, and his course on Human Evolution was long one of the most popular of introductory courses at Harvard. An ardent proponent and innovator of the statistical techniques of the physical anthropologist, his researches concerned themselves with such matters as the ancient inhabitants of the Canary Islands, the Indians of Pecos, the criminal in America, and the contemporary population of Ireland.

Francis Tennery Hunter, Associate in Medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital, died on September 7, 1954, in his fifty-eighth year. A graduate of the College (1919) and of the Medical School *cum laude* in 1924, he had spent a considerable portion of his professional life serving Harvard. He was briefly, in 1924, an Assistant in Chemistry, and from 1929 until his death an Assistant, an Instructor, or an Associate in Medicine. He was director of the Baker Laboratory of the Massachusetts General Hospital and author of the Hospital's laboratory manual as well as of a number of research papers on spectrophotometric subjects and on the protection of workers exposed to X-rays.

Thomas Duckett Jones, Lecturer on Medicine, died on November 22, 1954, in his fifty-sixth year. As the Vice President and Medical Director of the Helen Hay Whitney Foundation, and as an officer in various other national medical organizations, he was a vigorous and imaginative advocate of broadening the functions of medicine in the social scene. When Dr. Edwin J. Cohn organized the University Laboratory of Physical Chemistry Related to Medicine and Public Health at Harvard, Dr. Jones became chairman of the Committee on Plasma Fractionation and Related Processes. In 1953 he became president of the Protein Foundation, a nonprofit organization set up to assist in developing for the benefit of the public the technical discoveries made by Dr. Cohn and his associates. A teacher at the Medical School from 1928, his appointment as Lecturer on Medicine began in 1947. He was particularly interested in problems connected with rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.

David Mason Little, Secretary to the University and Master of Adams House, died on April 25, 1954, in his fifty-eighth year. A graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1918, he was one of the most widely known Harvard men of his generation and a valued colleague of both President Conant and myself. His death was therefore a real personal loss. A student of the eighteenth century, his doctoral thesis was devoted to David Mallet's correspondence and he later made a lifetime project of the collecting and editing of Garrick's letters, a sampling from which was published in 1930. The full edition, a collaborative venture, awaits

posthumous publication. In Massachusetts Hall he was the President's ambassador to official visitors and a friendly symbol of relations between the alumni and Cambridge.

John Howard Mueller, Charles Wilder Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology, died on February 16, 1954, in his sixty-third year. In his thirty-one years in the professorial ranks and as the head of the Department of Bacteriology at the Medical School, his teaching and research were widely respected. From 1946 until his death he held the Wilder Professorship. An ardently dedicated man, Mueller was an influential and encouraging master whose personal integrity insisted on the highest excellence in performance and was reflected in his research career. The greater part of his life was devoted to the chemistry of living things, and he made important contributions to knowledge in his discovery of the essential amino-acid methionine, in his investigation of the polysaccharide antigens, in his studies of the Rous virus and of the growth factors of the diphtheria and tetanus bacillus. In instances like his demonstration that nicotinic acid cures pellagra or in his wartime work on the control of epidemics among the armed forces, his broad investigations often resulted in practical applications of significance.

Ira Theodore Nathanson, Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery, died on May 3, 1954, in his fiftieth year. His professional career was devoted to combating cancer — in teaching, in research, in surgery, and in generous and eager participation in local and national organizations concerned with conquering the disease. He had been a member of the teaching staff of the Harvard Medical School since his appointment as a Research Fellow in 1937, and became Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery three years ago. First at the Collis P. Huntington Hospital of the University and later at the teaching hospitals associated with the Medical School he made important contributions to man's knowledge of cancer and its control. To his credit are more than one hundred publications related to such topics as the influence of internal secretions upon the course of cancer; the development of operative procedures and the use of hormones and X-rays to impede its progress; the identification of sex hormones and their influence upon certain cancer growth; and the life expectancies of

patients suffering from cancer. In addition to these contributions, he was a great teacher.

James Stevens Simmons, Professor of Public Health and Dean of the Faculty of Public Health, died on July 31, 1954, in his sixty-fifth year. Brigadier General Simmons came to Harvard in 1946 upon retirement from a distinguished U.S. Army career in military preventive medicine and civil public health. Aside from considerable administrative achievements, including the development of sound military laboratory practice, in this country, the Philippines, and the Canal Zone, General Simmons had himself made significant original contributions to the fundamental knowledge of malaria, dengue fever, encephalomyelitis, and other insect-borne diseases. During World War II he organized and directed the Preventive Medicine Service, a contribution for which he received the Distinguished Service Medal. To his Harvard post he brought the same energy, imagination, and capacity for friendship and loyalty which characterized his Army career. Under his guiding hand the reorganized School of Public Health was strengthened in curriculum, teaching staff, and resources, and the Dean laid continuing stress on the School's role as an international public health center which would be pre-eminent in public health education, research, and service.

Stephen Davidson Tuttle, Associate Professor of Music, died on April 9, 1954, in his forty-seventh year. A graduate of Denison University (1929), he received the A.M. (1931) and Ph.D. (1941) at Harvard and served as Assistant in Music from 1936 until 1941. While studying for the doctorate he was a John Knowles Paine Traveling Fellow. After ten years as Chairman of the Department of Music at the University of Virginia, he returned to Harvard in 1952 as Associate Professor. At Virginia he compiled a thematic index of all known early English keyboard works. A competent teacher and authority on early English keyboard music, his instructional field covered a broad range of musical history and theory. Early in his career he translated and edited unpublished keyboard music of William Byrd. In 1953 he completed a volume on the keyboard works of Thomas Tomkins and was editing keyboard music for *Musica Britannica.* He also had prepared at the time of his death a manuscript on the keyboard works of Benjamin Cosyn.

The following received annual appointments to fill endowed lectureships during 1953–54:

Professor JAMES LUTHER ADAMS, of the University of Chicago, William Belden Noble Lecturer;

Professor ARTHUR F. BURNS, of Columbia University, Lecturer on Political Economy;

Sir DOUGLAS BERRY COPLAND, Professor of Economics, Emeritus, of the University of Melbourne, Lecturer on Political Economy;

Professor FREEMAN JOHN DYSON, of Cornell University, Morris Loeb Lecturer on Physics;

Dr. WILLIAM SIEGMUND FELDBERG, of the National Institute for Medical Research, London, Edward K. Dunham Lecturer;

Professor ENRICO FERMI, of the University of Chicago, Morris Loeb Lecturer on Physics;

Mr. GEORGE KEITH FUNSTON, President of the New York Stock Exchange, Dickinson Lecturer;

Professor ARNOLD C. HARBERGER, of the University of Chicago, Lecturer on Political Economy;

Professor ALBERT JAN KLUYVER, of Delft Technical University, John M. Prather Lecturer on Biology;

Professor WILLIS EUGENE LAMB, JR., of Stanford University, Morris Loeb Lecturer on Physics;

Professor PAUL SEVIER MINEAR, of the Andover Newton School of Theology, Dudleian Lecturer;

Dr. THOMAS PARRAN, Dean of the Graduate School of Public Health of the University of Pittsburgh, Cutter Lecturer on Preventive Medicine;

Sir HERBERT READ, of York, England, Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry;

Professor GEORGE FINDLAY SHIRRAS, of the University of Florida, Lecturer on Political Economy;

The Honorable ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, former Governor of Illinois, Godkin Lecturer;

Professor JAN TINBERGEN, of the Rotterdam School of Economics, Lecturer on Political Economy;

Professor Cornelius Bernardus Van Niel, of Stanford University, John M. Prather Lecturer on Biology;

Canon Theodore Otto Wedel, Warden of Washington Cathedral, Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man;

Professor Saul Winstein, of the University of California, Max Tishler Lecturer on Chemistry.

The following resignations were accepted effective during the academic year under review:

Robert Amory, Jr., Professor of Law;

Reginald Henry Phelps, Dean of Special Students (continuing as Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Director of University Extension and Lecturer on German);

Judson Tiffany Shaplin, Director of Freshman Scholarships in Harvard College;

John Whittemore Teele, Director of the Office of Student Placement in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (continuing as Director of Personnel).

The following promotions to full professorial rank were made during the year:

Raymond DeLacy Adams, Bullard Professor of Neuropathology;

Henry David Aiken, Professor of Philosophy;

McGeorge Bundy, Professor of Government;

Edward Collins Bursk, Professor of Business Administration;

John Keith Butters, Professor of Business Administration;

Edward Sears Castle, Professor of Physiology;

Wilbur Birch England, Professor of Business Administration;

Clifford Frondel, Professor of Mineralogy;

Myron Piper Gilmore, Professor of History;

John Desmond Glover, Professor of Business Administration;

Albert Joseph Guérard, Professor of English;

Oscar Handlin, Professor of History;

Cornelius Searle Hurlbut, Jr., Professor of Mineralogy;

Erich Lindemann, Professor of Psychiatry;

John Godfrey McLean, Professor of Business Administration;

Reed Clark Rollins, Asa Gray Professor of Systematic Botany;

Arthur Meier Schlesinger, Jr., Professor of History;

Thomas Huckle Weller, Richard Pearson Strong Professor of Tropical Public Health.

The following promotions to Associate Professorships without limit of time were made during the year:

I Bernard Cohen, Associate Professor of General Education and of the History of Science;

Richard Nelson Frye, Associate Professor of Middle Eastern Studies;

Gerald James Holton, Associate Professor of Physics and of General Education;

Daniel Henry Holmes Ingalls, Associate Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Studies;

Horace Gray Lunt, II, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures;

Arthur Aaron Maass, Associate Professor of Government;

Adam Bruno Ulam, Associate Professor of Government.

The following were elected to professorial rank without limit of time:

Konrad Emil Bloch, Higgins Professor of Biochemistry;

Cora Alice Du Bois, Samuel Zemurray, Jr. and Doris Zemurray Stone-Radcliffe Professor of Anthropology;

Sydney Joseph Freedberg, Associate Professor of Fine Arts;

Stephen Gilman, Associate Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures;

Henry Caraway Hatfield, Associate Professor of German;

Clarence Lester Hogan, Associate Professor of Applied Physics on the Gordon McKay Endowment;

Richard Alden Howard, Arnold Professor of Botany and Professor of Dendrology;

William White Howells, Professor of Anthropology;

Milton Katz, Professor of Law;

Millard Meiss, Professor of Fine Arts in the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum;

John Robert Raper, Professor of Botany;

José Luis Sert, Professor of Architecture;

Wiktor Weintraub, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures;

Frank Henry Westheimer, Professor of Chemistry;

Amos Niven Wilder, Professor of New Testament Interpretation.

The following additional appointments were made without limit of time:

Earl Charles Borgeson, Librarian of the Law Library;

Reuben Arthur Brower, Master of Adams House;

McGeorge Bundy, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences;

Archibald Thompson Davison, Honorary Curator of the Isham Memorial Library;

John Joseph Gallen, Senior Assistant in the Lamont Library and Supervisor of the House Libraries;

Richard Alden Howard, Director of the Arnold Arboretum;

William White Howells, Curator of Somatology;

Milton Katz, Director of International Legal Studies;

Ivan Mackenzie Lamb, Director of the Farlow Library and Herbarium, after serving one year as Curator;

Katherine McNamara, Librarian of the Department of City Planning and Landscape Architecture;

Paul Christoph Mangelsdorf, Supervisor of the Bussey Institution;

Harold Clark Martin, Director of General Education A;

Donald Howard Menzel, Director of the Harvard College Observatory;

Arthur Tillman Merritt, Curator of the Isham Memorial Library;

Douglas Llewellyn Oliver, Curator of Oceanic Ethnology;

José Luis Sert, Dean of the Faculty of Design;

JUDSON TIFFANY SHAPLIN, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Education;

WILLIAM WARREN SMITH, JR., Associate Director and Business Manager of the Harvard University Press.

The following Visiting Lecturers were in service during the past year:

Professor DOUGLAS PAYNE ADAMS, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

Professor DÁMASO ALONSO, of the University of Madrid;

Dr. JUSTIN MEREDITH ANDREWS, of the United States Public Health Service;

Dr. LEONA BAUMGARTNER, Commissioner of Health, New York City;

Dr. ISAIAH BERLIN, of the University of Oxford;

Mr. HERMANN BONDI, of the University of Cambridge;

Mr. RICHARD FARGO BROWN, of the Frick Art Gallery, New York;

Dr. FRANCIS BRIAN CARROLL, of the Veterans Administration;

Dr. KENNETH KUAN-SHENG CH'EN, of Yenching University;

Dr. EDWIN FRANCIS DAILY, of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York;

Mr. RAYMOND DENNETT, Director of the World Peace Foundation;

Dr. DAVID BRUCE DILL, of the Army Chemical Laboratory, Edgewood, New Jersey;

Professor GEOFFREY EDSALL, of the Army Medical Service Graduate School;

Professor SYDNEY JOSEPH FREEDBERG, of Wellesley College;

Dr. HENRY SHEPARD FULLER, of the Army Medical Service Graduate School;

Dr. LEWIS WENDELL HACKETT, of the University of California School of Public Health;

Professor CHARLES FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER HAWKES, of the University of Oxford;

Mr. WINTHROP PERRIN HAYNES, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey;

Professor Erich Heller, of the University of Wales;

Professor Carl Gustave Hempel, of Yale University;

Dr. Austin Ferdinand Henschel, of the Quartermaster Corps Research Laboratory;

Professor August Ludwig Hesselschwerdt, Jr., of Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

Professor William Irvine, of Stanford University;

Professor Leland Hamilton Jenks, of Wellesley College;

Professor Jean Henri Pierre Jonxis, of Groningen University;

Mr. Alfred Kazin, of New York City;

Dr. Hans Walter Kosterlitz, of the University of Aberdeen;

Professor Rafael Lapesa, of the University of Madrid;

Professor Nathan Maccoby, of Boston University;

Dr. Jacques Myer May, of New York University;

Professor Edward Wilson Merrill, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

Mr. Raymond Wiley Miller, of Washington, D. C.;

Professor Eugene Mirabelli, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

Professor Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch, of the University of Paris;

Dr. Sharad Chandra Misra, of the Medical College, Lucknow, India;

Dr. Melvin Nathaniel Newquist, of The Texas Company;

Dr. Robert Collier Page, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey;

Dr. Alton Stackpole Pope, of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health;

Dr. John James Poutas, of Lever Brothers Company, New York;

Dr. Daniel Merlin Pryce, of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School of the University of London;

Dr. Eugene Corley Robertson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts;

Professor Sir James Paterson Ross, of the University of London, Surgeon to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II;

Dr. Edward Irving Salisbury, of the United Fruit Company;

Professor Charles Nelson Satterfield, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

Dr. George Murdoch Saunders, of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.;

Dr. George Yury Shevelov, of the University of Lund;

Dr. Samuel William Simmons, of the United States Public Health Service;

Dr. Chaloner Berry Slade, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

Dr. Fred Lowe Soper, of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau;

Dr. John P. Spiegel, of the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago;

Mr. Charles Leigh Stevens, of Baltimore;

Professor Charles Leslie Stevenson, of the University of Michigan;

Professor Doo Soo Suh, of the National University, Seoul, Korea;

Professor Frank B. Walsh, of Johns Hopkins University;

Professor Jan Hendrik Waszink, of the University of Leiden;

Dr. Wiktor Weintraub, of London;

Professor René Wellek, of Yale University;

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, of Boston;

Dr. Floy Eugenia Whitehead, of the Wheat Flour Institute, Chicago;

Dr. Willard Hull Wright, of the National Institutes of Health;

Dr. Silvio Arturo Zavala, of the Colegio Nacional de Mexico.

The following served as Visiting Professors during the year:

Dean Laurence Justin Ackerman, of the School of Business Administration of the University of Connecticut;

Dr. Albert Hewett Coons, of the American Heart Association;

Dean Zelman Cowen, of the Faculty of Law of the University of Melbourne;

Mr. Valory Georges Robert Le Ricolais, of Paris;

Professor Randolph Crump Miller, of Yale University;

Professor Frank Cecil Newman, of the University of California;

Dr. John Richard Pappenheimer, of the American Heart Association;

Mr. Clive Parry, of the University of Cambridge;

Mr. Ernesto Nathan Rogers, of Milan, Italy;

Professor Frank Henry Westheimer, of the University of Chicago.

The following members of the staff retired from active service in the summer of 1954 with appointments as Professors Emeriti:

Johannes Abraham Christoffel Fagginger Auer, Professor of Church History and Parkman Professor of Theology;

Percy Williams Bridgman, Higgins University Professor;

Henry Joel Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity, Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature, and Director of the Andover Harvard Theological Library;

Helen Maud Cam, Samuel Zemurray, Jr. and Doris Zemurray Stone-Radcliffe Professor of History;

Stanley Cobb, Bullard Professor of Neuropathology;

Archibald Thompson Davison, James Edward Ditson Professor of Music;

Russell Gibson, Associate Professor of Economic Geology;

Parker Heath, Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology;

Manley Ottmer Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law;

Morris Bryan Lambie, Professor of Government;

Kirtley Fletcher Mather, Professor of Geology and Curator of the Geological Museum;

Arthur Meier Schlesinger, Francis Lee Higginson Professor of History;

William Thomson, James Richard Jewett Professor of Arabic.

The following also retired:

Philipp G Frank, Lecturer on Physics and Mathematics;

John Edward Shea, Superintendent of the Stack and the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Building of the Harvard College Library.

NATHAN MARSH PUSEY
President

January 10, 1955

Bessie, Mike

THE TURNING POINT
or
GREAT MOMENTS IN MY LIFE

Thirty outstanding Americans describe the highlights of their lives and tell what they have learned from the experience of living.

Each contributor would describe the turning points in his life, explaining why they were important. He would comment on the extent to which good luck and bad luck have affected his career and would generally indicate what he has learned from life. The "lesson of life" would of course vary greatly according to the individual. Some would find the answer to their lives in terms of success; others in terms of spiritual discovery, of artistic creation, of service to the community, of becoming a rounded person, able to enjoy living, etc.

Contributors should be chosen from statesmen, artists, professional men, writers, scientists, business men, clergymen, teachers. Each contribution would run to, say, 5,000 words.

Much would depend on the editor of the book. He would require a talent for making each contributor really express himself in terms of his life. One interview would be needed to draw out the writer's thoughts about his life and another, perhaps several, after an outline or first draft had been prepared.

Below is a list from which contributors might be picked. This list was drawn up in a rather haphazard way:

Art

George Balanchine

Thomas Benton

Irving Berlin

Malvina Hoffman

Edward Hopper

Book Project

Art (continued)

Grandma Moses

Saul Steinberg

F. L. Wright

Business

Frank Abrams

Sam Goldwyn

Paul Hoffman

Meyer Kestnbaum

Henry Luce

Floyd Odlum

J. C. Penny

Helen Reid

Helena Rubinstein

Dorothy Shaver

Spyros Skouras

Edward Streeter

Thomas B. Watson

Robert Young

O. B. Zellerbach

Education

Gordon Chalmers

James Bryant Conant

Harry Gideonse

Whitney Griswold

Robert M. Hutchins

Nathan M. Pusey

Historians

Henry S. Commager

George Dangerfield

Bernard De Voto

Samuel E. Morison

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

Humorists

Anita Loos

Law

Curtis Bok

John W. Davis

William O. Douglas

Jerome Frank

Judge Learned Hand

Harold R. Medina

Chief Justice Earl Warren

Joseph Welch

Music

Marian Anderson

Aaron Copeland

Benny Goodman

W. C. Handy

Leopold Stokowski

Arturo Toscanini

Public Figures

Ralph Bunche

Bernard Baruch

Mark Clark

Paul Hoffman

Herbert Hoover

Helen Keller

Charles or Anne Lindbergh

Clare Luce

General George C. Marshall

Margaret Sanger

Harry S. Truman

Public Relations

Edward L. Bernays

Benjamin Sonnenberg

Public Service

Gordon L. Clapp

Thomas E. Dewey

Averell Harriman

David E. Lilienthal

Robert Merriam

Robert Moses

Frances Perkins

Eleanor Roosevelt

Adlai E. Stevenson

Harry S. Truman

Religion

Harry Emerson Fosdick

G. Bromley Oxnam

Norman Vincent Peale

Daniel A. Poling

Albert Schweitzer

Bishop Fulton J. Sheen

Sports

Roger Bannister

Dr. Bobbie Brown

Babe Didrickson Zaharias

Ben Hogan

Joe Di Maggio

Red Smith

Casey Stengel

Ted Williams

Science

William Beebe

Vannevar Bush

Charles F. Kettering

Karl Menninger

Margaret Mead

J. Robert Oppenheimer

Selman Waksman

Stage

Ethel Barrymore

Bing Crosby

Eddie Cantor

Stage (continued)

Agnes De Mille

Eva Le Gallienne

Helen Hayes

Bob Hope

Ethel Merman

Shirley Scott

Ethel Waters

Writers

William Faulkner

Robert Frost or Carl Sandburg

John Gunther

John Marquand or Ernest Hemingway

Robert Sherwood

E. B. White

Richard Wright

Labor

Eric Hoffer

John L. Lewis

Walter P. Reuther

Bédard, Pierre

PARSONS
School of Design

410 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK 22 9 PLACE DES VOSGES, PARIS

PIERRE BÉDARD
PRESIDENT

September 7, 1955

Dear Ed:

It was good to see you yesterday at the Century. I enjoyed our conversation very much and am particularly excited about your plans. Among these I hope you will be able to put on your series about knighthood for young people.

While Ty and I were having luncheon, our esteemed club manager, Monsieur Marchand, asked me if I could help him in any way interest the networks in Abbé Robert Simon. You may have seen the article on this French priest in TIME Magazine. He obviously is a colorful character.

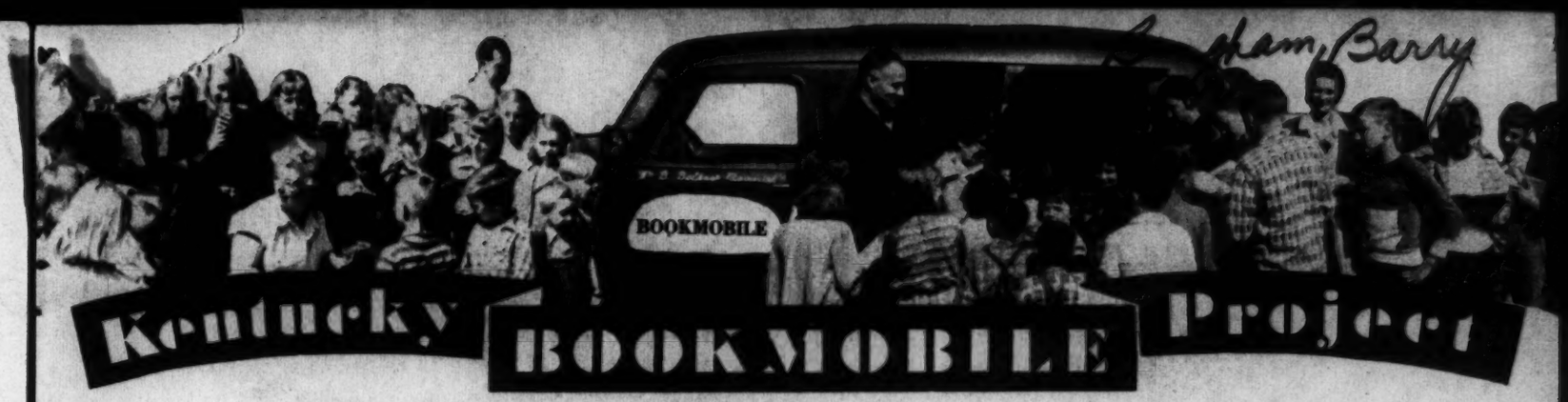
You may or may not know that Monsieur Marchand is a decorated French war veteran and treasurer of their New York association where he is highly respected. It is as an officer of the French War Veterans that he has taken such an interest in Father Simon. I promised him that I would speak to you about Father Simon to see whether anything could be done to help him while he is in the United States.

If you should care to follow this up, you can get in touch with Father Simon through Monsieur Marchand.

Sincerely yours,

Pierre

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York



525 W. Broadway, Louisville 2, Ky.

March 30, 1955

Dear Ed Murrow:

Barry told me that you told him at the time of the Junior Chamber of Commerce dinner in Louisville (what a magnificent speech that was!) that you were still interested in doing a television show on the Kentucky Bookmobile Project. You may remember that Harry Schacter talked to you, too, about that project some time ago. I don't want to nag you about this, but it occurred to me that if you are still interested in this subject I ought to let you know that the rural schools in Kentucky close for the summer in May. Bookmobile stops at schools present the most photogenic example of their service as the children are so eager, and generally so engaging in their response to the opportunity to get books - attendance at the schools on the day of the bookmobile stop is generally 100 per cent.

I think that Breathitt County ("bloody Breathitt" as it used to be called because of the wars attendant upon unionization of the mines) would be a very interesting county for your purposes. It is a typical mountain county, the bookmobile service is well established and a very remarkable woman, Mrs. Marie Turner, Superintendent of the County Schools, would be delighted to help you in any way that she could. She knows the library story in our rural areas well and is both articulate and colorful about what the bookmobile program is meaning to those parts. The Breathitt County schools close May 20th. The Mountain Laurel blooms about May 15th.

As you probably know, the Library Services Bill is now before the House Committee on Education and Labor. Carl Perkins, one of its sponsors, tells me that hearings will begin on this Bill as soon as the Bill on School Construction is out of the way - probably early in May. I wonder if the debate in the House on this Bill (whenever it arrives there) might not present a good news peg for a show on the Kentucky bookmobile story? The Bill is of the greatest possible significance for the extension of rural library services all over the USA. We have 100 bookmobiles making rounds in Kentucky counties, and we have raised $300,000.00 from private sources to pay for them and for one complement of new books each. The Kentucky Legislature appropriated more than $200,000.00 for library services at the last session - but the counties are crying for books and more books. States like Kentucky cannot afford to support adequate library services in their rural counties. The situation is the same all over the country except, perhaps, in New England and the East, and the

possibility of Federal Aid to libraries is a subject of urgent interest to anyone who knows anything at all about the dreadfully inadequate free public library services available to most Americans in rural areas.

If there is anything we can do at this end to facilitate arrangements, should you decide to come to Kentucky, you know that we shall be delighted to help.

Sincerely yours,

Mary C. Bingham

(Mrs. Barry Bingham)
CHAIRMAN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Black, Solomon

COPY

98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
March 15, 1954

Ignore

Mr. Barry Gray
Radio Station W.M.C.A.
N.Y. 19, N.Y.

Dear Barry:

I have been up to your office and spoken to your assistant Mr. Lanset on several occasions on a very important and urgent matter but so far the response is a little negative from my side. The reason why I have been up to your broadcast on these occasions is for, what I believe, a major problem if it is not taken care of soon, also if immediate action is not looked into this problem. The problem goes as so.

I was working for a company and I feel I was discharged unjustifiedly. After being discharged from this company I have contacted the council of the union, I filed charges with the Labor Board on these problems alsom abd U gave seen all kinds of lawyers and so far it is still negative.

The results from all these disturbances came originally when I was employed for the Coca Cola Bottling Company in Brooklyn and was fired without just reason or cause or any explanation either from the company or from the union. I had a hearing at the union but the hearing was unjustified in such a manner as, no proper defense. The union also refused to adjourn the case for temporary status. The union also refuses to offer a copy of contract to me or any other employee unless extremely forced to, and at all times the same union, which is, Local 812 Soft Drinks Workers Union Teamsters A.F.L. is usually hostile and frigit to most of the men who are employed in the companies over which the union has jurisdiction.

I could say these things, Barry, and more, but I just want to drop you this letter to give you a general picture of the situation that has been in existence since June 1952 when all this started. I feel that by getting on the air and discussing it, letting the men of the other shops hear it and see how this union operates, I think they would understand the situation and eventually throw these men out of power and put proper men of union capabilities in these positions. A_lso mentioning, Barry, in some great sense the union is a deplement to the community and to the entire city,

/I .....

I have also written other people on this matter and sent telegrams to the same people and on most offasions I have yet received no reply from some of these parties. Some of these parties are, Barry, the A.F.L. and Dave Beck himself in Washington and also visited Mr. Beck's office on several occasions without any satisfactory conclusion in result. I would like to leave this in your mind as a serious situatioh of injustice that has happened to me and could happen very easily to anybody else. When an individual interferes and uses his or her democratic rights and is rebuffed and snowed under and just plain treated like an animal in the streets, something should be done about it.

The recourse and result of all this is to take action and to clean house in this union and to restore me to my previous position as a worker for this company and as a member of the Local and to keep this union clean and respectable to all who may cross its path.

I would appreciate, Barry, if I can get an answer to this request to either go on your program or to make an appointment with you to discuss this in any way, and to clear up points in which you might be interested that will clear the radio, and anything else.

My kindest regards

Solomon Black

P.S.
The following parties are involved:-
Local 812 I.B.T. A.F.L., 799 Broadway, N.Y.C.
Coca Cola Bottling Co. of New York, 425 East 34th St. N.Y.C.
Solomon Black, 98 Keap Street, Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
Martin Lacey, 265 W. 14th St., N.Y.C.

COPY

98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
March 15, 1954

Frank Edwards
Station W.O.R. Mutual
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Edwards:

I would like to start off in saying that I wish your health is in excellent condition and will be the same in the future. I should like also to mention that I think that your broadcast for the A.F.L. is just wonderful and excellent in the contents of them and in the listening of them, so far as your presentation of the program over the air is concerned.

I listen to your program almost every evening when I get a chance to. I find it quite quite interesting and absorbing, but if you would excuse me, Mr. Edwards, there is more than one reason why I am writing you this letter. The obvious one is the feeling and drive that I have for your program - this is already mentioned above. Here are some more reasons why I am writing you this letter.

I was working in a company as a production man in a union shop that involved a Teamsters Union, which is, Local 812 of the Soft Drinks Workers Union here in New York City, which, in my opinion, has pulled and does operate under pretty peculiar circumstances in relationship with its members and its contracts. The same union, Local 812, refuses representation in a personal case that I have with them at the present time which involved conflict with them and the company with which I was employed at that time. I was discharged from the company unjustifiedly, without given the reason or cause or any other means of explanation. The union took a very mild position in this case by refusing to support me in almost any way, shape, or form. It seems to me that the same Local 812 refuses to show me a contract for which I have asked them on many occasions before and after the hearing conflict arose, and also refuses to show me the minutes of the hearing or any evidence that was shown or received at the executive board meeting. I have been also denied a proper defense and an opportunity to have witnesses appear on my behalf to offer their information. Also, Mr. Edwards, on other occasions other things happened within the executive board meeting which I had at the union, which were unsalled for on the part of the Local in matters such that they refuse to give me or show me a copy of the charges the company brought against me, and as I mention this I still have no copy of these charges, for which I have asked them on many occasions. As I mentioned before, this also goes so far as the contract is concerned.

/I .....

I have been to the Council which in this city is Mr. Martin Lacey's office. His answer has just been shameful, rediculous and uncalled for for a man in such a position as he is and I would appreciate if something could be done on this matter with this man I have mentioned above. In addition, I got in touch with the A.F.L. and Mr. Dave Beck himself to whom I sent a telegram and several letters in the last year, but as yet have not received any reply. I cannot understand why Mr. Beck's office refuses even to reply to my letters. I feel that something is wrong somewhere down the line and I do not know what to do. But, Mr. Edwards, if you do not mind, I would like to put this situation before you, and would appreciate an appointment to speak with you personally in your office and really thrash this out, with a view to appearing on your radio broadcast in Washington.

I would like to mention just one more thing, Mr. Edwards. I have gone through all kinds of sacrifices and miseries before attempting to get in touch with you because I respect your judgment and intelligence, and I did not want to bother you with this issue because of the many other engagements I know you endeavor to keep.

My kindest regards,

Solomon Black

P.S. The following parties are involved:-

Martin Lacey, 265 W. 14th St., N.Y.C.
Local 812 I.B.T. A.F.L., 799 Broadway N.Y.C.
Coca Cola Bottling Co. of New York, 425 East 34th St. N.Y.C.
Solomon Black, 98 Keap Street, Brooklyn 11, N.Y.

COPY

STATE OF NEW YORK:
SS: AGAINST LOCAL 812 I.B.T. A.F.L.
COUNTY OF KINGS:

Solomon Black being duly sworn deposes and says:

I reside at 98 Keap St., Bklyn.11, N.Y. My social security no. is 130-14-0826.

I was a member of Soft Drink Workers Union, Local 812, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AF of L, hereinafter called the Union from on or about June 30, 1950 until about June 1952. I was issued a Work Card by Mr. Wallach, Sec'y. Treasurer of the Union abour or during the last week in May, 1952.

After my discharge from Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of N.Y., Inc. hereinafter called Coca Cola, on or about May 29, 1952, I was offered employment by the Union. I accepted all such employment offered me. The first job that the Union offered after my discharge was with Bristol Bottling Co. located at Watkins St. in Bklyn. I worked on this job for one day, I was layed off for lack of work. On the following day I shaped at the Union's hiring hall located at 799 Broadway N.Y.C. On either the same day I shaped or a few days thereafter I was sent out to a job by the Union. This job was with Southland Beverage Co. located at Hertzel St. Bklyn., N.Y. I worked for Southland for about six hours when I became ill and asked my Employer to let me go home. After this job with Southland I went down to the Union hiring hall at the shape up time 7:00 A.M., and was refused any employment at all.

The last time that I shaped which was during the middle of the month of July 1952 I saw Mr. Wallach. I asked him if he had any positions open. Wallach answered "Not for you." I asked him why and he told to leave his office. In my presence I saw a fellow who looked like a Puerto Rican ask Wallach for a job in broken English. Wallach immediately and in my presence sent this fellow out on a job with Pepsi Cola in Long Island

City. Wallach didn't even ask this man for his work card. I had originally asked Wallach if he had any jobs with Pepsi Cola just before the Puerto Rican fellow came in, and Wallach said no he had no jobs.

After the Puerto Rican fellow left the hall Wallach offered another man a job without even looking at or even asking for her work card. I then told Wallach that I had seniority over the two men that he had offered jobs to. Wallach replied that I should mind my own business, and went into his office located right off the hiring hall. I went over to the man who had just been given a job, and asked if he saw what had just happened, and asked him for his name and address. I took his name and address down on a slip of paper. The man whose name and address I took, told me that he didn't think the Union treated me right, he also told that this was his first visit to the Union. Just before this man whose name and address I don't remember, left the hall - Wallach came out of his office, and asked me what I was doing in the Union Hall still. He saw the paper in my hand, and said to both me and the other man, "What's going on here." The other man said, "I just gave this fellow (meaning me) my name and address." Wallach then came over to me and said, "You're not supposed to get no names and addresses here." Thereupon he snatched the paper out of my hand, tore it up and went back into his office and closed the door. The other man left the hall, and I knocked on Wallach's door and told him I wanted to talk to him. Wallach told me I was wasting my time and that he wasn't going to give me any work. Thereupon I left the hall.

I went back to the Union Hall about two weeks afterwards. I think it was about the first part of August. I saw David Levinger, Business Agent of the Union. I told him that I had heard from Mr. Wallach that he left orders that I shouldn't be given any more work. Levinger answer "that's right - I did leave such orders, and I have no more to say to you." I spoke through a little cage in the door leading into the

office from the hiring hall. After Levinger made the aforementioned statement, he slammed the door in my face.

About two weeks later I wrote a letter to the Union asking them again for a re-hearing on my dismissal from Coca Cola, to which I received no reply. I made several visits to the Union office on Executive Board meetings nights and on over or two occasions I met a Union official whose name I think is Nager he told me that nothing could be done on my hearing, and that I should not disturb them any more. On another occasion I met a Mr. Vogue who I think is the president of Local 812 and he told me substantially the same thing.

I have read the foregoing statement consisting of four pages and swear that it is true to the best of my information and belief.

Solomon Black, S.B.

Subscribed and sworn before me
this 13th day of January 1953.
George V. Byrnes

COPY

98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, New York
August 1, 1953

Mr. Bernstein
General Counselor
Labor and Public Welfare Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

When last we met, I mentioned to you that it would be difficult to obtain the information which is necessary to support my allegations. I have found that I was justified in feeling that this would be next to impossible.

The men in the company are afraid that if they contribute any information, they will lose their jobs just as I lost mine. I mentioned this to you during my recent visit to Washington (as you will probably recall). I feel that it is useless to press the men for the information since I do not have the authority to make any kind of an official request. Since this information was supposed to be gathered by the Labor Board in New York, I feel that they could utilize tools in gathering information which I, as a lay person, do not have access to. I do understand that if the information had been gathered by the Labor Board originally, my case would have been justified.

I have seen many people in New York requesting help and information on this situation and have been advised that the only place that I could get support would be in Washington.

As we discussed previously, I would like this case to be reviewed by the Labor Committee, and I would also like to personally represent my viewpoint, and the facts as I know them. I feel that I have a justifiable charge against the company and that the Labor Board did not handle the situation correctly on a so-called bi-partisan basis. I have stated my feelings on the subject to the Labor Board.

Mr. Bernstein, I want to have an opportunity to speak to the Labor Committee about this matter. I would appreciate it if you could obtain an appointment for me with the Committee for a hearing. I know that I can prove my case if and when a hearing is set for me with the Committee.

I have done all that I can, without any official status, to obtain sufficient information to support my case. I have reached a dead end and need the help of you and the committee.

I'm sure that you will do all that you can.

Very truly yours

Solomon Black

COPY

98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, New York
August 1, 1953

Honorable Wayne Morse
United States Senator from Oregon
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Senator:

I would like to take this opportunity to say that I like the way you handle yourself as far as Senator is concerned and also as a gentleman of official capacity you hold now as United States Senator from Oregon. I have previously sent you an article on the way Senator Malone of Nevada got elected to the Senate and other important information which I gathered from "Reporter Magazine" which I sent you, I have never received an answer whether you have ever received this article or not. I would appreciate it if you would inform me of this.

I am now going to tell you of another article on another subject or as you may say, on several subjects of common interest which I believe you may be interested in as far as record of information. Senator Morse, I would also like to have these articles recorded in the Official Congressional Record of the United States Senate, with your permission. I honestly believe that these papers should be recorded as note to the rest of the Congress that I might say at sometime, that the Congress are "sleeping willows". I hope my attitude is not too bold, Senator Morse. I think, Mr. Senator, you will find that these articles of human interest to the general public and to maybe Congress as a whole. It might shake them a little. Maybe that's what they need once in a while to arouse them to their duties and responsibilities.

Also, on this issue as far as Congress is concerned, I think they should forget sometimes of their business and corporation interests which most of Congress has interests out in private industry.

Senator Morse, I've heard you as a guest on the Frank Edwards Program of July 20 broadcast which I know you are a good friend of his. You speak like a real man of people's interest which I cannot say for some of the other United States Senators except of course Senator Lehman, Humphrey, and Douglas, who I believe think and act like you do on the Senate Floor usually for public opinion. I've always been interested in Mr. Edwards' program and I am greatly fond of his viewpoints and of his interests and beliefs -- also his statements of news on the air. He is just a great man as far as I am concerned -- of honorable respect and in general a good commentator. My friends and family agree on this also. I would appreciate an answer on this letter and your personal attention and comment on this letter. If it is of human possibility, I would really enjoy and be refreshed to talk with you. I would like an appointment with you if and when you come to New York. I would like to talk with you especially on how you carried on a program of twenty-two hours on the Tidelands Oil Bill. I have tried to set an appointment with you but I have had no luck. I've seen your secretary in Washington and she noted that an appointment with you at the present time was not available so I've decided to express my feelings on these subjects. Thanking you for listening to an American expressing his feelings on several subjects, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Solomon Black

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UNITED STATES SENATE

Committee on Public Works

August 11, 1953

Mr. Solomon Black
98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, New York

Dear Mr. Black:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 1. I appreciated having your comments on the matters you discussed and want to thank you for writing as you did.

With reference to your request that I insert the articles you enclosed with your letter in the Congressional Record, I regret that I cannot do this because they violate the rules of the Congress as they are subject to the interpretation that certain statements reflect on members of the Senate. However, it was very kind of you to bring this information to my attention, and I am returning the articles to you for your files.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Wayne Morse

Enclosures

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

1207 10-51

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

~~GDY~~

JAN 29 19 54

To DAVE BECK, PRES

TEAMSTERS UNION 100 INDIANA AVE NWTHWEST WASHDC

Street and No.

Care of or

Apt. No. Place

WE WISH TO REQUEST AN INVESTIGATION AND PROBE INTO THE BIZRNAL AFFAIRS OF LOCAL 812 SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF NEW YORK CITY. WE FEEL THAT THIS LOCAL IS NOT BEHAVING IN OUR BEST INTERESTS AND WELFARE. THIS LOCAL IS UNDERMINING THE MEMBERS BY PLAYING BALL WITH SOME CONTRACTED COMPANIES AND ALSO ARE TOO FRIENDLY WITH THEM. WE DEMAND THIS PROBE NOW. WE ALSO BELIEVE THEIR ACTIONS ARE NOT BECOMING OF A PROPER LOCAL. WE WISH A CONFERENCE WITH YOUR REPRESENTATIVE ON THIS MATTER ALSO. WE EXPECT AN ANSWER VERY SOON ON THESE SUPPORTED STATEMENTS. PLEASE REPLY TO SOLOMON BLACK 98 MAP STREET BROOKLYN 11 NY OUR CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVE. PLEASE FORWARD THIS COPY TO AF OF L

Sender's name and address (For reference)

SOFT DRINK WORKERS LOCAL 812 OF COCO COLA

Sender's telephone number

JUSTICE

THE TRUE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS THE FIRMEST PILLAR OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

"State Supreme Court Building in New York City"

Let. Let Justice be done.

COPY

98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, New York
August 1, 1953

Joseph E. Swierzbinski, Esq.
O'Connel and Butler
50 East 42 Street
New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

I have taken this time to write you this letter to inform you of my intentions of actions that will be taken in the near future. I will explain myself more in detail.

I am requesting a lawyer of my own discretion to take action against the Coca Cola Company from a legal viewpoint soon. My action is so said.

1. A violation of contract.
2. Fraud and graft.
3. Bribery to Union Representatives.
4. Payoffs through Beverage Association and other means of organization through exploitation of soft drink workers.

I would say briefly that you have your hands full with me. I do have proof and evidence against the company and will exercise my rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States to bring this company into legal action if necessary if and when I do not get satisfactory or proper answers on questions relating to these discussions. I'm saying to you this because I feel deeply about this. If I don't say the truth about all these things and if you care you can call my bluff on it and it will cost the stockholders of the company lots more money for not calling my bluff, than they expected to pay. Gentlemen, I really mean what I have said so far. Its a-king now for a conference with the company officials - mainly the President, Mr. Murray, and your office and staff as you gentlemen are representing the companies interest.

Hoping you take up my suggestion of a conference in the near future to come to a reasonable understanding and legitimate compromise on these issues. I hope by now you understand my feelings about this and the companies position in this matter. Also hoping that you people have played your cards right in the past and present and future knowledge and understanding of points of views effectors concerned also relating that your decision and actions will be wise and understanding on both sides. I would also like to say that there should be an answer to this letter soon. I am awaiting your answer as a response to my statements and hoping that you and the company understand me well and will act wisely and cheaply with accordance and no regrets and after effects if your decision is against me. I feel now I have expressed my feelings with simple understanding to the lawyers and company officials.

Very truly yours,

Solomon Black

COPY

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS AGAINST COCA COLA COMPANY
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

I, SOLOMON BLACK, after being duly sworn, upon my oath, depose and say:

I am 23 years of age and live at 547 Bedford Avenue, County of Brooklyn, State of New York.

Since June, 1950 I have been intermittently employed by Coca Cola Bottling Company at their plant located at 527 President Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. as Production Man in Bottling Department; my immediate foreman was Mr. Sano and the plant superintendent was Mr. Morris.

When I went to work for the firm in 1950 I was employed as a Production Man in the shop. handling the bottling machines at $60 a forty hour week. One year later I received a general increase of $4.00 a week. When I first began work I received criticism and instructions from the Foreman at the time, Mr. Hughs. I was working then in the Bronx shop and I think he is still there. After that first week I never received any more criticism of my work.

On May 29, 1952, the Foreman, Mr. Sano, asked me to come into the office of the Manager, Mr. Morris. Mr. Morris told me that he had spoken with someone in the main office in Manhattan and they did not want me anymore. Mr. Sano also told me that. I asked why I was not wanted and they refused to give me any answer. I asked if the Union had any information on this and they did not answer me. Charlie Hart, Shop Steward of the Brooklyn plant was also in the office, and I asked him if he knew anything about my firing and he said that he knew nothing of it at all. Mr. Morris said that he did not want to answer any more questions about my employment, that I was dismissed and that was all he wanted to say. I repeated my questions several times and he refused to answer me. I later spoke to Mr. Edward Lewis, Vice President of the firm, and I

asked him how come I was fired, and he asked me to leave the office. He said that he had several people who would testify that I was not qualified to work for the Company. "I just want to see one" I said and he got mad and asked me to leave.

I spoke with Mr. Hickey, Vice President of the International, and he said that he would get in touch with my local. That was about four weeks ago, and two weeks ago I called him back and he said that he had heard from Mr. Levinshey of Local 812 and he had said that as far as Local 812 was concerned it was a closed case.

I returned to the employ of the firm during the first week in January, 1952 with the understanding that after I had completed six months of work I would be entitled to a Union book. Here is my work card showing that I am paid up until June, 1952. Here also is a receipt showing payment of $7.50 as of June 11, 1952. This represents three months payment for April, May and June, 1952. I had not received any notice from the Union pointing out that I was delinquent in my dues. Usually it is O.K. to be two or three months back and nothing is said. I spoke to Mr. Wallack and asked how much I owed and he said for three months. Later I went back and he gave me a job for Bristol Bottling Company, 538 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. I worked there only one day when the Boss laid me off because there was no work for the next day. I was a fill-in and received $11 for that day's work. Later I worked for the Southland Beverage Company, on Hertesel Street in Brooklyn. That was about six hours work because I got sick and went home. I earned $8.00 for that work. I have received one unemployment check for $7.50. They are investigating the cause for my discharge. Local 812 has had a contract with this firm for 15 years. One day I went over to the Shop Steward, Charlie Hart, and asked him why Mr. Brown was performing duties at the Roller that were not the duties of a Production Man. Hart told

me to mind my own business and then he went over to the Foreman, Mr. Sano, and said something that I could not hear. I had told Hart that if he did not take care of this who would because it was his job. He told me to forget about it. I did not ever ask anyone to become a member of the Union. I think it is a closed shop. I did not ask any employees to become a member of any other union. I did not discuss any other union. I did not attend meetings of any other union. On another occasion Hart's machine broke and he attempted to fix it, and I asked him why he did that because he knew it was not his job. He told me to mind my own business and I told him that if I minded my own business they would have to take a man off the machines and deprive a mechanic of his job. Later the Manager called me into the office and asked me why I had interfered with the Shop Steward. I said I did not interfere, the Shop Steward interfered. The Shop Steward then got sarcastic and said "Why don't you mind your own business."

All of these three incidents took place about a week before I was laid off.

I have read the above affidavit consisting of three pages, and the facts contained therein are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Solomon Black

Sworn and subscribed to
before me this day
of December, 1952.

COPY

April 15, 1953

Mr. Solomon Black
98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, N.Y.

Joint Council #16
265 W. 14 Street
New York, N.Y.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
A.F.L., N.Y., N.Y.

Gentlemen: OFFICIAL REQUEST

I wish to request an appeal decision from local 812 from my dismissal from the Coca Cola Bottling Co. of New York also a complete review of this case of evidence & merits of this cases due course.

SUBJECT: I also wish to charge that local 812 has violated the I.B.T. constitution and their own constitution and my democratic & constitutional rights and privileges set forth in these constitutions.

Here are the following violations which I charge against local 812 which I feel they violated against me.

1. I never received a copy of the I.B.T. and local constitutions that bear my rights & privileges as a union man before entering a hearing in front of the executive board of the local in order to know my rights and to lead a proper defense that is entitled to me.
2. Never received proper communication from local to enter a hearing before the Executive Board to answer charges brought against me from the Coca Cola Co.
3. I asked for an adjournment of the case in order to lead a proper defense on my behalf, I have made this request to the Executive Board and have received no civil reply on this request, the action taken by the executive board of the local 812 restrained my rights in order not to give me a chance and proper opportunity and adequate time that I would offer witnesses & evidence in order to clear myself against the charges brought against me.
4. When proceeding with hearing there were minutes recorded and charges recorded that I have asked the local for a copy of these minutes & charges. I am not informed in any way that the charges the Coca Cola Co, brought against me. I have made the request to the local that they should send me a copy of these charges and received no reply as yet.
5. During the interval of the hearing I feel that the local has never properly and honorably supported and protected me on my rights & privileges as a union man in a union shop.

April 15, 1953

6. At the hearing I also want to mention that other witnesses that were summoned before the executive board seemed to me had been coaxed, rehearsed and otherwise had been told what to say and how to say it and also to distort the facts of the case, in order to substantiate the charges the company brought against me originally. I feel that the whole hearing has been handled improperly and was unjustified to smear me and in order to uphold the original charges the company brought against me.
7. I have also asked the local for a decision from the hearing that was held May 27, 1952, and have received as yet no reply.
8. At the hearing I feel that the local also discriminated against me on such grounds as that the Secretary was recording only testimony that (only) the other witnesses which were at that time the Shop Stewart's and Foreman's of the Bronx and Brooklyn plants respectively that the union summoned down to appear at this hearing to offer testimony on the behalf of the company. It seems funny to me that other union men want and crave the idea to hurt and smear their fellow union co-worker, at this time or any other time.
9. I have made all these requests in writing and orally with the officials of local 812 on numerous occasions and yet have received no reply as yet, I also feel the attitude and the conspiratorial atmosphere that I will never receive a reply to these requests.
10. I also feel that the union has conspired deliberately to achieve my dismissal from the company by following these acts and attitudes as I set forth here and now.

SUMMARY: I want to close this letter with a few words in saying that I feel that the council will act with constructive sound and stable judgment with rendering a fair decision to me on the letter set forth here. Furthermore on the dismissal charges brought against me as far as the merits and evidence are concerned to warrant my dismissal originally from the Coca Cola Co., I feel that the council should look into this case with the utmost carefulness and understanding what a man of labor feels has been done to him in an unjustified cause that a local has sold him down the river for a price that he has never deserved or thought of in the history of the labor movement in the United States that such a thing can be done without remedy to an individual in our so-called democracy which our country has fought for in many a time to protect in honor of our rights & privileges which we cherish so dearly and try so to uphold. I hope this letter will make my intentions clear and respectively ask that you act on this as soon as possible in order to render a decision which I know I am humanly entitled to. I appreciate that you have taken the time and effort to listen and reason that a man may speak his mind as he sees fit in a common democracy. I remain

Respectively yours,

COPY

JOINT COUNCIL No. 16

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF TEAMSTERS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

265 West 14th Street, New York
Phone: CHelsea 3-7740

April 21, 1953

Mr. Solomon Black
547 Bedford Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Black:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of appeal under date of April 13, 1953. Be advised that this matter came before the Executive Board of Joint Council No. 16 on October 27, 1952, and a copy of the Board's decision was forwarded to you on October 30, 1952.

You are again referred to this decision which reads in part 'the Council has no right to interfere with contracts between the Locals affiliated with the Council and their employers, since the Council is not a party to the contract.'

Hoping that the Board's decision is understood by you, I remain

Fraternally yours,

(sgd) Martin T. Lacey
President

cc: Local 812

C
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98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, New York
August 1, 1953

James Murray, President
Coca Cola Bottling Company of New York Inc.
425 East 34th Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Bauman:

Be advised that I, Solomon Black, of 98 Keap Street, Brooklyn, New York, am requesting reason for dismissal from the Coca Cola Bottling Company.

On May 29, 1952, I was dismissed from your company without stated cause. Several weeks ago I wrote requesting a reason for dismissal and to date have not received a reply.

Ethically, and for personal reasons, I would like written record of a "justified" dismissal.

I am sure that I will receive a prompt reply from your office. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Solomon Black

COPY

98 Keap Street
Brooklyn 11, New York
August 1, 1953

President, Soft Drink Worker's Union
Local #812 I.B.T., A.F. of L.
799 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear sir:

On May 29, 1952 I was dismissed from the Coca Cola Bottling Company. I am now submitting an official request for:

1. A copy of the written decision of the Executive Board of Local #812, I.B.T., A.F. of L. which was a result of the hearing which was held on May 27, 1952.

2. A copy of the charges which were brought against me by the Coca Cola Bottling Company and which resulted in my dismissal.

3. A copy of the contract between Local #812 and the Coca Cola Bottling Company for my personal perusal.

4. A copy of the recorded minutes of the hearing on May 27, 1952.

5. A copy of the constitutional by-laws of Local #812.

I understand that information of the above type should be made available to me without the support of the Civil Courts.

Your prompt attention to the five points stated above will be sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Solomon Black

Carbon Copies to:
Martin T. Lacey, President
I.B.T. International
Joint Council #16

Thomas Nickey, Vice President
I.B.T.

Dave Beck, President
I.B.T. A.F. Of L.

COPY

SUPPLEMENTARY AFFIDAVIT

I, SOLOMON BLACK, being under oath, do hereby make the additional statement to National Labor Relations Board Field Examiner Morris S. Miller, of my own free will:

On Monday morning July 13, I appeared at the Manhattan Office of the Pepsicola Company and applied for any job which they had open which I could handle. One of the girls in the office, whose name I do not know, but who was

;

gave me an application to fill out and told me that the Company hires most of the people it needs from the Union by calling the union hiring hall. She said that they do this because they can get people quickly and get experienced people thereby saving the Company time, trouble and expense. She said that if they needed help and couldn't get it from the Union they would use the applications.

There was no time when I first went there to fill out the application. I took it with me, filled it out, and returned it to the same girl on Tuesday afternoon, July 14. Again she told me the same things.

I have read the above statement and do hereby swear and affirm that the facts herein are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____
SOLOMON BLACK

Sworn and Subscribed to before me
this day of July 1953
at _____
_____

COPY

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) S.S.

AFFIDAVIT

I, SOLOMON BLACK, of 98 Keap Street, Brooklyn, New York, being under oath, do hereby make the following statement to National Labor Relations Board Examiner Morris S. Miller:

I have been a member of Local 812 of the Teamsters Union for a long time. I was a regular dues-paying member up till June 1952, when I was discharged from my regular job at the Coca Cola Company. I have not paid any dues since that time but I have continued to use the Union's hiring hall. It was my understanding that I was not obligated to pay any dues until I got work of some kind. I was never exactly clear as to how much work I was supposed to get before I was supposed to pay my dues. The reason I say this is because I always thought that a regular member of the Union with a yellow card had to pay dues after the first day he worked in each month. However, the union man who runs the hiring hall, Wallach, has confused me by telling me that I did not have to pay dues until I worked thirty (30) days. He didn't say thirty (30) days in a month or thirty (30) days in a year, or what. This applies, as I said, only to yellow card holders. There is a definite rule for pink card holders who are temporary workers and not regular members of the Union. In order to find out the Union's rules more clearly I have asked many times for a copy of the Union's Constitution and Bylaws. I have never received them.

I believe the Union is discriminating against me in the way it treats me in the hiring hall. One of the reasons for this is undoubtedly because I filed charges against them before with the National Labor Relations Board.

For close to four weeks now I have been showing up, what they

call shaping, at the union hall every morning by 6:30 a.m. In all this time I have seen very few yellow card holders. Most of the men looming for work who come to the hiring hall are carrying pink cards which I have seen. Some are so new they don't have any cards at all. I believe I am entitled under the Union's own Constitution and Bylaws to seniority over all pink card workers.

Since I have been shaping up this last month I have told Mr. Wallach that I am willing to take any job that comes up which I am entitled to under my seniority. I have also told him that I would rather work for the bigger companies, such as, Pepsicola and Seven Up. Wallach said to me only during this last month that Pepsicola wouldn't take me. I asked him why he knew that and how the Company could make up its mind when I had never worked for them. I have worked for their distributors who are independent contractors and hire their own employees. I have never worked for Pepsicola itself. Work for Pepsicola in this area would be inside the plant. Wallach never said anything to me about Seven Up.

Wallach has sent me out on some jobs at small companies which were not desirable to me because the work is not regular and not as pleasant as it is at the larger companies. I think he does this deliberately to get me to quit coming to the hall because he knows that I do not like working in these places. I have had four days of work in July thus far on jobs of this kind. On the other hand, men in the hiring hall with pink cards have told me that they were going to work at jobs at Pepsicola and Seven Up. I don't know the names of any of these men who went to work this way.

I am sure that Wallach is trying to drive me out of the union hall. He has told me three or four times that he will give me no more

jobs. However, he does, as I said, give me these undesirable jobs in spite of what he said. Another thing that happened was his refusal to accept dues which I offered two days ago on July 8th. I was afraid that they might say that I was not a member because I hadn't paid any dues for such a long time so I offered him dues. He had a conference with Mr. Levinger, Secretary of the Local. After the conference he told me that they would not take my dues and that they would get me no more jobs.

I have read the above statement and do hereby swear and affirm that the facts herein are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SOLOMON BLACK

Sworn and Subscribed to before me
this 10th day of July 1953
at 2 Park Avenue, New York, New York

MORRIS A. [illegible], BOARD AGENT

MORTON K. BLAUSTEIN

February 6, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A brief note to thank you again for your participation in last Saturday night's American Jewish Committee meeting honoring my father. The presentation of "Report on Human Rights, 1953" was really thrilling - and your personal tribute to Dad meant so much to him and to all of us in the family who, through the years, have come to feel quite close to you through the quality of your radio - and now television - programs for Amoco.

Might I also take this opportunity to apologize for the young lady who asked me to introduce her to you, then immediately berated you on a number of issues, particularly on your impartial reporting of the 1952 election campaign, to which she objected. Needless to say, I could not disagree with her more completely.

We are without network television in Midland, but I will be interested to hear what develops on "See It Now" from Norwalk, Conn. Your continuing interest in, and attention to, matters such as this, Radulovich, Indianapolis, etc. - that is, matters affecting our human rights and civil liberties - is the most heartening current example of a proper use of the media of public information and education. Keep up the fine work!

Sincerely yours,

Morton K. Blaustein

Morton K. Blaustein
2608 W. Cuthbert St.
Midland, Texas

Boardman, Myron

FOUNDED 1628

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH

FIFTH AVENUE AT 29TH STREET, WEST

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

MINISTERS
NORMAN VINCENT PEALE
HERMAN L. BARBERY
EUGENE McKINLEY PIERCE

OR 5-2000

February 7, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
PERSON TO PERSON
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have been asked by my publisher, Mr. Myron L. Boardman of Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City to request an interview for him with you. He has a very interesting publishing project in mind, about which I am personally enthusiastic.

I would esteem it a favor if you would grant Mr. Boardman an interview. He will telephone your office within a few days, asking about a suitable time and place.

I want to tell you again how much we enjoyed being on your wonderful program, PERSON TO PERSON. We have had hundreds of comments about it.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Norman

NVP:mvb
Dictated by Dr. Peale and signed after his departure for Florida.

yes mon. Feb. 23
4pm

Bratter, William

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, KLEIN, GREENE & OPTON
521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-3080

EDWARD M. BRATTER
SEYMOUR M. KLEIN
FRANK G. OPTON
JEROME L. GREENE
SIMON GROSS
WILLIAM J. BRATTER
HARRY L. WECHSLER
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH

BARRY S. COHEN
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ROBERT J. SANDS

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

October 17, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing herewith a photostatic copy of a letter which I have just received which was written to Mrs. Henry F. Grady by Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration.

While this letter does not contain all of the assurances which Mrs. Grady had been informally advised would be forthcoming, I am very confident that she should be in a position to deliver everything which I have previously told you could be anticipated.

Mrs. Grady is leaving Washington this afternoon and will be arriving in New York late today. I believe that it would be most advisable to set up a meeting between you and Mrs. Grady, and would appreciate very much your advising me whether you have any time available tomorrow, Tuesday, for this purpose.

Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

WILLIAM J. BRATTER

WJB:deb
enc.
cc - Mr. James Seward

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1955

Dear Mrs. Grady:

I would like to refer to my conversation of several days ago with your husband regarding the projected television series in which he tells me you are interested. I understood from him that what you have in mind is a series of perhaps forty weekly programs, each of which would relate to a country with which the United States has friendly relations. Mr. Grady told me that the idea was that appearing in each program would be prominent citizens of the country in question; that the program would set forth the best in art, music, culture et cetera of the country which is being covered; that it would give the audience certain ideas regarding the history of the country; and that controversial matters or matters of explosive political content would be avoided.

Mr. Grady said that he would appreciate it if I would let you know what the attitude of the Department of State would be with regard to a series of programs of this kind. I have made inquiries of the appropriate officers of the Department and find that although the Department has a policy of refraining from recommending any specific program or series of programs, it nevertheless welcomes television programs which strengthen relations between the United States and other countries of the free world. The Department is not able to state in the absence of specific details what the extent of the cooperation which it might lend to any program or series of programs might be. Nevertheless it desires to be helpful in any projects which promote friendship between the people of the United States and those of other countries.

Sincerely,

Loy W. Henderson

Loy W. Henderson

Mrs. Henry F. Grady,
Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Bogart, Mrs Humph

October 11, 1954

Dear Betty:

Many thanks for your very nice note.

I am glad to hear that you liked the McCarthy kinescope. I am glad also to know that you enjoyed seeing the PERSON TO PERSON kinescope and would like to tell you how very much I enjoyed doing that show with you and Bogey.

I wish it were possible for me to set a date for a trip to the coast, but unfortunately I seem to be tied here for the time being. I shall be sure to let you know when I am coming out. Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Humphrey Bogart
232 South Mapleton Drive
Los Angeles, California

fc

B&B

Saturday, September 25

Dear Ed,

So many, many, many thanks for the McCarthy kinescopes. They were devoured by us and a few friends who hadn't seen them. They were really beautifully done. No wonder the furor in Europe! You should feel very proud; and your control at the end of the third telecast was to be marveled at.

We also ran the kinescope of our Person to Person show which arrived last week. That was a very happy experience. It couldn't have turned out better.

So again thank you for it all. And I fully expect to hear of your arrival in these parts toward the end of October. Please do let me know so we can plan a quiet evening of elbow bending.

Best

Betty

Bogart

Mrs. Humphrey Bogart
and
Stephen and Leslie
thank you for your
kind expression of sympathy

Bogart, Humphrey

Thursday - Oct. 13

Call in
N.Y.

Dear Ed -

I cannot possibly
thank you enough for that
truly wonderful Oppenheimer film.
Beautifully done and how very

Forward of you to send it.

Sorry we couldn't get together before we left. But you will be horrified to learn that we will be back in New York around Oct. 26 for about a week. Bogie

will be working but we must get together one evening for some drinks.

Again thank you, inadequate as it seems, for the film. It was fun seeing you for the one night.

Best - Betty B.

TO Mr. Murrow.

FROM Mike Boscia.

Boscia,

Noted by

FYI...

EdB.

6/8/55

mike

WILLIAM L. WATSON, M. D.
340 EAST 72ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

June 1, 1956

Mr. Michael Boscia
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mike:

Thank you for being so kind as to send on the information regarding the CBS program dealing with cigarettes and lung cancer put on by Edward R. Murrow.

I saw the program Tuesday night and was, of course, very much interested in the subject matter and certainly the speakers were all well qualified to express opinions on this particular subject. I am looking forward to listening and seeing the next broadcast this coming Tuesday.

With many thanks and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Wm L Watson

William L. Watson, M.D.

Bosc IA
60 OAKLAND Ave.
TUCKAHOE
N.Y.

This reproduction of "Early Skating" is from an original, painted by Grandma Moses at the age of 91.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It's a pity that the pressures of daily living do not permit of more frequent communication – I think of you often, not as the public figure, but as the fine man whom Mike so much admired and respected –

Please know you are always in my prayers and may I wish you and your family the very best Christmas and New Year –

R. Boscia

Best wishes for a

Happy Holiday Season

Rita Boscia and Children

Grandma Moses

Early Skating

Brown, John Mason

March 7, 1955

Dear John:

We are looking into the Recording for the Blind project. I don't know when, if ever, we will be able to get at it. We seem to be committed to a lot less important projects.

Again, my best thanks to you and Cassie for the PERSON TO PERSON piece. I am glad our boys didn't wreck the place.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Mason Brown
17 East 89 Street
New York 28, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly, plus correspondence

Brown, John Mason

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

U14CC JG NL PD

NEWYORK NY OCT 11 1954

EDWARD R MURROW

AR

580 PARK AVE NYK

DEAR ED YOU WERE MAGNIFICIENT TONIGHT. TO KEEP IT GOING TO GIVE IT WARMTH TO GRANT IT GAIETY AND ENDOW IT WITH A GRAND WAS NO EASY ASSIGNMENT BUT YOU DID ALL THESE THINGS AND EVEN MORGANTHAU MUST HAVE BEEN PLEASED MY CONGRATULATIONS TO JANET AND TO YOU FOR HAVING JANET

JOHN MASON BROWN

1232A OCT 12

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Brown, Stuart

THE BROWN & DEAN COMPANY
Gold and Silver Refiners
98 BLACKSTONE STREET
ESTABLISHED 1891
INCORPORATED 1899
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

May 24, 1954.

Miss Kay Campbell
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Campbell:

Permit me to express my sincere appreciation for the copy of the script containing Mr. Schoenbrun's reference to his visit with my son in Hanoi.

I am indeed grateful to you and to Mr. Murrow.

Sincerely yours

Stuart D. Brown

Stuart D. Brown

SDB/b

Brown, Stuart D.

May 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Brown:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your letter of May 18th. The report you refer to was made by David Schoenbrun from Paris immediately after his return from Hanoi. Mr. Schoenbrun did made reference to your son and for your information I am enclosing a copy of the script with the appropriate passage marked on page 3.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Stuart D. Brown
The Brown & Dean Company
98 Blackstone Street
Providence, Rhode Island

rh

THE BROWN & DEAN COMPANY
Gold and Silver Refiners
98 BLACKSTONE STREET
ESTABLISHED 1891
INCORPORATED 1895
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

May 18, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Friends of mine have reported listening to your broadcast on Friday evening, May 14th.

During a report from Hanoi, Vietnam they were of the opinion that mention was made of my son, Vice Consul Samuel C. Brown.

Both Mrs. Brown and I are extremely anxious to learn whether or not this is so and what occassioned mention of him.

We would be ever so grateful for any information available.

Cordially yours,

Stuart D. Brown

Stuart D. Brown

SDB/b

Brucker, Wilbe

November 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for your generous and gracious letter regarding my small part in the production of "The Whites of Their Eyes."

Whenever I can be of service to the Army, you need only to command me.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Army
Wilber M. Brucker
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

rh

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OCT 21 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I recently viewed the documentary film released in July by the United States Army under the title "The Whites of Their Eyes." I want to thank you for the part you played in making the production possible.

In providing the narration for the film, you made a distinguished contribution to the success of a major information and recruiting effort of the U. S. Army Reserve. Your masterful delivery and technique, long familiar in the American home and community, as well as the weight of your own personal prestige in the radio-television field, have increased materially the impact the production is making on the television and group audiences it has been designed to reach.

It gives me great pleasure to convey to you the thanks and appreciation of the Department of the Army for your gracious assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Wilber M. Brucker

Wilber M. Brucker
Secretary of the Army

Bruckner, Leona

February 10, 1954

Dear Mrs. Bruckner:

Thank you for your letter of February 3rd. First, permit me to congratulate you on the fine job you have done to assist Billy to lead a normal life despite his physical handicap. You are undoubtedly right when you say that it would be doing a great service to all the handicapped and seriously disabled persons in this country were we to present Billy's story on television. However, I must point out that it would be quite impossible to confine this subject to one program. There would have to be a whole series of them dealing with various kinds of physical disability. Unfortunately I am not in a position to undertake such a series since my programs must deal mainly with day-to-day news. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Leona S. Bruckner
85 Strong Street
New York 68, New York

rh

Kingsbridge 3-2673

85 Strong Street
New York 68, New York
February 3, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My husband had a telephone conversation with your secretary, Miss Holder, and she suggested that I write to you.

Last year my husband made a THIS I BELIEVE broadcast, and since then Mr. Wheelock has written him on a number of occasions asking him to suggest other outstanding persons. He recommended Mr. Philip Klutznik, President of B'nai B'rith, and many other thoughtful men. My husband and I are regular viewers of your program SEE IT NOW. We feel it is very well presented, and contributes much to the vast need of clearly, interestingly, and intelligently offering facts to such a vast audience.

As you know, I am the author of TRIUMPH OFLOVE just published by Simon & Schuster. It is a true story of our family, starting with the birth of our second child, Billy, who was born without arms. When this story appeared in a condensed version in the Ladies Home Journal last year, I was told it helped establish a new high circulation record for the magazine. We were also told that the reader acceptance of our story exceeded that of John Gunther's, Death Be Not Proud. The magazine had to use an additional staff to answer all the letters they received. Thousands of persons wrote in thanking them for publishing our story as it helped them understand the problems of the handicapped.

I wrote this book because I felt I could help other parents of disabled children, and also give the normal person the necessary information to better accept a crippled individual. However, when I tried to place my son Billy, who is now almost four years old, into a nursery school, fourteen schools rejected him because they felt the parents of the other children in the school would resent their children associating with my son. The fifteenth school, a registered nursery school under the name of "King Tot", accepted him without any questions. The Director of the school has since called me several times to tell me that they are proud that he is with their school. Not only have the other children in the class accepted him completely, but they have become more understanding and tolerant. She also stated that it was a privilege and education to the teachers and other parents. Although considered armless, my son is almost completely self sufficient. He feeds himself, roller skates, rides a bicycle, handles crayons, chalk and pencils with much skill, and is a completely normal youngster except for his lack of arms.

With more then two million handicapped children in the United States, I am certain this condition exists through out our country. I feel that you would be doing a great service to all the handicapped, of which we have over eight million seriously disabled, in this country alone, if you would shoot a film of Billy. These could be natural and normal pictures showing him in school with his playmates and his teachers; Billy in the playground with our neighbors, and Billy within our family circle leading a well adjusted and happy home life.

We received numerous letters from leaders of all religious faiths stating they were using the text of our book as the subject matter for some of their sermons. I received some wonderful letters from vary prominent persons; included are President Eisenhower, Milton Eisenhower, Bernard Baruch, and Dr. McCormick, president of the American Medical Association. These distinguished citizens urged me to continue my crusade of enlightening the public to the fact that a handicapped person is no different than a non handicapped. The Parent Teacher Organizations, to which I have spoken, agree that a parent of a seriously handicapped child can greatly aid in this work.

I know you will consider this request with all thoughtfulness. GOD has blessed us with two wonderful children. Our Billy is an intelligent, persistant, and personable youngster, with a happy,beautiful, and shining face. His wonderous smile has already done much to soften the barriers of suspicion and fear.

I trust I will hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Leona S. Bruckner

Leona S. Bruckner

Buckley, William

Henry Holt and Company, Inc. · PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE... NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENT

October 5, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Ed:

Congratulations seem to be in order for you constantly, but I would like to take this opportunity to offer you my sincere congratulations on your receipt of the award made to you by Freedom House at the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday. I trust that you have a trophy room.

I was sorry that you were unable to make last Wednesday's date but I do hope that you will be able to make a visit in the near future.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:nb

No ans

4 Buck, Pearl

The attached letter from Pearl Buck reads as follows:

Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for our talk yesterday. I enjoyed meeting you again. This morning, reading Mr. Dulles' remarks in the newspapers, I was glad to remember your own comments yesterday. Very comforting.

The television report on the morning's news says that on Friday this week to celebrate Christmas, one thousand orphans are to be brought to Gimbels store here in New York. Each orphan is to be given "five bucks" to spend in the store, and the local public is invited to the spectacle. The television will report to the rest of the public, nationwide. Oh, God --

And all over the United States good couples who long for children and have none will ask -- why one thousand orphans, in Gimbels as a spectacle?

Yours faithfully,

Pearl S. Buck

rh

R. D. 3
PERKASIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1955

Dear Mrs. Thurrow:

Thank you very much for your Death yesterday. I enjoyed reading you again. This morning, reading Mrs. Dulles's remarks in the newspapers, I was glad to remember your own comments yesterday - very comforting.

The television report on the morning's news says that on Friday, this week, to celebrate Christmas, one thousand orphans are to be brought to Gimbel's store here in New York. Each orphan is to be given "free bundles" to spend in the store, and the local public is invited to the spectacle. The television will report to the rest of the public, nationwide.

Oh, God -

And all over the United States good couples who long for children and have none will wait - why one thousand orphans, in Gimbel's, as a spectacle?

Yours faithfully,

Pearl S. Buck

Bulow, Harry N.

May 13, 1954

Dear Mr. Bulow:

Many thanks for your kind letter of May 7th. I am happy to learn of the award made by the National Safety Council to Seagram-Distillers Corporation, and think it is most kind of you to feel that whatever small cooperation I was able to give was helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry N. Bulow
Director of Public Relations
Seagram-Distillers Corporation
405 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

May 7, 1954

From the desk of:-

HARRY N. BULOW

To Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe that the attached announcement will be of special interest to you because of your mention last December of an advertisement published by Seagram-Distillers Corporation.

During the 1953 holiday season, as you may recall, Seagram's widely published a public service message urging the public "Tonight, when it's one for the road, make it coffee." I am certain that your cooperation in bringing this message to the attention of the public helped considerably in giving it the impact it had.

I therefore believe that you also merit credit for the honor conferred on Seagram's by the National Safety Council—an honor which undoubtedly was the result of this advertisement as well as others which preceded it in our 33-year moderation program.

Cordially,

Harry N. Bulow

Harry N. Bulow
Director of Public Relations

FROM: SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS CORPORATION
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CONTACT: PHILIP WEINER
HARRY N. BULOW
MUrray Hill 6-1717

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A Public Interest Award for exceptional service in promoting safety has been granted to Seagram-Distillers Corporation by the National Safety Council, according to an announcement by Ned H. Dearborn, council president.

The award is made annually to public information media which show leadership in fostering public interest in safety. The 1953 awards went to radio and television stations and networks, daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, advertisers and outdoor advertising companies.

During the past 33 years, Seagram's has carried on a consistent advertising campaign to promote moderation. The campaign reached a new high in public service during the 1953 holiday season with a widely published message on the day before New Year's Eve urging "Tonight, when it's one for the road, make it coffee!"

####

May 11, 1954

April 9, 1954

Dear Ralph:

Very many thanks for your telephone call. I am happy to be able to tell you that after an exchange of communications with Dr. Edward Sparling it has been possible for me to arrange to attend the annual dinner of Roosevelt College on May 26th in company with Elmer Davis.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph Bunche
115-24 Grosvenor
Kew Gardens, Long Island

rh

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Jesse Zousmer and/or John Aaron 3/26/54

from: Moore

Ralph Bunche 'phoned me concerning a letter sent to Ed by ~~Edward J.~~ Sparling, president of Roosevelt College in Chicago. The letter is about an award Roosevelt College wants to give to Ed at a big session (banquet or something) in Chicago. If Ed will accept, he said it will be held in May or June, whenever it's convenient for Ed. Says previous awards have gone to people like Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice Douglas, Stevenson, Bunche. Also added that the letter of invitation was sent to Ed BEFORE the McCarthy business started.

What he was getting at, so they can go ahead with plans, they'd like to get an acceptance or refusal.

DM

Ralph

50

Bryan, Lt Col. James

HEADQUARTERS
AIR TRAINING COMMAND
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS

IN REPLY REFER TO:

7 April 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the Air Training Command I want to thank you for your interest and willingness to help us to develop and present a network television program on our mission and activities.

As you know, we originally planned this program to coincide with the expected retirement on June 30 of Lt. Gen. Robert W. Harper who has been our commander since 1948. However, we find that the paper work, budgeting of funds, and other arrangements necessary to get the sound film shot and processed cannot be accomplished in time without casting serious doubt on the quality of the end product. As a matter of fact he told me that he did not believe that we could produce a TV show that would come up to the Ed Murrow standards in the length of time we had to do it.

In addition, our information staff, which would monitor the project, is handling three other major projects between now and 1 July. For this combination of reasons, General Harper requested we postpone this project. Another factor, I believe, is General Harper's desire that there be no fanfare in connection with his retirement.

Naturally, we are working on some activities to commemorate his retirement, since he has too many friends in and out of the service to permit this event to pass unnoticed, but you can understand that we could not continue our television plans in the face of his disapproval.

We have by no means abandoned plans for a program of this nature or for the indoctrination films which we intended would form a basis for the broadcast. We are going ahead with the project although not on the "crash" basis which would have been necessary for the June 30 deadline.

We hope that when we have material of suitable quality to show you, we can again count on your interest in this subject.

I would like to congratulate you on last night's show in which you permitted the Senator to take up most of the time to make his "pitch". I am sure you would be highly gratified at the reception it got in this Headquarters, and in this general area. Although I am not permitted to say so officially as I can say as a private citizen, I and my friends are certainly on your side and we admire you for the way you are handling the whole situation. I look on it as a classic example of superb public relations on your part.

Sincerely,

James K. Bryan

JAMES K. BRYAN
Lt Colonel, USAF
Information Officer

Cagney, James

JAMES CAGNEY
~~BEVERLY HILLS~~ Northridge, CALIFORNIA

Mar. 3, 1954.

Mr. Edw. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note of congratulations on your winning the Emmy.

Along with Dr. Baxter, you have proven that one can do sound adult stuff for the American television public and still be rewarded.

Nothing ever came of that conservation luncheon we held at the Century Club. You may or may not have heard the outcome. Nobody here really gave a damn, and tho I had some good friends like Robt. Montgomery and Lew Ayres ready to go to bat, the gentlemen who have charge of such things told me that we couldn't get free performances for sponsored programs. And that was that.

Well, congratulations again, and good luck.

Sincerely,

Jim Cagney

JC:H

January 7, 1955

Dear Bruce:

This is merely a note to thank you for your letter of November 24th and the press clippings from the Air Force Times. I enjoyed reading them greatly.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bruce D. Callander
Associate Editor
Air Force Times
3132 M Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

rh

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Thanks

24 November 1954

Dear Ed,

Thought you might be interested in our editorial this week which is something of a thank-you for your excellent "See It Now" piece on Madison. The editorial is largely the work of my boss, editor Don Mace. Your TV treatment carried to the public the situation which we have long tried to treat in a similar way for the AF audience. Again, a low bow and my own personal appreciation.

Sincerely,

Bruce

Bruce D. Callander
Associate Editor
Air Force TIMES

AIR FORCE TIMES

Largest A. B. C. Circulation in the U. S. Air Force
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

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Maturity in the Air Age

JET NOISE can set a community's nerves on edge. The jarring WHOOSH of the jet has been breaking down good relations between the Air Force and the communities it defends.

The sound hits any group of houses within close range and shakes them. It bombards eardrums, generating an automatic fear-anger reaction. It interrupts people performing delicate functions. It drowns TV, radio and private conversation. It rouses children tired mothers have finally got to sleep.

Real estate within high-decibel range sometimes goes down in value, chickens grow neurotic, mink refuse to mate.

The first airplanes began the noise nuisance and now the put-put has developed into a roar. No muffler has been found to deal with it and none is forecast. Continuing to increase, it may reach the point where communities will not wish to tolerate bases within hearing.

Air Defense Command, which has the mission of defending with fast jet fighters the heavily populated industrial areas, has had a large share of abusive, noise complaints. Its training need and 24-hour-alert status forces ear-splitting performance.

Unable to quiet its jet tubes, move its base or abandon its mission, ADC units at Truax Field, Madison, Wis. did everything they could to reduce the noise irritant, then [illegible] campaign to acquaint everyone with the problem. [illegible] and [illegible] magazines and newspapers for local consumption. ADC members made amiable, patient explanation. The gist was:

"The Air Force must fly jets over this area for security's sake—yours and the nation's. Pilots, even at some personal risk, will make every effort to reduce the danger and nuisance this may inflict on the civilian community.

"But some of it is unavoidable. Help us to defend you. Try to live with the inconvenience."

The citizens responded as good citizens usually do by accepting with good grace what could not be helped.

The story of the Madison affair appeared in a pamphlet under the aptly descriptive title, "Shotgun Wedding." The booklet was published and distributed by Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, ADC Commander, to extend the Madison-ADC rapport.

General Chidlaw got a helping hand in the project last week when Ed Murrow put "Shotgun Wedding" in the big-time by making it subject of his national TV show, "See It Now".

His presentation was a dramatic closeup of a large community of civilians getting together with a small community of Air Force people to solve a galling problem for which neither group was responsible. Theirs was a jet solution in every sense.

The affair at Madison was a great victory—a joint victory for good citizens in uniform and in mufti. It was a triumph of good sense and civic devotion. The results could become incalculably greater, if a hot war came.

In time, perhaps, technology will permit safeguarding such areas as the great Chicago complex with less nuisance and danger for the average citizen who lives there. Many good minds are trying to find such a solution. But until it is found, shotgun weddings of the Madison-Truax type are essential.

As a matter of fact, such meetings of minds have been going on between communities and operational bases nationwide. The earliest of them date back to the early days of the prop.

A gradually evolved engineering-safety approach to the problem has been widely applied. Planes fly at a specified height, take alternate routes to avoid populous areas and do many other things to favor people on the ground.

All these and many more measures reached their full, public relations flower in Mr. Murrow's fine presentation of the ADC booklet and in the booklet itself. Perhaps this latest effort will break the back of the whole problem.

Can it be that the communities and the Air Force have reached maturity in the Air Age? Perhaps the transition from jet to rocket may not be such a long step, after all.

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Campbell, Lionel T.

July 30, 1954

Dear Lionel:

I am now on vacation and have been going through a vast accumulation of mail which stacked up in a terrifying fashion during a busy radio and television season. I am somewhat embarrassed to find that I did not answer your very nice letter of January 26, and hope you will accept my apologies for the delay.

Your letter aroused pleasand memories and I am sorry to say that I have lost touch with all the old boys from the NSPA days.

The country can certainly consider itself fortunate that the Governor was made Chief Justice. The decision on non-segregation in the schools was an act of great judicial statesmanship.

I don't know when I shall be in Los Angeles again, but certainly hope that we shall soon have an opportunity to meet.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Lionel T. Campbell
Suite 808 Walter P. Story Building
610 South Broadway
Los Angeles 14, California

MARION P. BETTY
LIONEL T. CAMPBELL
JOSEPH F. BENDER

LAW OFFICES
BETTY AND CAMPBELL
SUITE 808 WALTER P. STORY BUILDING
610 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

CABLE ADDRESS:
"BETCAMP"
TELEPHONE
MUtual 5262

January 26, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

In sorting out some of my old books recently, I ran across a copy of the 1930-31 Yearbook of the N.S.F.A. Since it was not until 1931-32 that I was student body president at Idaho, I did not attend the Stanford Congress, but did attend the Toledo Congress in December 1931, and the Tucson, Arizona western meeting in May, 1931. I have kept my mementos of these meetings but thought someone else might have a better use for the 1930 Yearbook.

Assuming that you may have built up a library or scrapbook of your activities in N.S.F.A. and that you might not have this particular volume, it occurred to me that you might be interested in adding it to your collection. Accordingly, I am mailing it under separate cover. If you already have it, perhaps the library of the N.S.F.A. might be interested.

I have not talked to you since we met and had an enjoyable chat in the freight elevator entance way in the Hilton Hotel, July, 1952, at the Republican National Convention, when, as you will recall, I was serving on the Headquarters staff of then Governor Warren. However, your Person to Person and See it Now series have brought you into our living room and den frequently since the Convention, which I feel has renewed our acquaintance. Person to Person, for which I understand you have already received one award, and perhaps more, is one of the finest, the most friendly and human programs on T.V. Reception in Westwood is excellent. It is as real as if you and the famous people interviewed are having an informal chat in the viewer's own living room, discussing many of the ordinary things of life which any of us might want to ask a friend. The blend of technical perfection and spontaneity is one of your very best achievements in a long line of top-flight accomplishments and performances over the past twenty-five years, which I have followed with interest and admiration.

I recall another memorable performance in May, 1931, at Tucson near the end of the Western States Student Body President Convention, when you and two or three others took off across the desert for Los Angeles in a vintage car during the wee hours of the morning, leaving many of us in suspense and doubt whether we would ever see you alive again. What urgency gave rise to this sudden departure I am not sure (you will probably remember), but I seem to recall it was an on-the-spot decision involving some affairs of state, aided by the exhilaration of the pure Arizona night air and the not so pure Arizona spirits.

Maybe this was a forerunner of the indomitable courage which took you through so many dangerous assignments later in the war and otherwise.

Whatever happened to Kelly Nemeck of Arizona whom, as I recall, we engineered into presidency of N.S.F.A. in Toledo? And such other stalwarts as George Cherry and Bryan Mimnaugh of Oregon; Bill Henry (was it?) and Art McClarney of W.S.C. (the latter of whom was coaching basketball at the University of Washington last I heard); Stern Altschuler of California; Bob Brown of Stanford; Wally Howe of Washington; Fran Bouchard of U.S.C.? Dean McHenry, U.C.L.A., now a political science professor at U.C.L.A. recently left, I understand, on a Fulbright teaching assignment at the University of Western Australia, Perth.

I have been practicing law, specializing in civil trial work in Los Angeles for the past six years, after five and a half years in the Army. My last army assignment was Chief Trial Attorney for the War Department in the office of the Undersecretary of War on contract appeals cases in the Pentagon, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel Judge Advocate General's Department. In 1950 and 1952 I was Chairman (on a volunteer basis) for the Los Angeles County area for Governor Warren when we soundly beat Jimmy Roosevelt for Governor, and later Tom Werdel for the Presidential nomination and the California delegation.

We were all happy that the Governor was appointed Chief Justice. In fact, it seemed almost that a Divine Hand was at work to open the way for him after the unfortunate death of Vinson. Warren has expressed to me several times his high regard and affection for you. He particularly mentioned with much feeling a coast to coast hookup which you arranged with him appearing, as I recollect, on one

of the Bay bridges in San Francisco, which helped to scotch rumors that his health was not good. His great understanding of government and his humanities and talents for administration should make him one of our outstanding Chief Justices.

On your next visit to Los Angeles I would be very happy if you would call me. I'd like you to meet my family and we might sit down and break a piece of pizza.

Kindest regard and best wishes to you and your family, and especially for good health in 1954.

Sincerely yours,

LIONEL T. CAMPBELL

LTC:ia

Caruso, Robert

February 14, 1955

Dear Robert Caruso:

Thank you for your letter of February 5th.

I wish it were possible for me to grant you the interview you request and very much regret that I will be unable to do so. The fact of the matter is my schedule this season has make it impossible for me to undertake any extra-curricular activities whatsoever.

Thank you again for writing to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Caruso
Brooklyn Technical High School
Twenty-Nine Fort Greene Place
Brooklyn 17, New York

fc

EMANUEL CELLER
11TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT
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Washington, D. C.

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NEW YORK CITY

347 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON

NEW YORK SECRETARY
MARY DOUGHERTY

Ed: Apparently I'm a lousy lobbyist.

[redacted] eng

May 27, 1954

Mr. Earl H. Gammons, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
1735 De Sales Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gammons:

I hasten to answer your letter of May 26th in view of the high position you hold both in the Columbia Broadcasting System and in the broadcasting world.

I am, however, in emphatic disaccord with your position. Although I have not seen all of Ed Murrow's programs, I am aware that only a comparatively few have involved the telecast or broadcast of subcommittee hearings.

No legislation is perfect. The greater good that will be done by prohibiting the commercial sponsorship of proceedings like the hippodrome performances of Senator McCarthy, will far outweigh the small harm done by barring a few committee hearings even as televised by so eminent a telecaster as Mr. Murrow.

I enclose a copy of my news release of May 17th, which incorporates my views.

With cordial greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emanuel Celler

EMANUEL CELLER

P. S. I would be happy to discuss this with you further, either in Washington or New York.

Conf. Gammons
Celler, Emanuel

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 DeSales Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C. — Emerson 2-9300

EARL H. GAMMONS
Vice Presidents

May 26, 1954

My dear Congressman:

I presume you realize that the wording of your proposed bill, HR 9152, would prevent Ed Murrow from ever including any part "of any of the official meetings, hearings, or other proceedings of any committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress" in his program "See It Now", which is sponsored by the Aluminum Company of America.

If I may have the temerity to offer a suggestion it would be that the House and Senate make their own rules by resolutions in regard to the handling of broadcasts and telecasts of proceedings up there, rather than to make any such rule an amendment to the Communications Act.

Cordially,

EHG

The Honorable Emanuel Celler
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Brauner
Mr. Murrow

FOR RELEASE
MONDAY MORNING PAPERS, MAY 17, 1954
STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN EMANUEL CELLER

CELLER INTRODUCES BILL TO AMEND FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT WHICH WOULD PROHIBIT COMMERCIAL SPONSORSHIP OF TELEVISION OR RADIO COVERAGE OF THE MCCARTHY HEARINGS.

Two television networks have indicated that they will seek commercial sponsorship for the televised coverage of the McCarthy-Army hearings. It is the general rule to preclude the use of the profit motive in broadcasting or televising official investigatory proceedings. I am amazed that Senator Mundt, the acting Chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, would permit such a relaxation of the rule against commercial sponsorship. It will certainly not enhance the dignity that should attend Congressional hearings. This show in particular is sufficently grotesque. Adding the profit motive would not only increase its absurdity, but might well cause further injury to legislative prestige in the eyes of the American people.

The networks will be permitted to announce at the beginning and the end of the sessions and even during the recesses, that the hearings are being brought to the public as a public service, under the sponsorship of whatever outfit it may be. The next move will be the interruption of the proceedings to advertise the sponsor! I suppose the more circus-like the atmosphere becomes, the higher the charges will be to the sponsor. Imagine this vaudeville performance with its present considerable ham acting, being used to advertise dog biscuits, mouth wash, tooth paste, refrigerators, etc. Future recorders of present history may well be astounded at the abysmal depths to which our standards and values have sunk, at this highly critical juncture in a menaced world.

I am this day offering a bill to amend the Federal Communications Act, to prohibit commercial sponsorship of television and radio coverage of Congressional investigative hearings and proceedings. Let's keep vaudeville where it belongs. Congressional activities are, and should be, seriously deliberative and should not be substitutions for the "Show of Shows."

The text of the bill follows:

"COMMERCIAL SPONSORSHIP OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Sec. 605a. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to sponsor commercially the telecast, broadcast, or transmission, whether directly or through such devices as wire recording, tape, moving pictures, or other mechanical means, of any of the official meetings, hearings or other proceedings of any committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress.

This section shall not prohibit the telecast, broadcast, or transmission of excerpts of any official Congressional meeting, hearing or other proceeding on a regularly scheduled news program, or the full or partial telecast, broadcast, or transmission, by a telecast or broadcast company or by a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, when such communication service is furnished without commercial sponsorship as a public service."

Chang, Robert

October 4, 1954

Dear Robert Chang:

Thank you for your letter of September 25th.

I regret to have to tell you that there are no openings on my staff at the moment; however, I am passing along your resume to Mr. William Dozier. Perhaps he may have an opening for you.

Lots of luck.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Mai-Haien Chang
126 East 31 Street
New York 16, New York

fc

cc: Mr. William Dozier

W. E. a. f. b. to. ans
Zo.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

September 25, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is my second letter to you since my arrival in New York last summer. My first letter, written at the suggestion of Miss Gladys Chang, was warmly received by you. At that time you recommended me to your executive producer, Mr. William Dolzier. My feelings then were that I did not have enough experience in radio or television. Consequently, I regretfully postponed any appointment with Mr. Dolzier until I could be sure I would qualify for a responsible position in either radio or television.

During the nine months that have elapsedsince my first correspondence I have been employed here at NBC with the Tex and Jinx organization. In that period of time I have served as writer, reporter and producer on radio and television. At the present moment I have taken over the writing and producing of our network package for NBC's "WEEKEND" show on radio; and reporting whenever time permits.

I feel now that I am ready to join your organization. Therefore I take this opportunity to write to you in the hope that an appointment can be set up with either yourself or your producer to discuss this matter further.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a brief resume of my experience and qualifications. Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

Robert Mai-Hsien Chang

Robert Mai-Hsien Chang

Chang, Gladys

February 1, 1955

Dear Gladys:

Many thanks for your nice letter.

I, too, was delighted when the Foundation granted you the extension.

I hope the book progresses well and shall look forward to hearing about it when you get back to New York.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Miss Gladys Chang
435B, River Valley Road
Singapore, 10.

fe

435B, River Valley Road,
Singapore, 10.

January 8, 1955.

Dear Ed Murrow,

I was in the Philippines in September when I received word from the Foundation. It was such a relief to get the extension: it means that I can try to write this book on the Overseas Chinese. Thank you so very much for your continued encouragement and help.

I returned to Singapore after visiting Siam, and have for the last two months been concentrating on the writing of my book. It is a slow and agonizing task because this is such a new experience for me. But the challenge makes the whole effort enjoyable. I am giving myself until the end of May to complete the first draft. It is very much a race against time, but events are happening so rapidly in South East Asia that I must set this deadline for myself, not only because the time of my Fellowship is limited but because the subject will be a timely one, and perhaps useful, if I can complete my work by Spring.

I feel very much out of touch with the United States and my home base, New York and C.B.S. But I get occasional news and there seems to be, and I hope there is, a wiser trend in U.S. foreign policy.

The past sixteen months have been so full of new experiences that it is hard to believe so much time has passed since I was last in New York. In the tropical climate one loses the sense of seasons.

May I wish you, Mrs. Murrow and Casey the very best for the New Year.

Very sincerely,
Gladys

(Gladys Chang)

Chang, Gladys

MEMORANDUM September 13, 1954

TO : Edward R. Murrow

FROM: Raymond Swing

Thanks - see attached

Jonathan King of The Ford Foundation asks that you be informed that Gladys Chang's fellowship has been extended for six months. (She is writing a book and needs more time.) Glowing references to her and what she was doing by Han Suyin (A Many Splendored Thing) and Malcolm MacDonald, in personal letters to me and passed on to The Foundation, probably helped a lot.

Mr. Murrow

Attached returned as requested

Em

Chang, Gladys

September 1, 1954

Dear Gladys Chang:

I did indeed receive your letter of July 8th and your "progress report" to the Ford Foundation. I am delighted to hear that you are going to write a book and hope it all goes well. Will have a word with the Foundation about your six-month extension.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Gladys Chang
435-B River Valley Road
Singapore 10.

rh

435-B, River Valley Road,
Singapore, 10.

August 12, 1954.

Dear Ed Murrow,

I hope you have received by now my letter of July 8th and my "progress report" to the Ford Foundation. I told you that I am now planning to write a book, and I enclose a copy of the synopsis of it. I have already sent a copy of this to the Foundation. I also wrote them asking for a six months' extension of my Fellowship in order to have time to write the first draft of the book which, as I mentioned to you, I feel I must do in South East Asia. Anyway I hope to remain in this area until early next Spring.

I suppose your summer hiatus is almost over. I hope that after your very rigorous year you have some leisure time and a real holiday. My warmest regards to you and Mrs. Murrow and Casey.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys

(Gladys Chang)

Copy

435-B, River Valley Road,
Singapore, 10.

July 21, 1954.

Dear Jonathan,

In my long letter of June 17 I mentioned the hopes of writing a book on the Chinese in South East Asia - concentrating mainly on Malaya. I enclose now my synopsis for this projected book. I would very much welcome suggestions and criticisms of this from you or others at the Foundation.

Now that I have completed the first and main part of my synopsis I see that it is more ambitious than the "small" book I talked about earlier. I feel however that it is an attempt I must make on a subject that needs wider and better understanding to-day.

Technically my one year fellowship is over in September 1954. But on my schedule so far I know I will not be finished with my investigation of the other South East Asian countries, Indonesia, Siam and the Philippines until November. My grant was calculated to last one year, but as I mentioned in my last letter I have managed to be a little ahead financially, which has enabled me to include visiting Indonesia and Siam, which were not on my original itinerary.

After my visits to these other countries I shall be able to concentrate on writing the book. I feel that the first draft must be written in Malaya: because (1) as can be seen by the synopsis, certain parts of the book must be kept up to date as much as possible and also there may be the need to be on the spot to fill in certain loop holes in my material; and (2) it would be easier and perhaps essential to do the writing in Asia, where the atmosphere and spirit of things are so different from New York.

The timing of this book is important - I must not take too long to complete it. My plan is to finish the first draft within six months, i.e. November 1954 through April 1955.

I may be completely out of order in making this request and I may be too late, but I should like to ask if it is possible to consider this letter as an application for an additional grant of six months. It is difficult at this point to make an accurate estimation of the amount I would need. However as I

shall be staying the whole time in Singapore, except for occasional trips in the Federation of Malaya, my expenses will not be considerable. I calculate very roughly that I would need U.S.$2,500 for this period - and perhaps not even that much.

I am writing this letter from Indonesia (though I am having it forwarded to you from Singapore due to the censorship here). My tour around Indonesia will end on August 3rd and from here I will proceed through Singapore to Thailand. Please address mail to:

435-B, River Valley Road,
Singapore, 10,

and it will be forwarded to me.

Please excuse the stationery and scribbling, but I'm travelling as light as I can so I'm slightly handicapped by lack of good paper, typewriter and a few other essentials. I look forward anxiously to hearing from you.

Regards to all my friends.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) GLADYS CHANG.

Ed Murrow

PREFACE
TO SYLLABUS

This is a projected syllabus for a book based on one year of investigation in South-East Asia. The main theme is:

(1) whether or not the Chinese have (should) become full participants in the countries in which they live outside China, and

(2) the ~~political~~ interests and activities of the Chinese in South-East Asia, with particular emphasis on the effect on and role of the younger Chinese men and women.

CHAPTER I: RETURN OF THE NATIVE

A. A personal background to establish the effect of dual cultural upbringing.

(1) My reactions.

(2) Impact on me.

CHAPTER II: SINGAPORE -

The Living and Thriving Link of East and West

A. First impressions upon arrival.

(1) Immediate impression of British Colonial administrative efficiency (Immigration, Customs, process of obtaining identity card, driving licence, etc.), with Asian undercurrent.

(2) Descriptive: the Chinese-ness of certain sections of Singapore.

(a) The overwhelming majority of the population consists of Chinese.

(b) Introduce the fact that the Chinese in Singapore are of several different types:

(i) China Chinese, i.e. those born in China, and whose roots remain there.

(ii) China Chinese, i.e. those born in Singapore whose family life and education are Chinese.

(iii) Straits Chinese, i.e. those who have been in Malaya for several generations and who are Malayan in their mode of living, their loyalties inclining towards Malaya.

(Note: This is only an introduction to the differences within the Chinese community. The complexities of the situation will merely be hinted at, and in later chapters they will be examined so that the reader's understanding of them will keep pace with mine as the book unfolds.)

(3) Descriptive: Cosmopolitan atmosphere.

(a) European influences on architecture and landscape in other sections of Singapore.

(b) Intermingling of Eastern and Western peoples (Chinese, British, as well as Indians, Malays and Eurasians).

B. Illustration of the Presentation of the Mace in the Municipal Council: a completely British ceremony, carried out mainly by Asians.

CHAPTER III: CHINESE COMMUNALISM

(Note: Begin to build in this Chapter the importance of the Chinese to Malaya through telling of an incident.)

A. Dinner party held by the leading members of the Chinese community at the Millionaires Club.

(1) Millionaires Club - a type of organisation peculiar to wealthy overseas Chinese.

(a) Description of the place, the dinner, Chinese opera.

(2) Significance of the gathering.

(a) An expression of Chinese nationalism not directed towards China but focussed on the Chinese locally.

(3) After dinner speeches on the role played by the Chinese in building Singapore, and the contribution they made to the war effort during World War II.

(Note: Begin to bring out through the speech Chinese grievances.)

(4) Discussion of Nanyang University - an institution which is in the process of being established and sponsored financially by those present. This projected University has caused a good deal of controversy within Malaya, being regarded by some as a Chinese communal project which might contribute to the widening of the division between the races in Malaya. This view has served to unify the Chinese Chinese community in their desire to establish this University, though, ~~their~~ motives ~~may be~~ of the ~~different.~~ individual sponsors may differ from one another.

(5) Description of outstanding Chinese leaders present who will reappear in later Chapters.

CHAPTER IV: MALAY COMMUNALISM

(Note: Latent communal differences are brought out in political expression; Nationalist movement.)

A. Introduce Chapter showing Chinese influences in Johore Bahru, the capital of the State of Johore, a Malay State with a constitutional monarch, the Sultan of Johore.

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B. Youth Rally in the town of Muar, State of Johore, one of the nine States in the Federation of Malaya. I was invited by Sardon Jubir, the leader of the Youth Section of the United Malay Nationalist Organisation, the foremost Malay political party.

(1) Description of drive from Singapore to Muar, a distance of 128 miles, through an area which was infested with Communist terrorists during the worst phase of the Emergency in Malaya, and which still has occasional terrorist incidents.

(2) Description of the Rally.

(a) Impression of subdued militarism.

(3) Sardon Jubir; A most interesting leader of the Nationalist movement in Malaya, and a significant person because he is the leader of the Malay youths.

(a) Speech (pep talk) by Sardon, and manner of delivery - at times fanatical, creating an atmosphere slightly reminiscent of Fascism.

(4) The drive back to Singapore; bring out the atmosphere that Malaya is still in a State of Emergency.

(1) Under A ~~C.~~↑ Account of Chinese Festival.

(Note: Illustrate the intermingling in Malaya of Chinese and Malays.)

CHAPTER V: CIVILIAN ASPECT OF THE EMERGENCY IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

A. Majedie Camp - a rehabilitation camp for detainees suspected of Communist activity or sympathy.

(1) Appearance of the Camp.

(2) The Camp Commandant and his wife - unrealistically but genuinely sympathetic towards the detainees, also patronising in their attitude.

(3) The significance of these camps: a) Necessity? b) Harm done in intensifying or creating hostility of The Chinese people towards the authorities.

B. New Villages.

(1) Brief history: an emergency measure to round up and centralise in compact areas Chinese squatters from the jungle fringes of Malaya so that they would be protected from the terrorists in the jungle, as well as being an attempt to prevent them from helping their kinfolk in the jungle.

(2) Sketch and vague first impressions of one or two New Villages I visited in the early stages of my stay in Malaya.

(Note: The reader will learn gradually with me throughout the book what New Villages are like. Their significance now and for the future Malaya will be developed as the book unfolds.)

(3) Inhabitants of New Villages are mainly Chinese. Is this a contradiction of the stated Colonial Government aim of creating a united Malayan (non-communal) nation?

CHAPTER VI: SINGAPORE AGAIN

A. Second impressions after having visited the Federation of Malaya.

(1) Like a different world; no obvious atmosphere of the Emergency.

(a) Beneath the surface of normalcy is a surging discontented mass, the non English-speaking Chinese majority, which in a sense is an unknown mass, unknown and unfamiliar to the people in the local Government composed mostly of Asians as well as to the cosmopolitan upper-class in this society.

B. Non English-speaking students of the Chinese schools; account of my visit to a ship leaving for Hong Kong with several hundred High School and even Junior High School students - destination mainland of China.

(1) Some motives of these students.

(2) Attitude of the local authorities towards this exodus of students to China.

(3) Interview with a student who came back from China.

(4) Incident that day at the harbour of a runaway girl student from the Settlement of Malacca forced off the ship by her relatives.

(Note: An introductory background will be given in this Chapter to Chinese schools in Singapore through an interview with a member of the Department of Education.)

CHAPTER VII: MALACCA

(Note: The town so often cited as the best example of Malayanisation, i.e. where the Chinese and Malays have cross-assimilated and seem to live harmoniously together.)

A. The bus ride from Singapore to Malacca - conversation in Chinese with a native of Malacca, who had just returned from China, where her husband and children live.

B. Trace the runaway girl student of previous Chapter - her fate. Why did she run away? Perhaps she inherited the pioneering spirit of her parents who had left China to seek a new and better life in Malaya.

C. The Chinese-ness in this Malayanised town of Malacca illustrated by the celebration of the Ching Ming Festival, one of the ceremonies in the cult of ancestor worship.

(1) Description of ceremonies at cemetery, in a middle-class home and on a sidewalk by a poor old lady who did not have room in her little cubicle dwelling.

(2) This Festival in Malacca is an outward expression of Chinese culture and tradition which has somehow lost its deeper meaning; a mechanical observance of rituals without understanding of the rites they are performing.

D. Visit to the home of Dato Sir Cheng-lock Tan, President of the Malayan Chinese Association, the accepted leader and elder statesman of the Chinese in Malaya - personification of a Malayan Chinese (communal) political party.

(1) Interview with Dato Sir Cheng-lock Tan - emphasis on the political aspirations of the Chinese in Malaya, and again main grievances of the Chinese.

(a) Citizenship (the principle of Jussoli): The Chinese feel that those born in Malaya should automatically become citizens of the country, a privilege which they were denied by the Federation Agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Rulers of the Malay States signed in 1948.

(b) Discrimination against non-Malays in the Malayan Civil Service; the quota of 4 Malays to 1 non-Malay is felt to be unfair.

(c) Other preferential treatment of Malays by the Government.

(d) In the armed forces Malays are in the majority - hence the fear on the part of the Chinese that in a communal crisis the Malays would be armed whilst the Chinese would not.

(Note: Actually some of the grievances have been alleviated to some extent by events of the last few years, but as many Chinese feel that these inequities shouldn't exist at all, they do not recognize or appreciate gradual improvement.)

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(2) Interview with Dato Sir Cheng-lock Tan's 38-year old son. Is he one of the rising young leaders of the future Malaya?

(Note: Other father and son combinations will be introduced in the following Chapters.)

E. Interviews with other Chinese leaders of the M.C.A. in Malaya showing the Kuomintang influence. The majority of leaders of the M.C.A. are essentially capitalists.

F. Interview with Straits Chinese who have remained outside the M.C.A. because they object to the KMT influence in the Party.

CHAPTER VIII

Interview with Malcolm MacDonald to bring out, by a process of question and answer, the main Malayan political problems. The following will be the substance of the principal questions and answers:

(i) Has Malaya particular significance in the contemporary Asian scene?

Yes, in an Asia which is casting off Colonial rule it is the only important place where a form of Colonial Government lingers. Like all other Asians, the Malayans wish for national freedom and are striving to achieve self-government at the earliest possible moment.

(ii) Does the British Government support this movement for national independence?

Yes, whole-heartedly.

(iii) Then why is there any delay? All the other peoples of Southern Asia are free; why is the progress to complete freedom slower in Malaya?

If the citizens of Malaya were one homogeneous people they would be self-governing today. The difficulty is that the population is multi-racial: nearly 45% are Malays, more than 40% Chinese, 10% Indians and the rest members of other racial groups. Mutual political suspicions and frictions exist between them; communalism still predominates in local politics. This means that national unity does not exist to the extent necessary to enable a National Malayan Government including Malay, Chinese, Indian and other ministers to be formed with a prospect of reasonably harmonious co-operation together. Until that time comes the impartial authority of Britain must remain at the top, though with steadily diminishing influence as power is increasingly transferred to the Malayan leaders.

(iv) Is the policy of Britain, as well as of the Malayan leaders, to create a united Malayan nation in which citizens of all races are equal partners enjoying equal rights as well as undertaking equal obligations?

Yes, that is the supreme aim.

(v) Can a united Malayan nation be achieved, or will communal differences always stand in its way?

Given patience, goodwill and constructive statesmanship by the various communal leaders, it can be achieved.

(vi) Will it be difficult for the Chinese to transfer their primary loyalty from China to Malaya, and to become true Malayan patriots? Many observers in Malaya say that such a change is impossible, and that if self-government is granted, the Chinese will use their influence and economic power to turn Malaya into the 29th province of China.

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That is possible; but if right policies towards the Chinese are pursued the great majority of the Chinese should become good Malayans. Already a considerable section of the Chinese community, especially those families which have been here for two or three generations, are loyal Malayans. But it will take time for this transformation to occur amongst the Chinese masses, and that is a main reason for the delay in the achievement of self-government.

(vii) Is not the Government partly responisble for Chinese reluctance to become good Malayans? The Government seems to give preference to the Malays in many affairs, and to deny equal treatment to the Chinese. For example, the Chinese do not enjoy the same rights of land-ownership, of educational advancement with Government assistance, of entry into the Government services, and of full citizenship. How can the Chinese be expected to become loyal citizens as long as they suffer these inequalities.

I agree; the Chinese have grievances. It is essential that they shall be removed. They are being removed, fairly rapidly, though not as fast as the Chinese would like. During recent years the position of the Chinese in many respects has been enormously improved.

(viii) Why cannot all their grievances be removed at once?

First because the newer Chinese immigrants still undoubtedly owe their primary loyalty to China, and therefore cannot be trusted with the full political rights of Malayan citizens. Second, because Malay opinion is naturally averse to sweeping concessions to such Chinese; and the Government cannot liberalize policy towards the Chinese at any given time beyond the point which the Malays will support; otherwise communal friction would be increased, not decreased. However, Malay opinion is moving steadily towards an acceptance of the need for equal treatment for all the Chinese. The Chinese themselves can help in the process of persuading their Malay fellow countrymen by showing indubitably that they are loyal to Malaya. At present many of them do not do this. For example, they do not join the Armed Forces or the Police Force or other Service organisations in large numbers.

(ix) In spite of these communal difficulties on both sides, you think that the creation of a united Malayan nation is possible?

Yes, in time. The principal Malayan leaders in all parties desire it. By nature the Malay character and Chinese character is tolerant, friendly and ready to make concessions. As the different communities gain experience in working in politics together in non-communal parties, on local councils and in the National Assembly the practice of unity and co-operation will grow.

(x) So one essential is that politics in Malaya shall be non-communal, and that the principal political parties shall be completely inter-racial.

Yes, that is an essential step to the creation of a united and free Malayan nation.

The Birth Pangs of Non-Communal Political Parties in Malaya.

CHAPTER IX: ~~SKETCH OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN MALAYA~~

A. The difference ~~in~~ between the political atmosphere in the Federation of Malaya and in Singapore.

B. Interview with Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar - at one time the great leader of the Malays as the founder and President of the United Malay Nationalist Organisation - Member for Home Affairs, i.e. Cabinet Minister.

(1) Background of the birth of UMNO as a child of the constitutional agitation against the Malayan Union which resulted in the Federation Agreement of 1948.

(2) Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar's recent political history; resignation from UMNO and subsequent founder of the now defunct Independence of Malaya party, as an attempt to create a non-communal political organisation and now the new Party Negara, also supposed to be non-communal.

CHAPTER X: THE LABOUR PARTY OF MALAYA

(Political Philosophy based upon economic not racial differences)

A. Lee Moke Sang: 32-year old Chairman of the Labour Party of Malaya. He is a clerk in the Federal Government, and is an elected representative of the clerical workers on the Whitley Council (meeting between employers and employees to talk over grievances and settle problems, ie, rates of pay, labour conditions.). Coincidentally he has an office directly beneath that of the Cabinet Minister and one-time Malay community leader, Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar. Lee Moke Sang characterises another type of political leader in Malaya who has not bothered with communal politics but has devoted himself to economic rather than racial differences of this plural society. He is, however, an Asian and has an intense emotional hostility against the non-Asian.

B. Significance of a Socialist Labour Party in the political future of Malaya. (Politics in Malaya must grow-up and go beyond racial differences to more basic economic issues. Labour Party is the first step.)

(1) The MCA, UMNO and Party Negara may be considered Conservative or reactionary Parties in contrast to the Labour Party.

C. Interviews with other leaders (Indian, Malay as well as Chinese) of the Labour Party; the lack of proper and united leadership is one of the weaknesses of the Labour Party. Party politics in Malaya is a post-~~pre-~~war phenomenon and all Parties suffer from lack of proper leadership. However, the Labour Party has been afflicted with this difficulty more than others because of a conflict of personalities and more obvious jockeying for position within the upper ranks of the Party.

D. May Day meeting of the Labour Party in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya. Slogan created by Lee Moke Sang: "Our aim must be to achieve $8 per day, 8 hours pay and 8 hours play". In Malaya to-day the average labourer - tin miner or rubber tapper, etc. - earns less than $2 a day, and discontent in this area creates a happy hunting ground for Communists.

CHAPTER XI: A YOUNG CHINESE TERRORIST

A. Visit to prison with a Cambridge returned lawyer to see a 19-year old captured terrorist.

(1) The interest in and devotion to this case by a young Indian lawyer for the defence, and his Chinese interpreter.

(2) The difficulty of explaining to the boy prisoner, his peasant mother and tin labourer brothers that his offence is punishable by death.

(3) The history of this 19-year old Chinese boy who went into the jungle.

(4) The part played by the Kinta Valley Home Guards in the capture of this boy. The Kinta Valley Home Guards are the only completely Chinese unit of the security forces, and are in part subsidised by the Chinese Tin Miners Association. The terrorist organisation in Malaya is alleged to be a Chinese Communist movement, but at the same time the Chinese in Malaya have also been the victims. ~~(Complete if necessary.)~~ In one sense the terrorist movement in Malaya is a spill-over of the war between the Communists and the K.M.T. (non-Communists) in China. Thus the Chinese political interests and activities in and of Malaya are complicated by this other element involving China, though the two should not be confused.

CHAPTER XII: VARIETY IN KUALA LUMPUR.

A. Day with the High Commissioner and his wife.

(1) General Sir Gerald Templer's analysis of the terrorists in the jungle - the variety of individuals, and their motives, who go into the jungle to become terrorists, and the reasons for their giving up the cause.

(2) General Templer's opinions on the grievances of the Chinese in Malaya; these grievances are legitimate from the Chinese point of view, but the Chinese often do not meet the challenge when opportunity is given to them to alleviate the situation.

B. Colonel H.S. Lee, one of the most influential and powerful Chinese in Malayan politics, is the brains behind the Alliance between the United Malay Nationalist Organisation and the Malayan Chinese Association. (During World War II he was a Colonel in the Chinese Nationalist Army, in the British armed forces and the American armed forces in China and Burma.) He was once an extremely active Kuomintang supporter, who has now turned his political aspirations away from China to Malaya. He is the man to watch among the Chinese in Malaya, because he is able to communicate both to the English-speaking Chinese and the Chinese-speaking Chinese, unlike Dato Sir Cheng-lock Tan, who cannot speak a word of Chinese. Lee is able at this time to dictate to the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce as well as the powerful and rich Tin Miners Association.

(1) His son, Douglas Lee, whose mother was Belgian, is already in politics and is now an elected member of the Municipal Council at Kuala Lumpur.

Shift to Chapter 13 Section 7

C. New democratic institution: the election of local Councillors on the Village level. what does this mean to the villager (who a short time ago was a jungle squatter) and the future?

(1) Interview with Councillor of a New Village.

Shift to chapter 9

D. Second rank Malay leaders in high positions in the Government.

E. Young Chinese intelligentsia educated in England; their apathy towards politics and difficulties of adjustment on return to Malaya.

F. Chinese dinner party, typical mixing of business with pleasure; sketch of commercial overseas Chinese characters.

CHAPTER XIII: IPOH AND TAIPING

A. A typical day for me in my efforts to learn about Malaya.

(1) 8.30 a.m. Talk with Commandant of the Kinta Valley Home Guards and visit with one of the Units.

(a) This is the armed force consisting of locally born Chinese, but many of their ranking officers were formerly in and trained by the Chinese Nationalist Army.

(2) 9.30 a.m. Talk with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs; an Englishman in the Malayan Civil Service who is considered an expert on Chinese problems and is the Adviser to the State Government on all things having to do with the Chinese.

(3) 10.30 a.m. Talk with Leong Yew Koh, Secretary-General of the M.C.A.; an old emigrant from China who has never lost his interest in his motherland and was in the Chinese Government during the war. He is a devout Catholic whose sincere concern for Social Welfare work for the benefit of the Chinese is well-known. At the same time his experience in the Chinese Nationalist Government influences his political behaviour and ambitions. In his State he is regarded as a Chinese elder statesman. His natural generosity was ~~is~~ further increased by his desire to make the Chinese problem well understood outside Malaya.

(4) 11.30 a.m. Tour of tin mine in an area which has the richest deposits in the world. I was fascinated by the simplicity of the mining methods used by one of the largest and wealthiest Chinese mining companies. The gravel pump method makes the minimum use of machinery in contrast with the expensive dredging method which is used by European miners. Show political influence of this wealthy, economically vital group of Chinese.

(5) 1 p.m. Lunch at Buddhist temple built inside a cave. Beautiful and eerie, it gives the Chinese visitor a peaceful pride to see another kind of achievement by his own people in Malaya. The vegetarian lunch was tasty, but was made even more delightful by the great humour with which it was served. The Buddhist nun brought forth duck and pork and chicken, made entirely of soya bean cake.

(6) 2.15 p.m. Talk with a Mentri Besar, who is the Prime Minister of a Malay State, ~~and therefore the voice of the Sultan;~~ the attitudes of the Malays are reflected and intensified in this man, who is the real head of the State: the Malays are the original people of Malaya, and therefore all privileges possessed by non-Malays are felt to be given by favour of the Malay people and liable to be withdrawn at any time. It would not be fair to say that this attitude is held by all Malays, but it is true in varying degrees of some Malay royalists and Malay nationalists. The practice of reserving State land for the Malay "rayat" (people)

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is not considered undemocratic or discriminatory even though the other half of the population (i.e. Chinese) in a State is deprived of its livelihood when removed from jungle squatting land, Malay reservation ordinance into the new villages

(7) 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Visit to two New Villages, one on the outskirts of the town, in which employment was found, and one located miles away, peopled mainly with agricultural workers. These Chinese "New Villagers" formerly eked out a living by farming fertile soil close to the jungle: are they contented in their new homes, where for the first time in their lives, they are provided with amenities such as electricity, drains and a fairly reliable water supply? Never before have they had such "modern conveniences" - but then they have never before been taxed for such "conveniences". The plot of land which they hacked out of the jungle was their piece of land even though they did not have title to it, and their sentimental attachment to it was immeasurable - not unlike the feeling of some Chinese for the land of their ancestors in China. Will they, when the Emergency is over, return to their "own piece of land", or will they in time learn to regard their New Village as their own?

(8) 5.30 p.m. Attendance at local UMNO-MCA Alliance meeting. When Chinese and Malays sit together round a table there can be a peaceful atmosphere of give and take.

(9) 6.15 p.m. Attendance at Trade Union meeting. The majority of the people present were Indians, who are more politically conscious than either the Chinese or the Malays. Trade Unionism is in its infancy in Malaya.

(10) 8 p.m. Dinner: Illuminating and rather distasteful conversation with a minor Chinese politician, who felt it quite natural to be a member of two or three different political parties.

B. Racial Discrimination.

(1) Argument with young Indian Cambridge graduate about treatment of Negroes, Jews and Asians in the United States.

(2) Dinner party with Chinese leaders of Taiping, who questioned the prejudice against Chinese in America with a total lack of concern for treatment of other races in America.

CHAPTER XIV: PENANG

A. Queen's Chinese.

(1) Chinese rubber magnate who feels slighted by the Chinese community because he is not accepted into the fold. After three or four generations in Penang he has lost all connection with the home of his ancestors, except for the façade of a cold and unattractive arrangement of Chinese antiques in his house.

(a) He is the main instigator of the adult education movement in the Federation of Malaya which at this stage is primarily a literacy project, and it is interesting to note that out of 40-odd literacy classes held for adults throughout Malaya there are only one or two Chinese classes.

(b) Real work horse of the adult education movement is an earnest young Chinese who believes in service to the people but whose efforts are increasingly frustrated by those whose actions are guided by self-interest and hypocrisy.

B. The Radical Party: a local Penang non-communal party consisting mainly of professional English-educated people.
Mostly Chinese - who have no connections with China and are trying to create for themselves a new Malayan identity.

(1) Dr. Lim Chong Eu: 35-year old founder and President of the Party. The medical profession does not take up all his time - he is an ambitious and capable politician whose aim is to build a sound local Party with a view to its expansion into national politics.

(a) Not unlike most political parties in Malaya, it is difficult to see whether or not the Radical Party has a platform, though its members claim to be Fabians. But what practical plan do they have for the internal affairs of the country?

(2) 25-year-old woman lawyer elected to the Municipal Council on a Radical Party ticket. The prestige and glamour of politics are most attractive if the young person can afford the time and if he or she has the right social background.

C. Visit to Chung Ling Chinese High School.

(1) Headlines of all newspapers on May 14th read "Chinese High School students riot and clash with Police in Singapore". The two riots referred to were in protest against National Service (Draft) which was being enforced after being passed by the Legislative Council in Singapore. This startling news almost prompted me to take the next 'plane to Singapore, but instead I visited the biggest Chinese High School in Penang.

(a) The reaction of anger and hatred against the authorities by the Chinese students in Penang could be strongly felt even though the issue at stake, National Service, did not affect youths outside Singapore. This was more than disturbing, if only because the young people of

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a country should regard the democratic Government of that country as a friend rather than a hostile authority. What events would follow these riots could not be predicted at that time, although several years previously when the Government of the Federation of Malaya had tried to enforce conscription there had been a considerable exodus of Chinese of student age to China, where these youths believed they could receive free higher education, and more attractive prospects for a career.

CHAPTER XV: KELANTAN -

ON THE EAST COAST OF MALAYA

A. A Malay State in the sense that almost 90% of the population is Malay, on contrast to other States on the West Coast where there is in general only a 5% majority of Malays over Chinese.

(1) State administration: attitude towards minority Chinese population. The unequal balance of privilege in favour of the Malays in this State is even more pronounced, which is understandable and natural, though it may not be regarded by the Chinese as just or democratic. (Example: All land in the State of Kelantan is technically reserved for Malays.) But Chinese cleverness and ability to adapt and get along in all kinds of situations are taxed and demonstrated to the utmost.

(2) It is commonly alleged by British as well as Chinese critics that the Malays are lazy and generally incapable people. Are these ~~obvious~~ characteristics innate or are they in part the result of generations of preferential and protective treatment accorded to the Malays by their State Governments as well as by the British Colonial Government?

B. Trip to several Malay kampongs (small villages).

(1) Tengku Ziana, who is the 26-year old State Director of Social Welfare. (Studied in England.) She is an unpretentious, extremely capable worker, whose genuine sympathy and understanding of the Malay villagers were delightful and encouraging to observe.

C. The Chinese.

(1) The hospitality and co-operation given to me by the leading members of the Chinese community because I am Chinese and they felt they could express to me in private their feelings of grievance which as a rule they do not dare speak of freely.

(a) Enlightening discussions about the life and problems of the Chinese in Malaya, even though for the past several weeks I had been told ~~[illegible]~~ time and time again of the unfairness of the citizenship laws of the country, of the fact that the Chinese do not enjoy the same rights of land ownership, of smaller Government subsidies to Chinese education, of the unfavourable quota in Government Service (4 Malays accepted to 1 non-Malay), and other inequalities. Kelantan gave me a new appreciation and insight, because in this Malay State where the Chinese are a small minority (somewhat similar to other South-East Asian countries in contrast to Malaya) these problems and grievances are accentuated and the Chinese become more clever, yet resigned — yet discontented.

(b) Trip to Tumpat, a town where the Chinese have settled for the last four generations.

(c) Dinner party given by leading Chinese business man, the guests including Chinese leaders as well as the Mentri Besar and the State Secretary, the two top executive authorities of the State. All of these people had grown up together as children and their friendship seemed genuine, yet ~~but~~ it was fascinating to watch the pretence on both sides that in this multi-racial State they were all one big happy family.

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Chapter XV - A

(2) Education.

(a) Talk with 19-year old Chinese manager of my hotel who had taken over his deceased father's job three days before my arrival in order to support a family of 14 people. He had attended High School in Singapore hundreds of miles away because there is no Chinese schooling beyond Junior High School level and because he was unable to get into the Government English High School in which 90% of the students are Malays. However it must be borne in mind that Kelantan is a poor State and funds for education are sadly lacking.

(b) General education problems in Malaya.

(i) Shortage of Government schools to meet the needs of a country where over 50% of the population is under 21.

(ii) The importance of education and desire for it by the Chinese; thus the building of Chinese vernacular schools in a country which has English and Malay as its official languages. There is a growing consciousness among the Chinese of the practical value of knowledge of English for use in commerce as well as in politics. At the same time the Chinese would be unwilling to give up their own language and culture.

(iii) It is the stated aim of the Colonial Government as well as leaders in Malaya to create a united Malayan nation, and it is realised that the educational policy of the country is fundamental to the achievement of this aim. The Federal Legislature passed a Bill in October 1953 for the creation of national schools where either English or Malay would be the medium of education, with provision for Chinese to be taught as a second language. The extreme differences of attitudes, arguments, etc., within the Chinese community in regard to this scheme are based on either a Chinese nationalistic and cultural outlook or a Malayan outlook. Though there is considerable opposition to the idea of national schools, there are other difficulties which have perhaps so far prevented the carrying out of this scheme, such as lack of money and qualified teachers. (At the Federal Legislative Council meeting on June 23, 1954, the plans for national schools were scrapped, or at least indefinitely postponed.)

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(iv) The need for a wise educational policy and early action for the future of Malaya, firstly because of the overwhelming number of young people and secondly because of the political tensions and pressures which exist not only in Malaya but in all of Asia to-day.

(v) Second conversation with boy manager of my hotel, during which I discovered that he was a participant in the Singapore student riots against National Service. Not for a moment did it occur to him that his behaviour was unlawful and therefore wrong. Again it was disturbing to think that this boy, whose sense of responsibility to his family is more than admirable, should feel quite justified in refusing to serve in the armed forces of his "country". More than 600 students participated in the Singapore riots of May 30, 1954, and they must have been firmly convinced that they had good reasons for their action - but were there outside influences or propaganda cunningly at work on these schoolchildren to stir them up?

CHAPTER XVI: THE OLD AND THE NEW.

A. The Departure from Malaya of General Templer; the pomp and ceremony which marked this last day of General Templer as the High Commissioner of Malaya seemed somehow a symbolic farewell to the old European Colonialism, which is now out of date in the new Asia. Will the old Colonialism reassert itself in Malaya as dying gasps of the past phase in history?

(1) Description.

(a) Cheering and flagwaving children on the roads leading to the airport.

(b) The Malay Regiment on the airfield for hours in the hot sun.

(c) All the leaders of this multi-racial society as well as the constitutional Rulers of the Federated Malay States wished the Templers farewell, on the whole with genuine nostalgic sadness to see this phase in history come to an end, B. that same afternoon looking into the face of the new.

(1) (i) Visit with Tengku Abdul Rahman, the leader of UMNO. He is the brother of a Sultan who had turned his back on privilege and dependence upon British Colonialism to become the leader of his people in their agitation for national independence. But is this peaceful, charming man the kind of leader who can march at the head of a "subject" people to this worthy goal of spiritual and political freedom which might be found in nationhood, when in the past such movements have been accompanied by fire and hatred ending in violence? He illustrated his determination to go to (almost) any lengths by saying that the UMNO-MCA Alliance was prepared to walk out of and boycott Legislative Councils on the Federal State and town level, and that they were determined to win their fight for an accelerated pace towards self-government even if the tactics they used should lead to a set-back in the fight against Communism in Malaya. But greater courage ~~might~~ have been lacking in ~~behind~~ those words than might be inferred, if those words were to be acted upon. Will violence be necessary within a hoped for new and sustained atmosphere of a liberal Colonialism based on a perceptive understanding of the "subject people"? However, if a wise Colonialist policy is not maintained to meet the challenge of the growing forces of nationalism other forces outside Malaya can and will exploit the discontent and frustration which might well ensue.

B. Installation of the new High Commissioner.

(1) Sir Donald MacGillivray appears to be a quiet and pensive man, but he has in him also an iron determination which was evident for a few minutes during his speech when he talked about the common aim of achievement of national independence in Malaya, adding "Beware of the extremists". As he said this he looked almost warningly directly at the UMNO-MCA bloc in the Legislative Council.

(a) Will his policy be guided by liberal understanding of the new spirit of freedom rising in Malaya? (as it has arisen throughout Asia.)

CHAPTER XVII: CAN THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYA WIN THE TRUST OF THE YOUNG GENERATION?

A. Chinese High School students' riots against National Service.

(1) Account of the riots and the developments which followed.

(a) Students' strike of over one thousand strong, representing all the Chinese schools in Singapore, who took over and barricaded themselves in one of the schools and defied for two weeks their parents, their teachers and the respected and influential Chinese leaders of the community as well as the Police and the Government.

(b) The suspiciously well organised way in which they carried out this defiance of all authority, coupled with an unshakeable belief that they were in the right.

(c) The speculation on the part of the authorities about Communist influence.

(d) The need and desire of the students to win as well as to influence friends.

(2) The trial of 48 students arrested during the riots who were charged with obstructing a police officer in the performance of his duties, which were to disperse the unlawful assembly of students on that fateful day, May 13, 1954. Under the Emergency Regulations of Malaya to-day an assembly of people for any untoward purpose is unlawful.

(a) The Court proceedings; and the interest of the entire Chinese student body in the trial as a case against all of them rather than against 48 students: the unfortunate old British Colonial attitude exemplified by the prosecution lawyer, and the students' reaction of contempt for it.

(b) The unfortunate harshness of a maximum sentence passed on eight of the "guilty" students.

(3) The subtle and difficult part played by a great man of the Chinese community in this matter.

(4) The sympathy for the students shown by the Chinese newspaper readers and the lack of sympathy felt by the English newspaper readers.

(5) Broader ramifications of what the Chinese young people consider to be oppressive government - unfortunate ramifications which will be felt in Malaya, if not elsewhere, for years to come.

B. The arrest and trial of 8 students of the recognised Socialist Club in the University of Malaya for publishing seditious material. (The arrest of the University students hit the headlines just one week after the Chinese High School riots.)

(1) The trial. (The case will not come up for hearing until next month.) Whatever the results of the case the effect will again be far-reaching. This incident will be looked upon by history as an unwise action on the part

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of the Government (a democratic Government) at this time, when the forces of democracy and Communism are fighting for the support of the youth of the world.

CHAPTER XVIII: THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

A. The White Paper on Elections, which is ~~the first~~ a significant constitutional step towards self-government. (This issue is still developing.)

(1) The agitation against the White Paper by existing political parties.

(2) Acceptance of the White Paper in principle by the Conservative Party (Party Negara).

(3) Opposition by the Labour Party of Malaya; its views and actions.

(4) UMNO-MCA Alliance opposition.

(a) The Alliance is alleged to be a "marriage of convenience" for the purpose of achieving national independence.

(b) Events leading up to the June 23 crisis created by the Alliance when they walked out of and boycotted the Federal Legislative Council (and all other State and Town Councils).

(c) The debate on the proposed White Paper on Elections in the Legislative Council on June 23 and 24 without the presence of the main opposition (i.e. UMNO-MCA Alliance members). The only opposition in the Council was the Labour representative Mohamed Sopie, who dramatically betrayed his own Party when he announced his resignation from the Labour Party.

B. Action taken by the UMNO-MCA Alliance in agitation against the White Paper outside of the Legislative Council.

(1) The older and perhaps conservative leaders of the Alliance.

(a) Colonel H.S. Lee of the MCA, who is able to dictate policy to large sections of the Chinese, and Dr. Ismail of UMNO - are they the Conservative elements of the Alliance and what is their following?

(2) The Youth Section of the United Malay Nationalist Organisation.

(a) The Malay youths in the movement for national independence are looked upon by the Government as an increasingly strong extremist element. The boycott of the Legislative Councils by UMNO and MCA may have been the beginning of active rebellion against existing authority. (The political situation in Malaya is seesawing back and forth between compromise and defiance. The boycott has been called off in spite of compromise.) If agitation begins again, as it no doubt will, will the Government wag point their finger at the "extremist" youths who are alleged

/to

to be influenced not only by genuine nationalism but by outside forces as well. (Malays who consider Indonesian Malays as their kin and who would like to see Malaya become a part of Indonesia, and Communists.)

(b) How will the authorities cope with Malay defiance? Will the Police and security forces get "arrest happy"? (The rank and file of the armed forces are the brothers of these extremist youths.)

(3) Where does Tengku Abdul Rahman, the leader, stand, or is he being pulled back and forth by the two factions?

(4) Is it an equal partnership in the fight for national independence in this Alliance between the only Chinese communal political party and the most powerful Malay political party?

C. When will Malaya achieve independence, and will the world give it time? What are the weaknesses of the Nationalist movement?

(Note: The point of this chapter is to lead up to and emphasize C. The incident of the White Paper on Elections might be completely out of date and lose its significance. This chapter will be questions by the author on the political and national future of Malaya.)

CHAPTER [redacted]:

[redacted] XIX CONCLUSIONS ON MALAYA (PART I)

A. The Chinese in Malaya and their future within the country.

(1) Malaya is the one place in the world today where the Chinese have a chance to participate fully in the political as well as economic destiny of the country. Will they and should they become a part of this new nation(to be) ?

B. Will the policy of the Government of Malaya as well as the execution of that policy serve to create a loyal friendly [redacted] Chinese population or will old hostilities born during the old Colonial days be increased by unwise action and thus force the Chinese to turn towards China (Mainland) ?

C. The beautiful experiment to build a united Malayan Nation out of this multi-racial society.

(1)An example and inspiration to the rest of the world if the experiment succeeds.

(a) An encouragement to the Chinese everywhere that they can become an accepted and welcomed element in their adopted countries.

(b) A proof [redacted] to other countries that their Chinese communities can (if given the chance) become positive, contributing and beneficial elements rather than a group to be feared or suspected.

(2) Malayan Nationahood: Can independence be achieved peacefully ? Will the Communal groups be united for this common aim of freedom ? Will international tensions and world power politics give this small, but significant country time to develop ?

(NOTE: Part II of this book will be on the Chinese in other countries in South-East Asia - Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines - in comparison with and contrast to Malaya. A brief final chapter will be (perhaps) the impact of this investigation on a Chinese from America.)

Chang, Shaling

Please return to
ERM

435B, River Valley Road,
Singapore, 10.

July 8, 1954.

Dear Ed Murrow,

More than ten months have passed since I started out on my Far Eastern adventure to find my Asian self and to try to understand the under-currents of rumblings in South-East Asia. I know that you do not like to receive thanks, but I feel that a new and exciting page has opened up for me on this trip, which I would have taken one day but not when I did had it not been for your encouragement. It has taken me many months even to find the first step ~~upwards~~ towards some appreciation, involvement and clarity on the life and politics of the people here. I finally feel that I have some grasp of how to get the utmost in knowledge and my own growth from this opportunity given to me by the Ford Foundation and my friends.

I enclose a long letter - really a report of the past ten months - which I sent to Jonathan King at the Ford Foundation. I mentioned in that letter the possibility and hope of writing a book, and since then I have completed a draft syllabus. I should like to send you a copy of it as soon as it is typed. This book is perhaps an ambitious project, but so much has happened to me and even more is happening in South-East Asia to-day that I feel I must try and put it between covers, if only because of the need which exists in me now to express myself.

My year's Fellowship is coming to an end, but I think I will be able to make the money granted to me stretch for two additional months, which will at least enable me to make a start in my writing. However, because of the changes I have made in my work I feel I must visit Indonesia and Siam, which were not on my original itinerary. I am leaving for Indonesia to-day. As soon as my syllabus is ready to send to the Foundation I shall make a request for additional funds for about six

/months

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

months to enable me to write the first draft of the book in Asia, but I appreciate and will understand the difficulties they face in considering my application. I have not applied until now because until recently I was not sure whether I was accomplishing all that I felt I should, but now I feel that I have made good but sometimes confusing use of the time.

If it is within my ability to write this book I shall do so.

I have been in Singapore and Malaya for the last four and a half months. There are two other Ford Foundation Fellows in Singapore who are also working on certain aspects of the overseas Chinese problem. They are Bob Elegant, formerly of I.N.S. in Korea, and Dr. Stanley Spector, a Professor of History at the University of Washington. Stan has been here since December and we have therefore had the chance to do one or two things together, though I have made it a point on the whole to work on my own. As a historian I think Stan is doing a very excellent job, because he is not putting his nose into documents only but in his own way is reaping the full benefits of being a member of the community here.

What a wonderful job you and the staff of "See it Now" did on Senator McCarthy. The effect on people in South-East Asia of someone standing up in public on this issue in the way you did was tremendous and good.

I had hoped to make this a one page letter, but ten months is a long time to catch up on. My warmest regards to Mrs. Murrow and Casey. I hope you are all getting a rest on your farm, of which I have fond memories as the place where I spent my last day as a member of the staff of "This I Believe".

Very sincerely,

Gladys

(Gladys Chang)

435 B River Valley Road
Singapore 10
April 27, 1964

Dear Jonathan:

Your letter was forwarded to me from Hongkong. I am grateful to you for dropping me a note, though it was a blunt reminder of how much time has passed. My long silence is inexcusable. I should have informed you long before this of the progress I am making in my work and in particular of the changes I have made in my project.

I have so often heard that research projects originated by a person living outside of the "field" are often found to be unrealistic when the researcher finally goes to the region of study. In my case this statement is more than true. I found, once I was in the area, that: 1) the value and the purpose of my study on local information media seemed to diminish in view of the larger and more complex issues at stake in Southeast Asia; and 2) as a result of talking to people who live and work in the Far East, as well as my own presence here, my interests began to shift from the subject of my project to the problems facing the Overseas Chinese, a big and economically powerful minority in Southeast Asia.

In my original project I planned to study the attitudes of Overseas Chinese towards the West in terms of the effect of the local press and radio on them. But I began to feel that the more important question is not what their attitudes are towards the United States, but rather their attitudes towards the country in which they make their home, towards their way of life, towards their own futures as people of Chinese ancestry living outside of the bamboo curtain, outside of their "motherland". These are the issues upper-most on the minds of Overseas Chinese and these are attitudes which are important to understand, because they are basic and will affect the future behaviour, position and role of the Chinese in Southeast Asia. I felt that my original project would limit the scope of my understanding of one of the vital problems in this area and that I could therefore benefit more from this opportunity of being in the East by ~~re-evaluating and~~ changing my project.

Somewhat

Of course it is valuable to know what the Chinese and other Asians think of the United States. But most people are too concerned with their immediate problems to give much thought to the United States, until U.S. foreign policy directly effects the area of their world. And then Asians so often criticize the United States for being out for its own interests without regard or understanding of the peoples which the policy effects. Speeches by responsible American statesmen (geared perhaps to the American taxpayer) about the need for "united action" in Southeast Asia, about forming a Southeast Asian Defense pact, etc. because it will be for the "best interests of the United States" are not well received here. After all, say the Asians, this is our land, it is our lives and property which will be first effected and therefore it is our interests and needs which must first be considered and become the basis for international policy affecting the area. (Note enclosed editorial of the Singapore Standard, which seems to reflect the sentiment of many Asian. It ~~was in yesterday's paper and~~ is by no means unique.) More understanding is needed by the West of all the various peoples in Asia.

The Overseas Chinese are a subject of study by research groups such as the Department of Far Eastern Studies at Cornell University and the Committee for Free Asia, as well as individuals including Ford Foundation Fellows. I hope I have not presumed too much in shifting my work to the broader aspects of Overseas Chinese attitudes, especially in view of the fact that there are other fellows pursuing similar lines. I did so because I felt that the change would enhance my knowledge of this area and my own development. However, I'm belatedly fearful that this may not be the viewpoint of the Board.

There are many different facets to understanding the Overseas Chinese; the problems are varied and no one research effort can be comprehensive. This is a period of transition in Southeast Asia and the problems the Overseas Chinese face, as well as the problem they represent as a group to the countries in which they live are intricate, generalizations may no longer apply and former conclusions must be re-examined.

The aim of my study is to understand and analyze the degree to which the younger generation (35 years and under) of Overseas Chinese are becoming a part of the countries in which they live. It is not my intention to argue whether the Chinese should or should not assimilate, but the question of whether or not they are assimilating is vital today to the countries where there are large Chinese populations. It is a key to understanding how the Chinese are reacting to the political and nationalistic pressure from both the Communist and Nationalist China. (That such pressures are exerted can be taken for granted) And it therefore is a major factor to anticipating political trends in Southeast Asia, because the Chinese can influence the politics of the area, due if nothing else to their economic power. Political consciousness is in its infancy in Southeast Asia, and it is beginning to have its effects on the Chinese Communities in spite of the oft stated allegation that the Overseas Chinese are not interested in politics, but only in making money.

More specifically, the basic questions are:

1) Do the Chinese feel that the country in which they live is just a semi-permanent place of residence or do they feel it is their country to help build and protect?

2) Or do they look towards China as their homeland, the country to which they owe their primary allegiance ? (And which China ?)

To answer these questions we must understand how the Chinese identify themselves culturally, socially, emotionally, and politically (if at all). It seems to me that allegiance to country is ultimately a question of the heart --- and the sense of BELONGING in the everyday things of life contribute to making up the larger emotions and consciousness of national pride and allegiance.

I am concentrating my attention on the younger generation (35 years and under) for a number of reasons:

1) As I am carrying out the study alone, I must narrow the field of my subjects so that I don't dissipate my efforts and also so that I can have some basis of comparison from one country to the next.

2) Beyond the obvious fact that they are the future leaders, what they think and feel on this subject represents more poignantly the various pressures and influences of the times; nationalism, "liberal" colonialism, the cold war, the existence of two China's, the converging of the industrial and scientific age in the East, Westernization, and so on.

3) At the same time the younger generation may reflect attitudes held by their elders. Through them I can get at some of the attitudes of the older generation in so far as they influence the youth.

4) As a young Chinese (female) I am more ~~[illegible]~~ readily accepted by the younger generation than by their elders. Because I am also an Overseas Chinese (from America) I may in time step out from the role of one who is observing them to become accepted as one of them.

Mainly the work entails talking extensively to people. I have tried in my interviews to get at a cross section of people. However it has been difficult to maintain a good balance. I find that businessmen (particularly the more Westernized) and teachers, and students are the most accessible. Barriers are fewer and those that exist are more easily broken down as the conversation progresses. With the less educated and poorer classes there is often a language barrier if they speak only their local dialect. However, Mandarin is becoming more and more the universal dialect among the younger generation. Overseas Chinese are quite class conscious. Again, the less educated and poorer people are suspicious if I do not explain why I am asking so many questions, and continued suspicion if I do explain, because "studies" outside of a school have little meaning, or if its explained as work similar to that of a newspaperman that is again a reason to keep their mouths shut. Time (getting used to each other) is the only thing that will break down these social barriers and suspicions. The best thing is to participate ~~[illegible]~~ in something they do. For instance, here in Singapore I am enrolled in a primary class for Chinese reading and writing taught in Mandarin. All the students are either small factory workers, house keepers, hawkers (vendors), trishaw men, or laborers. It is a night adult class, but the students range in age from 14 to 30 some years old. At first I was definitely the outsider and my presence seemed to inhibit the class recitation. One day I misread a word when I was called upon to recite, everybody laughed and it seemed to clear the air. They all decided I didn't know much more than they, that ~~[illegible]~~ I was there to learn too. The next time I was called to recite the girl next to me started to prompt me.

It has taken me time to formulate my project and there is a continuous process of readjusting the study to conditions as I find them in each place I visit. Actually it has been only in the last three or four months that I have gained confidence in myself and the ~~shaping~~ changing of my project. Malaya is a dynamic and stimulating place, where the labor pains of nationhood can be seen and felt. The Chinese problem is accentuated, and a little more complex as compared to other parts of Southeast Asia, but it is also an important part of all that is going on in Malaya. The role that the Chinese play in this nation building process is a vital and new phenomena. This is the one place in the world where the Chinese can and are beginning to take an overtly active and big part in the political life of the country, in addition to the economic activity which is historical and typical of Chinese everywhere. The understanding of the Chinese problem as it exists and develops in Malaya is significant to the whole of Southeast Asia.

However, to start from the beginning — during my stopover in Tokyo I spent most of my time talking to foreign correspondents, most of whom represented American interests, such as Time & Life, U.S. News and World Report (Pepper Martin), New York Times, United Press, C.B.S. and N.B.C. radio, and News of the Day Newsreel.. But I also talked to editors of Pan Asia News Alliance which covers and services the Far East, the publisher of the only independent English Language newspaper in Formosa and correspondents of the Chinese Central News Agency (Formosa). I also spent some time with ~~MR.~~ U.S.I.S. people. Tokyo was the center then of most newsmen for the Far East and my original purpose in stopping there for ten days was to increase my contact with people in the information and news field in Southeast Asia.

I tried to get advice and suggestions from these newsmen about my study on local information media, but invariably the conversation would eventually turn to the general problems of the Overseas Chinese and the role they will play in the Cold War (which is now warmer) in Southeast Asia. It was felt generally that now, five years after the Communist regime took over China, the Chinese living ~~in~~ outside of China should ~~make~~ clearer ~~idea~~ in their own minds as to which side of the fence they're on. Yet, to these experienced newsmen, the thinking and political attitudes of the Overseas Chinese remain a big question mark. Attempts are made to estimate the percentage of Overseas Chinese favoring the Peking Government, the Taiwan Government, or some other political force. Such figures would be mere guess-work, but I felt that an understanding of the Overseas Chinese people and their environment would be a first step towards analyzing factors which influence their political leanings. It is not only the influences from China on these people which must be considered, but even more immediate is the effect of post war Asian nationalism in Southeast Asia on the position and life of the Chinese there. Are these countries making scapegoats of the Chinese as an alien group there, and/or are they persecuting them out of resentment or fear of their economic control and possible political infiltration? Would this kind of treatment push the Chinese towards stronger loyalty to China, irregardless of the ruling regime in the "motherland"? Would discontent resulting from such treatment become fertile ground for exploitation by communism or Chinese nationalism? This then lead my interest to the question of the degree to which the Chinese are assimilating and developing new loyalties to their adopted countries.

Discussions with American and Asian newsmen in my first Far Eastern stop confirmed and increased my interest in the broader problem of Overseas Chinese and I began to revise my project accordingly. My next stop was to be Formosa. I had two main objectives during my two weeks in Taiwan. 1) I tried to see for myself what was going on in Taiwan so that I would be better equipped to weight the knowledge and attitudes of Overseas Chinese when I would interview in Southeast Asia. And, 2) I wanted to gain a first hand knowledge of the Nationalist/ Government's policy towards Overseas Chinese, as well as attempt to assess the personal attitudes of the officials mainly responsible for the execution of this policy. I also visited the Government Broadcasting Service to inquire about their information broadcasts directed to the Overseas Chinese and talked to members of the local press.

I spent most of my time in the capital, ~~at~~ Taipei, but I spent three days visiting the military academies (Army, Navy, and Air Force) in Southern Formosa and one day on Kinmen Island, the headquarters of the Nationalist Government's guerilla activities, which is only two kilometers away from Communist China. It seemed quite evident

to the untrained observer , that militarilly Nationalist China could not hope to have a successful invasion of Mainland China without extremely extensive support from the United States. However this is a subject about which I know very little and what I say is of course an opinion based upon the few things I saw and people I talked to. I interviewed the Commanders in Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force, as I wanted to be at least acquainted with these military leaders for future reference in my interviews. In my talks I only touched a little on military capacity; as I was more interested in morale and attitudes. Both the Air Force and Navy chiefs said they needed more military aid and that the morale of the men was high. My interviews with them did not produce information that has not been written many times during the past year by competent newsmen. My interview with General Sun Li Jen, the Chief of the Nationalist Army was more enlightening. He is a military man admired and respected by the common soldier and the citizen. The improvement of the training and condition of the Army is his credit. General Sun's views seemed realistic and forthright. He said that China must build up a stronger government, for then, "when we go back and have a good victory, the people will support us." He said that for the military, "the only thing that talks is strength and power and you get that only through endeavor. We cannot wait for the miracle (invasion of the Mainland), we have to work, we can't sit back and wait. My men are getting too old". And there are no young men to recruit.

My interviews with these military men were valuable in that they in their top level capacities typified the two kinds of thinking which seemed to prevelent in Formosa when I was there. The hope, aim, and desire to fight back to the Mainland permeates all thinking on this little island. But there are those who believe in this possibility blindly and there are those who are realistic in saying that this must be the aim (for otherwise life would not be worth living) but it means work and great effort. But even in this latter view there seems to the observer from outside, to be a kind of blind faith. But to the people of Taiwan today it is a last ditch stand for personal security and relative political freedom. It is easy for the visitor to ask: even with hard work and concerted effort how will the limited forces of Formosa be able to succeed in fighting back to the Mainland of China? But the Chinese on this island of exile cannot afford to ask themselves negative questions. They must nourish this hope of regaining the Mainland; it gives purpose to their life and makes tolerable their lives as political exiles. After five years, many still live in make-shift manner --- until they can return to their homes. And along with this hope is an ever present fear, which none will speak of, at least not officially, but its there. This fear is that the United States might decide that Formosa is no longer strategically important as a part of the perimeter of the Pacific defenses, or that it has lost its value as an ideological stronghold for the Chinese --- that it's beacon light as a symbol of anti-Chinese Communism is too dim. And it is in this regard that Formosa is more than ever interested in the Overseas Chinese living all over the world.

The Nationalists need the spiritual support and they could use the financial aid of Chinese living overseas. The Foreign Ministry and the Overseas Affairs Commission are quite aware of the significance of Overseas Chinese support not only as a source of strength in the ultimate aim of reconquest, but as a "proof" of their current strength beyond the shores of Formosa and the justification of their continued existence as a symbol for free Chinese. (Ambassador Karl Rankin, United States Ambassador to Formosa, told me that the degree of Overseas Chinese support is of course a consideration in policy matters concerning the Nationalists.)

Formosa is a sad place, a place of frustrations out of desperation and false hopes out of necessity. Yet as an American visiting Taiwan for the first time I was impressed at the time. I found that the place, the government, the spirit of the people better than I had expected --- that there was overall improvement compared to what I had read. So it seemed to me from the standpoint of the United States that there was something to show for the gradually increasing military and economic aid to Formosa. However after leaving Formosa one wonders about the actual significance of Formosa's military and civil improvements for the present and the future. The only dim hope of the Nationalist Government regaining the Mainland militarilly is either through full U.S. sea and air support, which action would inevitably start World War three, or the reverse, if there is a third World War, and if there is enough left of the world and China. It is horrifying to think of the possibility of a world war, and

even more horrible to hear otherwise intelligent and humane people wish for such a war, because they are desperate enough to think that out of the shambles they may have another chance. And then, even if through some spectacular unforeseen circumstances the Communist regime should collapse and the Nationalist Government should again control the Mainland, can it this time succeed in administering the whole country? Yes, great strides have been made in the civil administration of the island, but Formosa is only a speck on the map compared to the vast territory of the whole of China.

When I started this letter, it was my intention to summarize my activities, impressions, and findings of my study so far in the East. This has resulted in a further delay in sending this off to you. I find in attempting to recap from my notes so many months of travel and inquiry that it is taking me more time than I anticipated and it is difficult for me to find the time to continue the report to the present without taking time out from my immediate work here in Malaya. So I am sending this long overdue letter to you though my summary is incomplete.

Very briefly however, my next stop after Formosa was Manila. I arrived there just a week before the Philippine National Elections, an exciting time indeed. My only misgiving about timing my arrival just prior to that event was that for the next month (the period of my stay in the Philippines) the elections and Mr Magsaysay were uppermost in the minds of everyone I talked to. I felt that the focus of interest would continue to be such until at least a few weeks after the inauguration at the end of January. I therefore decided to cut short my stay in the Philippines with the idea of returning towards the end of my tour in Southeast Asia, at which time the policy of the new administration would be clearer and the attitudes of the Chinese Community towards it would be less speculative.

On the whole, I considered myself very fortunate to have been in Manila that particular month, not only for the excitement of witnessing the first successful democratic election in the Far East, but it had its value for my study and specific interests as well. I saw somewhat to my astonishment the real and imagined fear of the Chinese Community (particularly the wealthy) of becoming scapegoats of the two political parties, of becoming further targets of Congressional candidates who might try to fan the spark of resentment held by some of the population towards the Chinese for personal political advantage. Whisperings of the fear of extortion could be heard and seen for it was a well known fact that the Chinese business community, who on the whole could not vote, contributed large sums of money to both parties.

Just prior to the elections, there was talk of the possibility of violence during the elections and the Chinese feared that some of it might be directed at them. From talking to the Chinese, it was my impression that many felt that they were resented by the Philippines, that they were treated as aliens (though many had been there for generations, but many also behaved and thought as aliens), but their fear of becoming political scapegoats was not imaginary, though perhaps exaggerated in some cases.

I feel that I got a good start in understanding the relationship of the Chinese to the community at large. However in studying the degree of assimilation of the Chinese community so many aspects of life of the country must be comprehended and delved into while gathering and understanding the attitudes of the Chinese. Manila was the first place where I tried to carry out my new project and I groped for direction as I was still unsure of my premise. It was during this month that I began to see more clearly what I wanted to ask and since that time, with the additional experience of several months in other areas I see more clearly what I didn't and should have asked in my interviews. I feel that my departure from Manila after only one month there was a good decision not only because that was a period in Philippine history when certain issues tended to be out of proportion but also because I feel now I am more definite about what more I need to know on my subject. By spending an additional month there later on I think I can get more than I might have had I extended my stay another two months at that time.

Hongkong was my next stop. With three and a half hours I was transported to Kowloon, a city that came closest to my memory of Shanghai where I spent the first eleven years of my life. The resemblance is not accidental, as many of the 2½ million refugees in Hongkong are from the north of China. Though many Americans make the mistake of addressing mail to this British colony as "Hongkong, China" it is difficult not to think of it as part of China.

There was much to see and learn about the main problem of Hongkong — the refugees, their frustrations, hopes and dire need in their new "haven". And from them one could visualize some of the conditions in China which are hidden from the Western world. Though some stories have been written about the sufferings of some people in China, the impact is different when you hear it from the people who have lived it. In this island crossroad, one could hear also about the reconstruction in the country, the material advances and the increasing strength of China from people who have hope in a stable and peaceful China —people who are Chinese and have no other national loyalty. Hongkong is as close as we of the West can get to China.

My personal growth made its start during my two months in Hongkong. I began to recognize the impact of the East on me, and old childhood feelings and familiarities which had become unfamiliar during my years in the United States resurfaced. I stayed in Hongkong longer than was necessary for the requirements of my project, as the Chinese there are refugee Chinese as distinct from Overseas Chinese. But looking back on that time upon my feelings of frustration and dwindling self-confidence in my ability to carry out my new project, it was a necessary, though lengthy, faltering and taking stock of myself.

I arrived in Singapore the latter part of February. I soon extricated myself from introspection and was swept up in the problems of the Overseas Chinese rather than an Overseas Chinese. The skeletons of my project really began to harden into shape as I began to look into the complex , but exciting problems in Malaya and the very vital part of the Chinese here.

I know that you have had letters from Dr. Stanley Spector about various events in Singapore. You know too that Bob Tregant has also been in Singapore for the past two months or more. I have been working independently for two reasons mainly, though our general interests (the Chinese, etc) are similar. 1) I have a much shorter time than they —so I have been moving around the Federation of Malaya a good deal these past two months. And 2) I felt that my approach was slightly different; as a Chinese I might get a slightly different perspective and all things considered it would be better to go my own way —trying to become as much a part of the Chinese community as I could.

I started this letter before I went on my rather extensive and fruitful tour of the Federation. Since returning to Singapore I feel even more encouraged about my choice of subject and in the progress I am now at last making. I want very much to aim towards writing a small book on the Chinese in Southeast Asia, concentrated mainly on the Chinese in Malaya. My material is beginning to shape up — and hope that before too long I might send you a copy of an attempted syllabus. I have been fortunate in having friends and relative in places I have visited, and thus have been able to be slightly ahead financially. I hope therefore that I might be able to extend my stay a little longer than the original grant was calculated to last. In order to carry out my plan of writing this book I would of course need more time in Southeast Asia. My study would also have more meaning if I could visit and study the Chinese in a number of other Southeast Asian countries, such as Indonesia and Siam. I know that these countries were not on my original itinerary, but again my economizing will I hope enable me to make these additional detours.

I am taking the liberty of going on to Indonesia for one month, leaving here the first week of July. My mailing adress will continue to be Singapore — 435 B River Valley Road, as my plans in Indonesia are not yet firm. I know that my delay in writing to you has not only left you in the dark about my activities, but makes it difficult for you to advise me. I would very much welcome your advice and opinion of my activities. I look forward (with some anxiety) to hearing from you soon.

My regards to all my friends at the Foundation.

Sincerely,

Gladys Chang

The topics of conversation with different people I interview vary to some extent according to their background and interests. I try in most cases to cover some of the following grounds:

1) Personal history and aspirations.

2) Educational background; Chinese schools exist in all Southeast Asian countries and their student bodies comprise a large percentage of the total young Chinese community. The existence of Chinese schools could be considered one of the major obstacles in the process of assimilation. Do Chinese schools come under the jurisdiction of the national education policy and what is the attitude of the local authorities towards these schools? Does the outlook and sense of national and cultural identity of a Chinese educated person differ from one educated in an English school or national school? Does the product of a Chinese school feel he is handicapped when he takes his place in the general community? Does a Chinese who is unable to read and write Chinese feel that he has lost touch with his cultural background --- that his education is incomplete? How does he plan to educate his children? Desire and opportunities for higher education? Education often takes up a good portion of the conversation.

3) Citizenship or Nationality Laws and immigration restrictions: The citizenship and immigration policy of the country is often a source of grievance to the Chinese as a discriminatory practice. Yet the acquisition of citizenship is a tangible expression of a possible move towards assimilation. What does becoming a citizen mean to him? Does he recognize and accept the responsibilities of a a citizen of that country? Is his desire for citizenship motivated primarily by reasons of expediency ---for practical advantages in business? Does he feel that immigration restrictions are directed mainly against the Chinese?

4) Legal and Social inequities: Does he feel that legislation in the country is directed against the Chinese? (i.e., Nationalization of retail trade in the Philippines, Alien Head Tax in Thailand, etc.) Is it fair to have legal distinctions between alien and national business practices? Or are inequities based upon racial lines? Is it his opinion that the Chinese are being persecuted by the governing authorities? Does he put up with extortion practices because he has no confidence in the authorities ability to rectify the situation and it would be easier to go on paying? As a Chinese, citizen or alien of the country, does he feel he has equal opportunities in education, work, and so on?

5) Way of Life: What is his family life like? Do they eat Chinese food or is it a combination of Chinese and native food? Do they use chopsticks or spoon and fork? Do they celebrate Chinese festival days? Is it just the mechanical performance of rituals or do they understand and appreciate the spirit and meaning of the rites? Do they follow Chinese customs generally? Are they Westernized in their habits of living? What kind of clothes do they wear -- Chinese, native or Western? Is the decor of their home Chinese, native or Western? What languages do they speak at home, with parents, with own generation?

6) Attitude towards the native people: Does he seem to have a superiority attitude in his dealings with local people or in the way he talks about them? i.e., "The Malays are a hopelessly lazy people". Do his close friends include native people or are his associations with them only impersonal, for business dealings? Did he go to school with them? What does he think of inter-racial-marriage? Do his opinions of the native people extend to the people in government? What the native people think of the Chinese must also be queried. At what level (economic) of the society does anti-Chinese feeling exist and what is the basis for these feelings?

7) Civic and Political Affairs: Does he seem to have civic consciousness and pride? Does he belong to civic organizations? What other clubs or Chinese associations does he belong to? How much interest does he take in local politics? To what extent is he participating in local national politics and what are his motives?

8) Ties with China: How many generations has his family lived outside of China? Does he still have close relations in China? Does he correspond with people in China? What does he know about life in China? Is his knowledge up to date? What What are his opinions of the Formosan Government? Communist Government? Of Chiang Kai Shek and Mao Tse Tung? Has he ever been to China? Does he want to go? As a

tourist, student or to stay? Does he think that life in China would seem foreign to him or that he would be regarded as a "foreigner"? Does he feel more at ease with a Chinese? Even if he disagrees with the politics of China, does he want it to be a major power? Is he proud of China's strength? Does he visualize his own destiny and the realization of his ambitions as tied to the ~~[illegible]~~ future of China or to that of the country in which he lives?

9) Culture: What does he hold on to in Chinese culture --- in his living or philosophy of life? If he feels that Chinese culture is superior, what does he mean? Is he a product of this culture, even though he was brought up outside of China proper? What does he know of native culture and has that become a part of his life? What does being "Chinese" mean to him? Does he feel himself to be a sort of split or dual personality (with a conflict of emotions) because he has been brought up with two or more cultural influences?

10) The West: Does he seem to quite westernized in behaviour and thinking or would he just consider himself modernized? What does he want to know about the United States? Does he have any opinions about United States policy in the Far East? Is he racially prejudiced against Europeans or Americans? (Two subjects are most often asked about; 1) Senator McCarthy and 2) Discrimination problem.) Does he take an interest in world problems --- Indo China, Korea, etc.?

Chapin, Barbara

May 25, 1954

Dear Miss Chapin:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your letter of May 22nd. This is merely a note to tell you that you may indeed use the quotation by Sir John Lubbock. The exact wording Mr. Murrow used in his broadcast of May 18th was: "The important thing is not that every child be taught, but that he be given equal opportunity to learn."

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Miss Barbara Chapin
343 N. Main Street
Wellsville, New York

rh

new york state ART TEACHERS association
ARTMOBILE
VOLUNTEER CENTER
LOEW BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

22 May 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
Madison Avenue and 52nd St.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like to bring to your attention the progress made toward achievement of a new service: museums-on-wheels to provide rural areas with top museum opportunities. We feel you will understand all the purposes and potentials of the plan, and hope it seems worthy of your interest.

So many of the quotes you use are exactly suited to the moments need, but the one by ~~Lovell~~, Sir John Lubbock I believe on the 18th was something we would like to use if we may, and if it was correctly copied:

> "It is not imperative that every child be taught- only that every child be given equal opportunity to learn".

The important thing is not that every child be taught but that he be given equal opty to learn

We are trying to hard to keep this clear in the development of ARTMOBILE, so that in its work of inspiring and exploring there is not mixed any element of pre-determined taste or direction of creative growth. Thus it is being built slowly, with citizen and student help.

As I have said before, to us your evening broadcast is essential listening.

Sincerely,

Barbara Chapin

Barbara Chapin - 343 N. Main St.
Co-ordinator
Wellsville, N.Y.

SPONSORS:
N. Y. S. A. T. A.
A. A. U. W.

CONTRIBUTORS:
Cortland Board of Education
Baldwinsville Teachers Association

Chappel, Ernest

No Ans.

430 East 57th Street
New York, New York
June 13, 1955..

My dear Ed:

I'm sorry I troubled you again about the farm.

Have tried to reach you by phone several times. I certainly hope nothing has entered our relationship because of this. I value your friendship so much - if this has been an imposition, please forgive me.

As always, my very best --

Chappy.

Chappell, Ernest

I have known Mr. Ernest Chappel for a period of seven years and worked intimitaelt with him when he was the announcer on my radio program for three years.

I have always considered Mr. Chappel to be a very responsible person who, I'm sure, will make an extremely desireable tennant

written by
Jesse Zousmer

February 10, 1955

Dear Mrs. Walsh:

I have known Mr. Ernest Chappel for a period of seven years and worked intimately with him when he was the announcer on my radio program for three years.

I have always considered Mr. Chappel to be a very responsible person who, I'm sure, will make an extremely desireable tenant.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. J. Walsh
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.
15 East 49 Street
New York, New York

rh

Chappell, Ernest

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
INC.
15 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLAZA 3-9200

Feb. 7, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue NYC

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Ernest Chappel, of Hotel Langdon, New York City is negotiating to lease an apartment through us and has given your name as a reference.

We will greatly appreciate any information you are able to give us concerning the desirability and responsibility of this prospective tenant. Please be assured that any information you may give us will be held in the strictest confidence.

As it is our custom to require references before occupancy may be given, it will be very helpful to have your reply. A stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience and we ask that you be good enough to use the reverse side for your reply, returning this letter to us.

Very truly yours,

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., INC.
Managing Agent

By: Molly K. Walsh
Mrs. C. Jefferson Walsh
For: Lease Custodian

ERNEST CHAPPELL

19 East 60th Street
New York, 22, N. Y.
March 19, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your interest in the enclosed memo covering the documentary program idea I mentioned to you.

Should it be your critical opinion that we have something here, and future developments permit your possible personal participation, nothing would be better for me. It would be great to work on it with you.

No rush about it. Whenever you feel 'out from under' perhaps we could have lunch and discuss it. There is some definite interest in the project in Kenyon and Eckhardt. They have just gotten the RCA account, as you know. And Anaconda Copper and Brass is another big institutional in their shop. Mr. Sarnoff and RCA could kick it off beautifully.

Well, boy - now you have truly arrived ! You've been splashed by Mr, Pegler !! "I read him because I like to hate him". That line must be very close to his home plate.

If ever there was an impotent, watered-down, griping jack-ass, Mr. P. is it ! But he's getting your name in print ! And that should help make audience. Congratulations !

Warmest personal regards,

Ernest Chappell.

Chappell, Ernest

ERNEST CHAPPELL

19 East 60th Street
New York, 22, N. Y.
September 10, 1953.

"IN OUR TIME"

"In Our Time" is the title of a proposed series of documentary television programs.

Of the utmost importance is anticipation, imagination, patience, careful planning, proper research, editing, and a full awareness of the magnitude and importance of the project that the task may be approached thoughtfully and with dignity.

Like our great newspapers, "In Our Time" will prepare and have ready for timely use, comprehensive stories on the great events, developments and people of our time. Our subject range will cover science, industry, the arts, communications, politics, warfare and it's concomitants, controversial issues, discoveries, - in short, everything that goes into the making of history in our time.

Never has there been a medium so conceived to tell with such force the stories of great happenings and great people, or which could be such an intimate, comprehensive record of our time in the words and personal opinions of those who participated. All available information, all film clips and recordings, speeches and commentaries, still photographs, everything of interest on each subject will be collected and edited and prepared for use whenever it is pertinent. Sequence omissions in available material will be filled by special enactment production.

Biographical documentaries, prepared against the time of inevitable silence when the name is the headline of the day, will be developed with the full knowledge and cooperation of the subject person. Whenever possible, "In Our Time" will close these biographical documentaries with special and exclusive film, the subject speaking after death and giving to the public the basic good in his or her experience. These posthumous utterances would be filmed in the greatest secrecy, remade or edited at any time the subject wished to revise or modify his expressions, and impounded against the final date.

Anticipation and preparation is the only way in which such great stories can best be told in the public interest. Think of these great figures of our time contributing their innermost thoughts and opinions, not to be released until a final evaluation is due the world:

Winston Churchill, Dwight Eisenhower, Chiang Kai-Shek, Bernard Baruch, Pope Pius, Douglas MacArthur, Tito, Harry Truman, Herbert Hoover.

The list goes on in other fields: Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi, Charles Wilson, David Sarnoff, the Junior Ford, - Ernest Hemingway, John Masefield, Carl Sandburg, - Jan Sibelius, Arturo Toscanini, - Salvador Dali, - Lionel Barrymore, Bing Crosby, - Vilhjalmur Stefansson, - John Edgar Hoover, - Bertrand Russell, ---- each an important contributor to history in our time.

Think of the impact on the world had Robert Taft, Hitler, Tom Edison, Franklin Roosevelt, George Vl, Bernard Shaw, participated through television in their own biographical presentations. Think of it, had we been able to see and to preserve the living memoirs of the great inventors and scientists who have altered the face of the world ! The Wrights, Marconi, Edison, Pastuer, Foch. Think of the contributions to our daily lives brought into sharp focus by the genius - the people whose genius created them: the telephone, the automobile, the x-ray. Think of the great historical events that would be sharpened by the words and opinions of the participants: the Panama Canal, the discovery of the North Pole, the Versaille Treaty.

So many events have transpired in our lifetime, so many important men and women have lived and flourished, known to us only by musty newspaper and publication accounts and by random recordings and motion pictures. Reflect what great events and personalities continue ! "In Our Time" can preserve them in their freshness, just as they occurred, for the edification of our fellows and for future generations.

"In Our Time" would have anticipated the first atomic submarine. Our cameras would have interviewed the great scientists who were planning it, we would see it dedicated by Truman, we would watch it's growth in construction, we would take part in it's launching, and we'd be aboard when it submerged for the first time. This is no collection of random film clips. This is "The Nautilus" - the first ! The proof of the promise of atomic power in a world at peace ! Here would be a documentary for all time.

We need never wait upon the passing of a VIP or an event of transcending importance for our story. In these exciting times the 'average man' is making history every day. Our show should be 'peopled' with him and his work. Consider the potential in these random subjects:

The recovery of fresh water from the sea is an exciting story touching everyone.

A dramatic presentation of our national crime syndicates and how they tap the individual's resources would be as interesting to the average viewer as the most exciting TV detective story.

A real shocker could be a study of our nation's road system, what it means to our economy, our defense, our social development; how far behind our growth it is and the staggering job to be done to bring it apace with our needs. The average man is paying for good roads. What is he getting ?

There's a great romance in Alaska, perhaps our greatest outpost - in it's original cost and present values - the way of life there, it's future potentials.

A public more enlightened on our national resources and the attendant problems of conservation and development would make better protection planning easier. We still suffer from dust storms. Why ? Have our soil conservation, reforestation and river control programs fallen so short ? There's real drama here, in the suffering of the farmer and the loss to the urban dweller as well.

And just what is the communist way of life ? How about getting a small American town to turn communist, lock, stock and barrel, for a week ? Let's project in a full hour dramatic program actual life under communist rule; housing, prices, clothing, education, the press, policing, labor regulations, food, --- the whole drab picture, documented through the lives and physical surroundings of real Americans. It can't happen here ? Let's make it happen here, and project communism in terms the simplest man can easily understand.

To counter and contrast this communist show, let's present a study of the American way, peopled with the hundreds of thousands of small stockholders in American industry. Let the 'little man' tell the story of capital. Let's trace an investor's dollar from the moment he buys his share of stock, through production, to profits both direct and from the product. Is the 'capitalist' the only one who profits ? How are the lives of untold thousands bettered through the smallest investment in competitive private enterprise ? What is their future ?

How is chemistry effecting our daily lives ? In what fields is it's force most felt ? What is the present in synthetics and what does the future hold ?

How is man's life span being extended ? What are the social and industrial implications ? What will be the horizon for the newborn a score of years from now ?

The promise of things to come. The list is never ending. Our biggest job will be to choose with care.

"In Our Time" will provide more than a telecast; it will give to educational and scientific groups and historians a vital and hitherto unobtainable picture of the passing scene. The programs will be of inestimable value to history; they will be stored for future generations, the considered opinions of those who shared in the events. The great industrial organizations who may underwrite "In Our Time" will surely have the gratitude of all, who, running, may read - or rather, SEE and HEAR !

The organization to produce "In Our Time" must be as comprehensive as the show itself. Our editorial board should attract the top men available in their fields. They should participate jointly in the guiding decisions, and should work directly on their special subjects. Our physical and technical facilities should be without limit.

Because of the importance of the project from the view of public interest, convenience and necessity it seems proper that the program be executed in partnership with a network. On many occasions our prepared material might be of such a nature as to be required coverage on all networks. As a regular feature, "In Our Time" should be a regular weekly hour show.

Costs cannot be anticipated. Broad and intensive advance preparation would make the first year more costly than thereafter when the production tempo leveled off. And costs should never be a factor in our choice of subjects or manner of projecting them. This is documentary in it's finest form, done unstintingly, and done for all time.

"In Our Time" is a necessity ! The medium is ready for it ! Every technical facility is available. The quiet intelligence can be employed to produce it. The audience is waiting for it. And the pulse of history quickens with every passing day, in our time.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

October 14, 1955

Mr. Chaudhuri will be in New York next week and would like an appointment to see you. You did see him once last February.

Chaudhuri Sri

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

4 February 1955

Dear Mr. Chaudhuri:

I talked to Mr. Murrow today. He requests that you call him sometime the latter part of next week or the following week. He will either make an appointment to talk to you himself or make one for you to see someone else there.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Johnson

Mr. Nirmal Chaudhuri
Tudor Hotel
304 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

MU 9-3200

cc: Mr. Murrow

February 28
3 pm

~~Taishoff, Sol~~
Chernoff, Howard

October 1, 1954

Dear Howard:

Many thanks for your note.

I certainly do want to contribute to the fund to provide a plaque for the BBC, and have sent Sol Taishoff a check for that purpose.

Sorry I missed you when you dropped in the other day, and certainly hope you will be back soon.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Howard L. Chernoff
317 Cafritz Building
Washington, D.C.

fc

September 21, 1954

$25

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed

Following the publication of the enclosed editorial I wrote Sol a letter and sent him a check to try and get a fund started. Johnny Johnstone followed and we are getting a few dollars into the till. I wondered whether you would like to be in on the deal. If so, would you be good enough to send a check to Sol Taishoff who is treasurer of the fund.

I was in your office recently and visited briefly with Kay Campbell. You were at home sleeping off a trip into Edna's eye.

Thanks and with best regards.

Sincerely

Howard

Howard L. Chernoff
317 Cafritz Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

FCC Should Adopt Anti-Red Rule

IN THIS era of atomic fever, we still find those who shout "civil liberties" whenever Government seeks to tighten security in the vital field of communications.

The dissenters are at it again on the proposed FCC rule to make ineligible for commercial or amateur operator licenses anyone who is a communist, or communist front, or anyone who isn't of good moral character. This proposed rule is in keeping with the judgment of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on espionage, sabotage and subversion.

We're not unmindful of the obvious truism that committees of Congress may be prone to exaggerate the extent of red infiltration. But we begin on the premise that, in communications, even one communist is one too many.

Those who protest derisively about new security rules as constituting a curb on freedom of expression seem to ignore the requirements in the law and the FCC regulations on the character of the licensees themselves. No one having communist connections could conceivably get an FCC license for any kind of operation, if that fact were known. One who is not of good "moral character" could not qualify as a licensee either.

The station licensee, of necessity, delegates authority in the technical operation of his station. The responsibility of the man at the transmitter is the concern of ownership and management. It is within his control to activate or inactivate the transmitter. His is a key position "when the whirlwinds blow," to use the highly descriptive phrase uttered by Comr. John C. Doerfer at the recent hearing on his confirmation for a new term on the FCC.

Four years ago FBI Director Hoover warned that the communists had as their primary objective the control of communication facilities in a national emergency. As early as 1946, he said, the party was given a special directive to penetrate the radio field, and their schools offered training courses in radio writing, acting and directing. In 1950, the CIO expelled a number of unions because of pro-communistic leanings, including one in communications which then had many licensed radio operators in its membership.

The proposed FCC rule should be adopted. Even with its adoption, broadcasters should continue to screen carefully all those people who have access to microphone, camera or transmitter.

Bare Spot on the BBC Wall

TEN YEARS have gone since those grim days of broadcasts direct from London, when Big Ben's chimes were as well known on Main Street as on Piccadilly. Ed Murrow's "This is London," or Raymond Swing's authoritative commentaries were awaited eagerly by a hundred million Americans. And, likely as not, their word pictures became the headlined newspaper stories of the next day.

One of the many newsman who had broadcast from BBC's underground studio B-24 in Broadcasting House was Richard L. Strout, the *Christian Science Monitor's* veteran reporter. Mr. Strout has just revisited London, and in a nostalgic report titled "BBC—Rendezvous With Memory," tells of his return to that underground studio, whence came the BBC's *9 O'Clock News*, the U. S. broadcasts, and other transmissions to people the world over, theoretically out of range of Hitler's night bombers.

"French and Dutch Governments-in-exile broadcast here," Mr. Strout reported in the *Monitor* "and their leaders have now sent plaques and sentimental gifts to BBC, hung on the entrance walls, as quiet thanks for the historic spot. It seems a shame that the Americans who used these wartime facilities have not yet done likewise."

Indeed, it is a shame. Here is a project that should be handled, in the name of American broadcasting and broadcasters, now. It is a project for the NARTB and the networks.

Drawn for BROADCASTING • TELECASTING by Sid Hix

"Don't tell me people don't still listen to radio!"

Off Their Records

IN THE normal pattern of American business it is considered good policy to consult affected parties when a major change in techniques or specifications is contemplated. Unfortunately the nation's major phonograph record manufacturers neglected this important step when they decided abruptly to stop supplying broadcasters with 78 rpm pressings, shifting to 45 rpm discs.

Injury has been done to the relations of broadcasters and recording companies—injury that might easily have been averted. Obviously there is a common benefit in the submission of records to stations and their performance. Manufacturers get what they need most—performance and merchandising, without which few records can attain wide distribution. Stations get program material and can satisfy the public appetite for hit numbers as well as serious selections.

A sensible suggestion has come from NARTB. John F. Meagher, new radio vice president, asked record manufacturers to meet with him and the suggestion was accepted. The manufacturers will enter the meeting room Thursday with the realization they committed what is privately conceded to have been a public relations blunder.

There is some private fear that the record companies agreed to meet with NARTB more in the hope of salvaging industry goodwill than of rescinding the sudden shift of standards. They appear at this time to be more concerned with a swing in public preference for the small 45s than with the ability or willingness of stations to meet high technical and cueing standards. They cling to the belief that the 78 is disappearing and they like the economy of the 45s as against the more costly 78 pressings.

While some stations have approved the change, a considerable segment of the broadcasting industry is not equipped to play 45s and the companies supplying conversion facilities are a month and more behind orders. Another segment refuses to convert because of purported inferior technical qualities of the fine grooves, from a broadcast standpoint, and plans to get along with present libraries augmented by 78s from smaller manufacturers and over-the-counter purchase of desired records.

The record makers know they acted unwisely and with haste. They know that broadcasters have supplied a substantial share of the sales stimulus behind their product. They know, too, that radio silence would cripple their business.

The answer is simple. They have been offered a chance to reconsider an ill-conceived action. If they want their records performed, all they need do is supply stations with a usable and durable product, suitable for professional performance.

Chernoff, Howard

HOWARD L. CHERNOFF 4480 HORTENSIA STREET SAN DIEGO 3, CALIF.

October 7, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed

Thanks very much for your contribution to the BBC plaque fund. I am glad you agree that it is a meritorious project and appreciate your interest in it.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely

Howard

Howard L. Chernoff

P. S. I think the Carl Sandburg show was one of your best.

no ans

Chrisney, Judgson

February 4, 1955

Dear Mr. Chrisney:

Many thanks for your letter of January 25th and for your kind comments about our programs. I hope that succeeding ones will continue to merit your approval.

It was good of you to suggest that CBS do a story on the Ethical Culture Movement, but I am afraid that there is nothing I can personally do about it. Since my resignation as a vice president many years ago, I have no authority or control over programs other than my own.

May I suggest that you contact Mr. Sig Michelson, Vice-President in Charge of News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Judgson Chrisney
The American Ethical Union
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

fe

Christensen, Fred

April 13, 1954

Dear Mr. Christensen:

Very many thanks for your nice letter and kind comments. I was very much interested to see the newspaper clippings you sent me and want you to know how much I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred Christensen
News Director
Station WDWS
Champaign, Illinois

rh

Reds Praise Murrow

EDITOR: (News Gazette 3-13)

The front page story in Wednesday's News-Gazette about Edward R. Murrow's latest attack on Senator McCarthy becomes more interesting in the light of a recent bouquet of approval given to Ed Murrow. The Feb. 21 issue of the Communist Worker (Illinois DuSable edition of the Sunday Communist Daily Worker) praised highly and recommended to its readers three radio commentators: Frank Edwards, John Vandercook and Ed Murrow. The Worker says: " . . . and allowing for some of Ed Murrow's magnificent 'See It Now' sequences on TV—Frank Edwards is about the best of the news commentators allowed on the nation's airwaves." The Feb. 28 issue of the Communist Worker awarded especial praise to Ed Murrow's "See It Now" and Walter Kronkite's "You Are There" TV programs.

Ed Murrow and his backers in the radio and magazine world have long sought to picture Murrow as very objective and unbiased in his "reporting." He is the darling of the "liberals" because they know—as does anyone who listens critically—that Murrow is neither.

Now we can more clearly judge whose side Murrow is on. It is a safe bet that the Communist Daily Workers knows who is on its side and will hurl verbal brick bats, not bouquets, at any one who is not in line with its views

GLENN M. CATE
508 W. Green St., Urbana

Dangerous Principle

EDITOR: (News Gazette 3-20)

An Open Letter to Mr. Glenn M. Cate:

Dear Mr. Cate:

I have read the letter which appeared in the March 13th issue of The News-Gazette and feel that it raises some questions of extreme significance. I feel that the principle which you have applied to CBS Commentator Edward R. Murrow is a very dangerous one, and certainly a most undemocratic one. Your letter condemning Mr. Murrow because his programs received a favorable review in the Daily Worker is an application of guilt by association which could lead to some rather remarkable conclusions.

I do not read the Daily Worker, DuSable or other edition. I am sure, however, that a search through the files would disclose articles in which the Daily Worker recommends the music of Toscanini as well as that of Shostakovich. I am sure the Daily Worker has reviewed motion pictures at times, and given a favorable nod to Bing Crosby, or to the acting of Helen Hayes. A thorough search will undoubtedly disclose a Daily Worker bouquet for the Encyclopedia Britannica.

And if you were to search far enough, it appears to me that you would find the Daily Worker enthusiastically in favor of public education and freedom of speech.

If the institutions of the press, the radio, motion pictures, books, music, etc. are to be condemned by this yardstick, then is it not reasonable to conclude that the majority of our institutions are "un-American" when measured in this manner?

FRED CHRISTENSEN,
1610 Alabama Drive, Urbana.

RADIO STATION WDWS

COLUMBIA AFFILIATE

1400 KILOCYCLES 250 WATTS
48 MAIN STREET
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Represented by
ROBT. MEEKER ASSOCIATES, INC.
333 North Michigan, Chicago
521 Fifth Avenue, New York

MARC HOWARD
Manager

March 21, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Radio News Department,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am enclosing a letter which was printed in the "Letters to the Editor" section of the Champaign News Gazette March 13th.

As news director of WDWS, I felt that such an attack deserved an immediate and unemotional reply. I had hoped to be able to reply officially as a member of this radio station, but was unable to because of a "hands off" policy initiated by the newspaper.

My reply to the letter, bearing my home address, is also enclosed. It appeared in the March 20th issue. I realize that you already have your hands full in this controversy, but wondered if you would care to add your own answer to Mr. Cate's letter.

As a listener to your March 12th broadcast, may I personally add my thanks for your courageous efforts to expose the threat which America faces today in a manner which, I am sure, will awaken a public that up to now has been apathetic, if not mildly approving of McCarthy and his infamous tactics.

With sincere regards,

Fred Christensen

Fred Christensen,
News Director,
Station WDWS,
Champaign, Illinois.

WDWS—FM
OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE NEWS-GAZETTE
Helen M. Stevick, President
Marajen Stevick Dyess, Vice President

Churchill, Randolph

December 6, 1954

Dear Randolph:

Many thanks for your nice letter of November 19.

I shall of course be happy to see Jack Ashley when he gets here. Tell him to be sure and call me and see when he will be able to come in.

Although I have no concrete plans as yet, I am hoping very much to be in London again sometime in the Spring.

As ever yours,

Mr. Randolph Churchill
12 Catherine Place
London, S.W.1, England

fc

VICTORIA 3221

12 CATHERINE PLACE
LONDON, S.W.1

19 November 1954

My dear Ed -

This is to commend to you Mr. Jack Ashley of the B.B.C. who is travelling to New York in three weeks time on a Commonwealth Foundation Fellowship. He will be there for nine months to study the various aspects of the impact on public opinion of the press, radio and television.

He will work for two months on the LOUISVILLE COURIER and after that for some time in the New York area. It would be very kind if you could find time to see him and to advise him as to how he can best spend his time.

It seems a long time since we last met in Korea. We have all greatly admired the part you played in cutting MacCarthy down to size.

I had news of you some time ago from Aidan Crawley. When are you coming over here again?

Yours ever
Randolph.

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Maddison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, U.S.A.

Clark, Blair

May 5, 1955

Dear Blair:

Very many thanks for your warm and sympathetic letter of April 14th.

Thank you also for sending the GUARDIAN clipping of the Darcy Gillie piece. He seems to be in excellent form.

I think it's nice that Darcy and Cecilia Reeves finally made up their minds to get married. To the best of my knowledge they have been considering it for at least fifteen years.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Blair Clark
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
33, Champs-Elysees
Paris, France

fc

PRINCESS IN DISTRESS

More Revelations from Ugarit

From our own Correspondent

PARIS, APRIL 12.

Further information about the political trouble caused by an unfortunate Syrian princess in the fourteenth century B.C. has come to light in one of the 30 documents in Babylonian (many of them very fragmentary) which were found last year at Ras Shamra (the ancient Ugarit) by M. Shaeffer during his eighteenth excavation of the site, in addition to the 60 documents in Ugaritic on which the "Manchester Guardian" reported two months ago.

These documents in Babylonian were summarised and discussed before the Académie des Inscription by M. Nougayrol. There are senses which can only be guessed at. King Ammistamru II was calling for this lady's surrender by the king of her native country, Amurru (also part of Syria). In the new document the great king of the Hittites, probably Tudhaliyas IV, called on nine different gods and goddesses—Babylonia, Hittite, and Syrian—to punish King Sauhkamuwa Amurru if he put any obstacle in the way of King Ammistamru's efforts to "make disappear the daughter of the Great Lady."

It is to be hoped that the fugitive ex-queen escaped into a country where the writ of none of these divinities ran. Why was the great king of the Hittites so interested in the punishment of the wife of one of his vassal kings? We shall probably never know, but the matter was evidently important because a number of the documents from the Ugaritic Foreign Office archives found in 1953 referred to the stir her behaviour had caused.

Another curious document is one in which another of the Hittite great kings handed over some exiles from Alasia, now usually identified with Cyprus, to the minor Hittite King of Carchemish, who in turn hands them over to his sons. Why did the King of Ugarit have a copy of this document in his chancery? Presumably Alasia concerned him very closely. Hitherto the archives of Ugarit and those of the Hittites have more often referred to exiles going to Alasia than coming from it. A Hittite claimant to the throne was exiled there, so were two Ugaritic princes who received their portable property in return for renouncing all other claims. This suggests a very gentlemanly form of exile. Was the King of Alasia specially to be trusted, or was Cyprus thought a safe place for claimants to Continental thrones because they were over the water?

If only one of these documents would refer to Alasia as in the middle of the sea, it could at least be established for certain instead of merely as highly probable that Alasia was Cyprus. The connection of Alasia with Ugarit must at any rate have been very close for in one of the documents found in 1953 allegiance is sworn to the same King Ammistamru by a deity of Alasia. M. Nougayrol has made the novel suggestion that possibly the Kings of Ugarit had themselves taken refuge in Alasia during that part of the history of their dynasty of which no monuments have survived in Ugarit itself.

Manchester Guardian
Apr. 13 '55

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
33, CHAMPS-ELYSÉES - PARIS - VIII
ÉLYSÉES 18-47

DAVID SCHOENBRUN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

Thanks.

April 14, 1955

Dear Ed,

I was very sorry to learn of your father's death . I thought when I heard about it of the story you told us the night we had dinner with you about the man who offered to pay for the mule on Sunday, and of your own subsequent revelation of commercialism on the sabbath.

The enclosed clipping I thought would amuse you. It is from our friend Darcy Gillie in the Guardian of April 13. If ~~you~~ one didn't know Darcy, and the Guardian, one might think the story was about Margaret Rose and her feelings for the Group Captain. But no, naturally it's about a Syrian princess 34 centuries ago.

I can't remember whether you or Janet told me that Darcy had got himself married. Anyway, I found out that it was true, however improbable, and his friends here say they think the former Miss Cecilia Reeves of the BBC will take good care of him.

I was very glad to have a chance to see you and Janet in New York. We enjoyed our dinner with you greatly.

Regards and see you soon, I hope,

Blair Clark

Edward R Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Clement, Victor J.

January 29, 1954

Dear Mr. Clement:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your letter of January 26.

I am sorry to say that this matter is far beyond the scope of Mr. Murrow's authority. I see from the letter sent you by Mr. Charles B. Borell, American Consul, that your fiancee, Miss Sin, failed to submit any of the required documentation in support of her application for a visa other than the birth certificate for her child.

This would seem to indicate that if you supplied the required documentation in accordance with the regulations, you would experience no further difficulty.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Victor J. Clement
123-37 Inwood Street
South Ozone Park
Jamaica, New York

123-37 Inwood Street,
South Ozone Park,
Jamaica, New York.
January 26 1954

Dear Sir:

Forgive the liberty I take in addressing this letter to you. I realize your time is valuable and limited however, I hope you will be able to give the assistance I seek

From May, 1953 to August, 1953 I had been striving to return to my fiancee and our child who residence is at Illku Kunsan Tongchon, Province of North Kyun Sang Korea. In May, 1950 I enlisted in the U.S.Air Force. In June, 1952 I arrived at the 58th Fighter Bomber Wing APO 901, for a tour of duty in Korea. During this tour of duty I met Miss Sin Chul Cha who is my fiancee and mother of my child. I asked Miss Sin to be my wife and her answer was yes. In December of 1952 I realized my prospective wife was pregnant I strived to complete our marriage. Because of the lack of time, intrest and assistance that was shown by military authorities our marriage was never completed. In April 1953 I left Korea and returned to the United States and was stationed at Smoky Hill Air Force Base.

On the 14 of July 1953, I received a letter from A/1C William Stewart, informing me of the birth of my son on the 4 of July 1953. I went to the commandering General of Smoky Hill Air Base requesting to be returned to Korea, but was told that he could not help me. On the 31 of August, 1953 I was honurable discharged from the U.S. Air Force since that time I have been in contact with the American Embassy trying to bring my fiancee and our child to this Country. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received from the Embassy. Chaplain Henry E. Boehm who is stationed with the 58th Fighter Bomber Wing has been assisting me in this matter. Since my return to this Country I have sending clothing and financial assistance to Miss Sin being the only support she has. I am asking you if there is some way that you could help me in getting my fiancee and our child. I hope you are able to visualize and understand this situtation that I am confronted with:

I feel confident you will give my problem your deepest consideration and aid. Thank you.

Sincerely yours
Victor J. Clement
Victor J. Clement

P.S.
I am enclosing two pictures that I received today from Pfc Albert C. Lewis US 52237136 H/S Co. 822nd EAB APO 901. This is my fiancee and our son. I do not know how long it will be befor they come to this Country. Please return these pictures. Thank you very much.

Consular Section,
American Embassy,
APO 59, c/o Postmaster,
San Francisco, California,
December 2, 1953.

Mr. Victor J. Clement
123-37 Inwood Street,
South Ozone Park,
Jamaica, Long Island, New York.

Sir:

Affidavits of support signed by you and your father and submitted on behalf of Miss SIN Chul Cha and her child, applicants for immigrant visas, have been received in this office.

The affidavits are satisfactory for the purpose for which they were intended with the exception of the fact that they were submitted in single copy only. As all documentation submitted on behalf of an immigrant visa applicant must be in duplicate, you are requested to forward an additional copy of the affidavits and supporting documents.

Miss Sin filed a preliminary application for an immigrant visa with this office on November 17, 1953 and the processing of her case was begun on that date. Miss Sin has thus far failed to submit any of the required documentation in support of her application for a visa other than the birth certificate for her child. For your information, there is enclosed a list of the requirements for an immigrant visa.

Very truly yours,

Charles B. Borell
American Consul

Enclosure:
Mimeographed leaflet.

Ill: SIN, Chul Cha - 1953.
VWPrichard:gim

A TRUE COPY OF THE SIGNED ORIGINAL

Cohn, David L.

January 18, 1954

Dear Colonel:

Your suggestion is rightly agreeable and pleasures me greatly. I will probably be down your way sometime in the next couple of weeks and will make you a signal. Maybe we can rendezvous with Mr. Sam Rayburn. I crave to do a television piece with him.

As ever yours,

Mr. David L. Cohn
The Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D.C.

rh

DAVID L. COHN,
HOPEWELL, NEW JERSEY.

Hopewell, N.J.
1.14.54

Dear Mistuh Ed & Suh-

In the midst of exercising myself genially by grinding down the wretched peasantry who toil away their lives for a piece of stale bread on my vast New Jersey estate, I pause, suh, to remind you of our conversation shortly before you left for Korea. I'd like soon to do the piece on Alcoa (for the Atlantic) that we discussed; namely to pay homage to the Company for permitting you, without hindrance, to function as a rational, literate, civilized, caring commentator, and for the tastefulness of its commercials in a time when possession of the nation's communications is beigg fought for by the loutish and the vulgar(may their seed be sterile and their tribe disappear).

I'd like, of course, to have another word with you before proceeding, and this is to say that I hope we might meet in Washington sometime before the end of this month. I'm going down today and will fly my black flag at The Mayflower.

Permit me also to say, suh, that I was again in the Great State of Texas at the end of December, and Mr.Sam Rayburn told me to remind you that he'd mighty pleased if you'd come down and have dinner with him. Will you kindly let me hear from you in that cage of the lobbyists where I shall be?

I wish you, suh, such happiness in 1954 as may be had in this po', sinful world.

Cordially yours
David

Coie, Paul

FRANK E. HOLMAN
LOWELL P. MICKELWAIT
LUCIEN F. MARION
WENDELL W. BLACK
DEFOREST PERKINS
J. PAUL COIE
CHARLES I. STONE
HAROLD F. OLSEN
FRANCIS E. HOLMAN
ANDREW M. WILLIAMS

EMORY E. HESS
WILLIAM M. HOLMAN
BURROUGHS B. ANDERSON
F. THEODORE THOMSEN
FRED S. MERRITT
JOHN W. ELLIS
BOARDMAN W. BROWN
STANLEY W. WORSWICK
ROBERT S. MUCKLESTONE

HOLMAN, MICKELWAIT, MARION, BLACK & PERKINS
HOGE BUILDING
SEATTLE 4
main 2762

HOLLISTER T. SPRAGUE
COUNSEL

June 17, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

western part Washington

The "experts" advise, on the basis of past records, that Westport is the most likely place to fish.

I have a boat for July 9th, 10th and 11th and cottages at Westport. It's about a five-hour drive from Seattle. All I need now is some indication from you as to when you and the family will arrive.

Sincerely,

Paul

Cole, David

July 30, 1954

Dear David:

Forgive me for the delay in replying to yours of May 14th about the statement of communist policy published in 1952. It is available in translation through the Institute of Russian Studies at Columbia University.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David Cole
608 Fabian Building
Paterson, New Jersey

rh

DAVID L. COLE
608 Fabian Bldg
Paterson, N.J.

Instit of Research Studies Columbia U - Translation

Paterson, New Jersey
May 14, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Unfortunately, I was not able to corner you alone at the Carnegie Endowment dinner last week. I wanted to do so for two reasons. First, many are ready to follow your direction, but the willingness and courage to blaze the trail was yours. People who were content to mumble in their beards about McCarthy have now become vocal. You have rendered an historic service by the frank and straightforward position you have taken, and all thoughtful people are thankful to you for it.

Second, I would like very much to study the document you referred to which you called the blueprint of the Bolshevik plan. How may it be identified and where is it procurable?

I was sorry that you missed the meeting the following day. For the first time in several years we had a thorough discussion of our aims and methods, and it would have been good to have your contribution.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

David L. Cole

DLC/bl

Eng Part Cole, Grady

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Maulsby

August 5, 1954

Charlie Crutchfield is lining up a surprise testimonial program to Grady Cole in connection with his 25th broadcasting anniversary, some time around the middle of September.

Crutch would appreciate your recording a congratulatory spot something along the lines of the attached copy he has had drafted.

Perhaps after you come back to the mines you can take a few minutes to do a short spot.

GM:dh

Taped 8/31/54

693

EDWARD R MURROW

THIS IS EDWARD R MURROW. I WANT TO EXTEND MY CONGRATULATIONS TO GRADY COLE AND WBT ON THE OCCASION OF GRADY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY IN RADIO. I THINK I TAKE A LITTLE EXTRA PLEASURE IN DOING THIS BECAUSE, AS ~~MANY~~ SOME OF YOU MAY KNOW, I'M A NATIVE TAR HEEL MYSELF. I WAS BORN IN GUILFORD COUNTY AND I KNOW WHAT GRAND PEOPLE LIVE DOWN IN THE CAROLINAS. WHEN THEY TAKE YOU TO THEIR HEARTS, AS THEY HAVE GRADY COLE, YOU CAN BET THE MAN IS A HUNDRED PERCENT ALL THE WAY. TO STAY ON THE AIR FOR 25 YEARS AND TO RETAIN THE CONFIDENCE AND TRUST OF YOUR AUDIENCE ALL THAT TIME IS A FITTING TESTIMONIAL FOR ANY MAN. AND GRADY COLE TODAY IS JUST AS POPULAR AND RESPECTED AS HE WAS THE DAY HE STARTED AT WBT. I'VE MET A LOT OF PEOPLE IN MY TRAVELS. AND THE TEST OF ANY PERSON IS HIS ABILITY TO WIN AND DESERVE and Retain FRIENDSHIP. GRADY COLE DOES THAT. I'M HAPPY TO SEND MY GREETINGS TO HIM AND WBT ON THIS - HIS 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

Cole, Stewart

SEPTEMBER 1, 1954

MR. STEWART G. COLE
COMMANDAR HOTEL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

MOST REGRETFUL BUT CANNOT SEE YOU SINCE RADIO AND TELEVISION PRESSURE LEAVES ME NO TIME.

EDWARD R. MURROW

1-43-

Stewart G. Cole
347 South Norton Avenue
Los Angeles 5, California

20

August 11, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of the confusion in contemporary thinking about the validity of any dependable source of moral and spiritual values, I am undertaking an inquiry into the religious foundations of faith of representative men and women.

The purposes of this study are:

a) to provide a challenge for re-thinking the foundations of human purpose and values in the mid-twentieth century;

b) to assess the impacts of the Judaeo-Christian religions, the worldview of modern science, and the historic democratic value-structure, upon man in his search for a valid faith; and

c) to publish a vigorous statement representing a variety of viewpoints of recognized and dedicated men and women; the profit, if any, to go to a worthy program, such as the World's Tension Study sponsored by UNESCO.

The response I received to a paper in a symposium on "Foundations of World Organization" by the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in Relation to the Democratic Way of Life, stimulated me to undertake this inquiry. Attached you will find a reprint of the article with editorial abbreviations. Using this paper as a springboard, would you be willing to contribute your personal testimony in terms of the five questions that are raised at the end of the article?

./.

The following persons are being invited to participate:

Gordon W. Allport
Lyman Bryson
Pearl S. Buck
Ralph Bunche
Vannevar Bush
Richard E. Byrd
Brock Chisholm
Arthur Compton
James B. Conant
Monroe E. Deutsch
Paul H. Douglas
Irwin Edman
Harry Emerson Fosdick
Lawrence K. Frank
Simon Greenberg
Theodore M. Greene
A. Eustace Haydon
Helen Hayes
Paul G. Hoffman
E. Stanley Jones
Mordecai M. Kaplan
Adolphe Keller
William H. Kilpatrick
Harold D. Lasswell
David E. Lilienthal
Walter Lippmann
Archibald MacLeish
Jacques Maritain
Richard P. McKeon
Margaret Mead
Lewis Mumford
Edward R. Murrow
Reinhold Niebuhr
F.S.C. Northrop
Harry A. Overstreet
Liston Pope
Nathan M. Pusey
Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
Carl Sandburg
Paul A. Schilpp
Albert Schweitzer
Harlow Shapley
Fulton John Sheen
Pitirim A. Sorokin
Mark Starr
Ordway Tead
Howard Thurman
Paul J. Tillich
Henry P. Van Dusen
Henry N. Wieman
Norbert Wiener

Included in the list are individuals from the fields of the physical and social sciences, the arts, history, public affairs, psychology and philosophy, as well as spokesmen for the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths. The broader the range of representative viewpoints, the richer the anthology will be.

It may interest you to know the reactions of three men with respect to this proposal. William H. Kilpatrick has written, "I am very glad that you are undertaking just such a study. The world needs a remaking of the religious outlook.". Harry Emerson Fosdick says, "The matter with which you are dealing is central to the whole theological outlook ..... (the study should be) not only valuable but exciting.". And Paul Schilpp comments, "I shall be glad to cooperate in this exceedingly worthwhile enterprise.".

./.

I trust that you agree concerning the high importance of this undertaking, designed solely as a service, and that you will cooperate in the study.

I shall be in New York City Saturday, August 28, Monday morning, August 30, and Friday, September 3 and should like to discuss with you at a convenient time the implications of this proposal. Would you please indicate in the enclosed envelope the hour and place I could confer with you, and advise me by return of mail?

Sincerely yours,

Stewart G. Cole

Stewart G. Cole

Sept. 2 or 3

Encl.
SGC:as

AN INQUIRY INTO THE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS
OF HUMAN PURPOSE AND VALUES

From Stewart G. Cole

1. I will cooperate in the conduct of this inquiry.

   Yes _____ No _____ .

2. I can forward my manuscript next December _____,

   or by March, 1955 _____ .

3. Remarks:

Signed _____

Address _____

_____

_____

From

FOUNDATIONS OF WORLD ORGANIZATION:

A Political and Cultural Appraisal

A Symposium Edited by

LYMAN BRYSON

LOUIS FINKELSTEIN

HAROLD D. LASSWELL

R. M. MacIVER

ELEVENTH SYMPOSIUM OF THE CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

NEW YORK

1952

DISTRIBUTED BY HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

After more sober judgment, I wished that I had titled this paper, "Man's Quest for Spiritual Reality". It is probably impossible to redeem the concept "Secularist" from negative implications.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

~~The World Faith of a Secularist~~

MAN'S QUEST FOR SPIRITUAL REALITY

By STEWART G. COLE

Educational Consultant

Secularism as Churchmen See It

IT REQUIRES ONLY a casual look at the testimony of religious institutions to recognize what a primary place the indictment of secularism is receiving at the hands of the clergy. Weekly sermon topics as announced in the press, editorials appearing in the religious journals, and official actions of church boards, reflect the trend. One expects Roman Catholicism to exercise grave concern for those who remain outside the pale of the church: Protestants are no less disturbed. This is true particularly in the case of the leaders of the various denominations of Protestantism. They are alarmed at the rising strength of this unchurched trend and they are endeavoring to check it. They consider that their greatest competitor for the life interests and loyalties of Americans is secularism, and therefore they are protesting its spreading influence and challenging its control.

For churchmen secularism is "irreligious." It exercises a baneful effect upon the character of man and intrudes its subtle influence in all directions. For instance, it is displacing a time honored, church centered community life in America with a diversity of worldly interests and institutions. The neighborhood conventions of the historic Sabbath are passing. The Bible as a record of revealed religion is being increasingly disregarded. The pulpit is no longer considered the singular voice of social conscience. The pattern of achieving personal salvation, as Christianity presents it, has lost its appeal for great numbers of people. One of the strongest protagonists of the church's view of life claims that secularism "either denies or refuses to affirm that human life has any meaning beyond the immediate experiences of its events. It is not concerned to ask or to expect an answer to any questions concerning the ultimate meaning of life." For these reasons, churchmen think of the spread of this

secular way of living as something foreign to man's real good, yet as infiltrating persistently every phase of American society, including frequently the precincts of the church itself.

What is this secularism against which the organized power of Christianity is battling today? Judged by the claims of the clergy, it is a deadly disease that overtakes people who do not live in the dynamic atmosphere of the church. It is not a morally neutral condition of persons; rather, it contributes directly to their spiritual insensitivity, to their religious illiteracy, and to their dedication to causes that are secondary in life value or openly disastrous to human worth. It is claimed that secular persons lack perspective for a philosophy of life. They disregard the paramount significance of the cosmic drama in which man is involved. They offer no realistic answer to the question as to the ultimate meaning of the acts of human birth, human survival and development, death, and the everlasting hopes and efforts of man for a better society, in terms of the significance of the overarching world which nestles him. In brief, says the churchman, the secularist leaves man without God, high hopes, or belief in immortality. For these reasons the Christian leader cannot remain silent. He must speak out and urge those who have fallen prey to this truncated and devastating view of life to return to the kindling faith afforded in the Christian fold.

The Christian Religion as Secularists See It

For many persons who live apart from the church this kind of thinking is unrealistic. They observe that Christians use the symbol, "secularism," as a catch all term to refer to those human interests in which churchmen have no serious concern. Besides, they regard the policy the church is pursuing in this instance as sheer shadow boxing, which may easily lead to this institution's betrayal of its highest trust. They have little doubt but that the growing gulf between Christianity and secularism represents an unfortunate condition in American culture. They believe that it might become a tragic one. They recognize, however, that this breach has been widening for a century, although the trend has been accentuated markedly in recent decades.

Thoughtful secularists point out that many factors in world civilization, as well as in the shifting attitudes and philosophy of modern man, are responsible for the situation. It is doubtful, therefore, if the unfor-

tunate bifurcation of culture which faces us today can be accounted for adequately in any such interpretation as engages the type of leadership in contemporary Christianity that is content to rest its case by chastening secularists for their rejection of organized religion. This view of the enigma is too naive and authoritarian in nature, and this suggestion as to the resolution of the conflict represents a partisan approach characteristic of utopian thought. Such churchmen divide mankind: Christians and non-Christians, imputing to the former an absolute status of social approval, and to the latter an undesirable position which can be remedied only by their surrender to the religion of the church.

The Challenge of a Conflict of Cultures

This dualism of Christianity and secularism cuts rather deeply into the structure of the American way of life. Not only do these competitive social forces divide people into tension groups, but they contribute much to the undermining of the morale of the community and of the nation. Indeed, the appeals of these two life orientations are so sharply divisive that they involve many individuals either in acute inner conflict or in readily accepted schizophrenic behavior. This basic kind of split in American culture and in persons can scarcely continue without doing irreparable harm both to the cause of human values that represents the strength of our democracy, and to the wellbeing of the individual who is the prime support of democracy. It would seem to be the course of wisdom for representatives of the two viewpoints to take a fresh look at the total situation.

Secularists are by no means like minded in their non-church associations. For church leaders to insist that the contrary is true and that all secularists are irreligious, simply means that they are perpetuating clichés of belief that are too costly for truth seeking persons. Some secularists do abet the forces of evil in society. They may well be regarded as immoral and irreligious, according to the standards of conduct of Western civilization. On the contrary, other interpreters of the secular view of life include some of America's greatest benefactors. Far from playing the role of irresponsible, disrespectful human beings, some of them have devoted their lives to the scientific improvement of the role of man; others have become distinguished social analysts and pilots amid the confusion, insecurities, and tragedies of this hectic age; and still

others have simply spent themselves freely in loving devotion to innumerable causes of the common weal. Unquestionably, many of these latter secularists are participating in unspectacular, run of the mill daily events without achieving the distinctions of either of the two publicized types which have just been mentioned.

When we turn to the conditions within the Christian church, we find similarly a wide range of types of behavior among its adherents. Some church people are the salt of the earth. Their faith is so frank and resolute that they generate goodwill and friendly associations on behalf of everyday pursuits of their fellowmen. Their belief in God is blended with their love for their neighbor. On the other hand, many people are drawn to the church by family custom, social pressures, personal ambition, desire for prestige, conditions of insecurity, and the like. They often tend to become hangers-on who accept the mandates of Christianity chiefly for what they can get out of it.

One aspect of the religion of the churches especially disturbs the socially sensitive secularist. He is shocked by the heresy of religious familiarity which so many "believers" reflect in their daily round. They give every evidence of feeling absolutely secure in their ecclesiastical cult, and therefore qualified to speak off the cuff and with authority concerning the most involved subjects of human speculation and scholarly quest. They make claims that they have the readymade keys to a kingdom that transcends the world of sensate man; they assert that they "know" deity, who presumably is the essence of the good, the true, and the beautiful, and who is the keeper of man and the universe; and they make bold to interpret the divine mind and purpose to the sons of man in detail, as though the knowledge were readily available to those who have fulfilled certain rules of the Christian faith. Some churchmen assume that they have received the gratuities of divine grace in such a unique manner that they are qualified to speak for the divine; to assess for Him the inferior spiritual status of those who decline the services of the church; and to regard themselves as the favored sons of the Most High. Many a person outside the church shrinks from this kind of straitjacket religion, and doubts gravely the soundness of the foundations of a faith which allows its spokesmen to become so officious and familiar with the deep, subtle forces of eternal reality.

The secularist who assumes this attitude is not necessarily inappreciative of the significance of the religious impulse in man. Indeed, his

sensitivity to its rare value is partly responsible for his resistance to the heresy of familiarity. What he regards as deadly in religion is the institutionalizing of this religious impulse. Consider the following illustrations of the practice as viewed by the secularist. A literature contains the superb record of an unusually devout people; in due time it is elevated by an organized faith to the level of a canon of revelation. A strangely good man whose life is cut shockingly short in the pursuit of a serious mission is raised by later generations who revered him to the position of a deity, who temporarily became flesh, in order to redeem the sons of earth. One day in the week, which is set aside for self-appraisal purposes, eventually becomes regarded as holy. A youth studies certain moral and theological disciplines and takes certain vows of a sectarian group of people; he is then considered as "called" by the divine to the ministry of the Christian religion and thereby qualified to interpret the inscrutable meanings and values of ultimate reality. These and similar acts of the church have produced a superstructure of Christianity into which an individual may fit himself without seriously discommoding his life and thereafter enjoy a smugness and a station which keep him secure in divine favor. He is "safe"—and saved—for the institution assures him that he has met the requirements of the true religion and of the divine manner of salvation for man.

When a particular people glorify their past, placing the stamp of a divinely ordained charm upon their record, they tend to shut off their primary sources of inspiration for everyday living. When they systematize the insights of good men into a religious formula, they begin to substitute loyalty to a verbal symbolism for a quest for reality. When they organize rituals, ceremonies, special orders, holy days, canonized scriptures, "the sacred ministry," missions, and other such accoutrements of an historic faith, into the pattern of a church and a religious sect, they invariably produce a culture. Organized Christianity is fundamentally a religious culture. For this reason, it almost inescapably sets the stage for a bifurcated life of the individual who pays his allegiance to it. He is taught to regard those items in his experience which have a direct bearing upon the Christian church's definition of the good life as explicitly "sacred," whereas all other aspects of his experience are considered "secular" and of secondary quality and value. The communicant thus becomes a member of a cult. He can scarcely escape elevating such *means* to the good life as the insights of prophets, the sacrificial deeds

man's quest for spiritual reality

of crusaders, and the wisdom of seers, into the *ends* of the good life. That is, he is persuaded to "accept" these priceless treasures of historic faith as accomplishments on *his* behalf, thus relieving him of the obligation to pursue his own tortuous course in quest of his own meaning and purpose in the intricate web of human relationships and in the farflung scheme of cosmic reality. The way of an institutionalized religion, Christian or non-Christian, is confusing, often misleading, and, not infrequently sterilizing spiritually.

Fortunately, troubled man in a confused world is not limited in his quest for the good life to the alternatives involved in this current conflict of cultures. He can find grounds for a dynamic philosophy of life beyond the range either of a divisive, competitive Christianity or of an easy going, strident secularism. He can extract from each of these the ingredients of a higher synthesis. ~~For our purpose, we~~ may call this synthesis ~~the world faith of a secularist~~. He who seeks for it honestly and intelligently can find it. The cost is great, but by no means prohibitive. It is worthy of self-investment, for it leads a person to embrace a cause that unites all men in a common dedication and it holds out promise eventually of helping men become at home with each other in one world.

In Quest of ~~A Secularist Seeks~~ *a World Faith*

As we observed earlier, some secularists do seek to cultivate the sense of the spiritual amid the hubbub of daily life. Like other persons who attempt to advance the frontiers of human wellbeing, they become explorers in a difficult quest. Ill at ease in secure havens, they turn to the uncharted seas and the untried mountain trails of human experience. They are in search of better and higher human values by which man can direct his course. Rejecting readymade remedies for a sick society, they are experimenting to find those remedies to the ills of mankind which can be verified in everyday life. Skeptical of the assurance of a personal security in any otherworldly cult, by whomever promised, they address themselves to the problem of attaining in this world those satisfactions for all mankind which grow out of a society built on the foundations of freedom, justice, and love.

It follows, then, that such a spiritual seeker is concerned with the problems of his fellowmen. His own wellbeing is wrapped up with theirs in one inseparable warp and woof of life. As he examines the past half

century of the world scene, he realizes how desperately difficult it is for men to live together in harmony. He recognizes also that it is not impossible for an individual member of the human family to gain the good life apart from his fellowmen. If a person endeavors to win a "peace that passeth understanding" by shortcutting the structure of human relationships and his social responsibilities therein, is it not clear that he attempts this feat by repudiating membership in his kind and by disowning his neighbors? The social sciences afford us grounds for believing that if the members of human society do not hang together in working out their collective destiny, they run the risk of hanging separately.

One of the basic principles of this spiritual dedication is that man is his brother's keeper. Men live and move and have their being in innumerable human relationships. Through these relationships flows a variety of qualities of human experiences. As goes the quality of the associations, so goes, in large measure, the value of the spiritual in the life of the individual. Some of these qualities cheapen and debase the characters of associated persons. Others are commonplace and leave little residue of influence for good or for ill. Occasionally, a relationship represents the pearl of great price in human living. Whenever two, two hundred, or two million persons share in an event that releases the potentials of individuals for experiencing a searching truth, an indescribable beauty, or a profound good, and in so doing become cooperative in a commitment to socially enriched living, there is a spiritual experience.

The occasion for such events is commonplace. They do not depend upon a particular time or location, but upon the art of producing a genuine "togetherness" of persons. They may occur now and then in a local church; they may not. No religious institution serves as a *sine qua non* for this superior quality of human association. It may spring up at the family dinner table, in the market place, on the playing field, at the bedside of the sick, in the halls of government, or whenever persons face reality and find a cause that unites them in the pursuit of the good life for one and all. This is the key to the person and the relationships of the man of Galilee, as of the great moral leaders of every people. The same laws of spiritual awareness and growth obtain for every other human being.

A second principle of spiritual quest is that man, when awakened to the sense of his full stature, discovers that he has a transcendental significance in the framework of cosmic reality. Far from being earthbound

and subject to the limitations of human resources, man has the capacity for creative fellowship with powers, not his own, which make for the order of the galaxies in the heavens, the beauty of the starry firmament, and the goodness of a constantly replenishing solar-earth system. In his best moments of solitary exploration into the meaning and worth of this mysterious universe, man can discover that there are hospitable cosmic forces that have produced him, that nourish and sustain him, and that respond to his courageous faith. These forces keep the planets in their course and, as well, they cherish the "flower in the crannied wall." Albert Einstein is grateful that "the modern methods of instruction (in science) have not yet entirely strangled the holy curiosity of inquiry." John Dewey pursues a similar gleam when he says that "the religious attitude (is) a sense of the possibilities of existence and (is) devotion to the cause of these possibilities." The secularist who lives by this strenuous faith is fortified to believe in these "possibilities of existence," to work co-operatively and intelligently with others for their realization, and to enlist his own best resources in self-abandoning venture for their fulfilment.

Is this exercise of faith a leisurely practice? Far from it. It calls for self-discipline that is exhaustive and dangerous. It means gambling one's life without tangible support that there are reinforcing energies available to the inner life of man, if he will persevere in his high minded search for them. Thus John Henry Newman eventually discovered in his lonely trek a "kindly light amid the encircling gloom," which he could implore to lead him on step by step, "o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till the night is gone." The warning of Spinoza is appropriate:

> If the way which I have pointed out as leading to this result (superior spiritual achievement) seems exceedingly hard, it may nevertheless be discovered. Needs must it be hard, since it is so seldom found. How would it be possible, if salvation were ready to our hand, and could without great labor be found, that it should be by almost all men neglected? But all things excellent are as difficult as they are rare.

The man who seeks it

A third principle of religious faith has profound meaning ~~for this kind of secularist. He~~ believes that self-identification with high purpose and value which characterize human relationships at their best, is of like quality with the conviction which supports man in his quest for personal kinship with what is self-revealing in the cosmos. This quality

is a divine entity that is more than the contribution of an individual person or persons to the situation; besides, it reaches into man and beyond man in metaphysical reference and value. Moreover, this quality is creative, persuasive, and available to all who will make the painstaking kind of adjustment which releases the enriching energy. Ordway Tead refers to this "profound source of a presence, a reality, and a conviction of wider meaning" that may arise in human experience, and adds,

> Call this what you will—mystical experience, heightened intuitional power, gifts of superior insight—these are not the private possessions of organized religious bodies. They are the potential possession of sensitive individuals everywhere who find from these experiences some measure of corroboration for an affirmative, and actually a transcendent view of life.

Historically, leaders of the Judeo-Christian faith have characterized this reality in man's experience as "God." But they have also institutionalized the symbol, inflating an elaborated theological doctrine which, presumably, if a person embraces it with a modicum of self-confidence, is sufficient to afford him a guarantee of absolute security in this world and in any other world that may follow it. The secularist with a sensitive spiritual outreach in life regards this kind of faith as a mockery and as a false foundation of religion. For this reason he tends to shun the popular symbol, God, and the conventional practices of religious groups. He believes that they easily mislead people in their search for the most profound values of reality, and that they arrest and dull the cutting edge of a persistent, courageous, cooperative human quest for the divine meaning and worth of life. In the words of Mordecai M. Kaplan, "We must educate ourselves in the process of defrosting the traditional usage of the great terms of the religious tradition of mankind," if they are to recover a sound reference for free men. George A. Coe suggests that "belief in God is not the source of religion but a product of it."

Whatever the verbal symbols a secularist seeking a foundation for a world faith may use to clothe his sense of what is highest and holiest in life, he will zealously guard the limited function that such terms serve. He will avoid projecting a science of theological faith out of them, or bandying the symbols about, as though the priceless realities to which they refer were cheap and commonplace. On the other hand, this searcher for the elements of truth, goodness, and beauty, as sustaining

qualities of the good life, will continue his relentless quest. For he believes that the realities of priceless value, if and when discovered, emerge in the line of his everyday duty wherever it may take him. These values when effectually sought assume "flesh," and dwell within the bounds of human friendship, the deeds of loving service, and the insights into profound truths, for which man is made, and to which, in his best moments, every man aspires.

Comment by Mark Starr:

The analysis of secularists by Stewart G. Cole is extremely valuable. The various partisan sects stop their fratricidal conflict only to unite in gross misrepresentation of humanists, agnostics, and secularists whose work for and adherence to great ideals often excels that of those who dub them secularists in terms of calumny.

QUESTIONS FOR A RELIGIOUS INQUIRY

The Foundations of Human Purpose and Value

Because we wish you to use the above article as a springboard for answering the following questions, will you please examine it before reading the questions?

(each of the questions should be answered in not more than a thousand words)

The questions are:

1. In the Judaeo-Christian religions, stripped of their divergent ethnic, doctrinal and structural factors, what religious values, as you use the term religion, do you think should be emphasized in contemporary thought and practice?

2. In the light of the worldview that modern science is unfolding, what grounds have you for religious convictions about cosmic reality? Do you think that it cares for man's well-being? If you think that it does, how do you reconcile your convictions with such evidence as Nature's apparent indifference to the highest interests of man and its occasional destructive treatment of him?

3. Are the human values expressing the genius of the democratic movement and of personal moral character intrinsic elements of your religious faith? If not, what relative place do you accord them in religion? If so, are they the sole grounds of your religious faith? And, if so, why?

4. Do you assume that the supreme values available to moral man, of whatsoever source, are aspects of one spiritual reality? If so, how do you relate in your faith the survival values of the Judaeo-Christian religions (question one), the dynamic values inherent in the activity of the cosmos (question two), and the creative values emerging in man's struggle to build a society of free men (question three)? If not, how do you relate these various value-structures in your conception of spiritual reality?

5. Does the concept "God" serve an essential purpose in your rationale of religion? If so, what is the particular content of your inference when you use this concept? If not, what is your source for knowledge and guidance with respect to the highest type of human life?

Collier, Nina P.

March 8, 1955

Dear Nina:

This is a note to thank you for yours of February 23.

I am sorry to say that I wasn't able to get to Professor Collier's lecture since Tuesday is my SEE IT NOW day, which means I have to dash from the radio studio over to where we do the television show.

I wish very much that I could have heard him, for I have no doubt that his speech was extremely interesting.

Best regards,

As ever,

Mrs. Nina Perera Collier
Indian Spring Farm
Darlington, Maryland

fs

Nina Perera Collier

Mrs. Charles Wood Collier
Indian Spring Farm
Darlington, Maryland

February 23, 1955

Dear Ed:

It occurs to me that you may be interested to know of my father-in-law, John Collier's speech, "American Indians' Last Chance" which he is delivering at the Friends Center, 144 East 20th Street, on Tuesday next, March 1, at 8 P.M., sponsored by the Friends Center and its Indian Committee.

A Zuni Indian anthropologist, Mr. Red Robin by name, is introducing the speaker and appears to be in charge of this program. He was connected with the Museum of Natural History and is a member of the National Congress of American Indians. He can be reached at 63 or 61 Perry Street, New York.

Professor Collier has retired (last spring) from his professorship at City College and is now staying with us on our farm, writing prodigiously. He is still extremely active in his fight for minority groups and the speech he will make next week is a blast against the shocking abrogation of Indian rights. He feels that this administration is dumping all the advances made under the New Deal down the drain and his speech will be extremely controversial. I thought you would be interested.

You will recall when I saw you last July, I was

Mrs. Charles Wood Collier
Indian Service Bureau
Darlington, Montana

February 23, 1959

Dear Ed:

It occurs to me that you may be interested to know of my father-in-law, John Collier's speech, "American Indians' Last Chance" which he is delivering at the Friends Center, 144 East 20th Street, on Tuesday next, March 1, at 8 P.M., sponsored by the Friends Center and the Indian Committee.

A Zuni Indian anthropologist, Dr. Ned Ankin by name, is introducing the speaker and appears to be in charge of this program. He was connected with the Museum of Natural History and is a member of the Anthropologist Department of American Indians. He can be reached at 89 on 81 Perry Street, New York.

Professor Collier has retired (last spring) from his professorship at City College and is now staying with us on our farm, writing prodigiously. He is still extremely active in his fight for minority groups and the speech he will make next week is a blast against the shocking abrogation of Indian rights. He feels that this administration is dumping all the advances made under the New Deal down the drain and his speech will be extremely controversial. I thought you might be interested.

You will recall when I saw you last July, I was

embarking on a new audience participation arts project in mass audience techniques. My project is coming along wonderfully.

You expressed an interest in my husband's crossbred cattle experiment. This will be "news" a little later when he is ready to publish his results. I will let you know on a chance that you would want to follow this up later on.

I never did properly thank you for giving me your time on such a crowded afternoon just before you went off the air last summer and were about to take your vacation. I was and am immensely grateful.

My warmest personal greetings.

Yours faithfully,

Nina

P.S. Professor Collier can be reached at the Colonial Hotel on West 81st St. where he is staying over this weekend and through the meeting on Tuesday.

Collingwood, Ha

June 30, 1955

Dear Harris:

As Charlie has undoubtedly told you, people in this business get buried in correspondence and often lose their personal mail which should be answered immediately.

I think the best place to get a complete run-down on every Fellowship that is available in all fields is the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67 Street, New York City. I happen to be a Trustee at the place and I suggest that you might care to mention my name. Send them a brief resume of your background and ask them to send a list of all Fellowships for which you might be qualified.

Do let me know what eventuates.

As ever yours,

The Reverend G. Harris Collingwood, Jr.
Assistant to the Rector
Christ Church, Georgetown
31st and O Streets, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

rh

CHRIST CHURCH, GEORGETOWN
31ST AND O STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

THE REV. JOHN R. ANSCHUTZ, D.D.
RECTOR

THE REV. G. HARRIS COLLINGWOOD, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE RECTOR

March 17, 1955

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Recent conversations with Charles give me some courage to write you. I have decided to strike out after a Doctorate in the field of Pastoral Psychology. My main problem, like most others seeking a Doctorate, is money. I am trying to find what opportunities are available for Theological studies. Does Ford or Fulbright part with its money for such studies? If so, to whom should I write?

Many thanks for your interest in my future.

Faithfully,

Harris

G. Harris Collingwood, Jr.

GHC/drp

Collins, J. Lawton

January 7, 1954

Dear Joe:

Very many thanks for your nice note about our annual round-up last Sunday. I thought the boys acquited themselves well and it was, as always, a pleasure to be able to work with them.

With best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

General J. Lawton Collins
United States Army
Quarters 8
Fort Lesley J. McNair
Washington, D.C.

rh
bc: Messrs. Mickelson, Church

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
MILITARY COMMITTEE STANDING GROUP
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
WASHINGTON

4 January 1954

Dear Ed,

I saw your annual round-up yesterday and I hasten to congratulate you on your usually brilliant management.

My heartiest best wishes for your continuing success during the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Collins

J. LAWTON COLLINS
General, U. S. Army

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Conelrad

May 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Kline:

This is merely a note to tell you that I have not been able to reshoot the film as yet, but will do it as soon as I can.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Victor W. Kline
Chief, Production Division
1350th Motion Picture Squadron
Air Photographic and Charting Service
Military Air Transport Service
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Ohio

rh

Mr. Friendly
plus correspondence

APRIL 20, 1955

ROBERT D. LINX
FCC FIELD SUPERVISOR
CONELRAD
EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE
STEWART AIR FORCE BASE
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK

THE COPY OF THE FILM ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR ME TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT TODAY STOP WILL BE OUT OF TOWN THE REST OF THIS WEEK BUT WILL TRY TO DO IT FIRST CHANCE I GET NEXT WEEK.

ED MURROW

202-550-43

Conelrad

RECEIVED
1955 APR -4 PM 3:25
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU020 PD

WUX TDO HAMILTON FIELD CALIF APR 4 1103AMP

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC

I HAVE JUST BEEN ADVISED BY THE 1350TH MOTION PICTURE SQUADRON THAT THE INITIAL EDITING OF THE CONELRAD FILM IS UNDERWAY. THE EDITOR CALLS ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT REFERENCE PAGE THREE OF CONELRAD SCRIPT AFTER YOU QUOTE A PORTION OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER ENDING QUOTE IMMEDIATE THREAT THEREOF UNQUOTE. YOU CONTINUE READING THE NEXT TWO PARAGRAPHS WHICH WERE INTENDED TO BE DELIVERED DIRECTLY INTO CAMERA. I HESITATE TO ASK YOU TO RETAKE THESE TWO SCENES, BUT FEEL CERTAIN THAT YOU WOULD NOT DESIRE TO BE DEPICTED AS READING THE SCRIPT. WILL GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR ADVISING ME IF ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO REDO THESE SCENES. REGARDS

ROBERT D LINX FIELD SUPERVISOR CONELRAD

315P..

Conelrad

FEBRUARY 4p 1955

ROBERT D. LINX
FCC FIELD SUPERVISOR
CONELRAD
EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE
STEWART AIR FORCE BASE
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK

REGRET GREATLY I WILL NOT BE IN NEW YORK

THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 7th STOP WILL BE OUT

OF THE COUNTRY FOR ONE WEEK STOP CAN WE

GET TOGETHER WEEK OF FEBRUARY 21?

EDWARD R. MURROW

hlh-h3

Conelrad

RECEIVED
1955 JAN 11 PM 5:21
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

4

WU036 DL PD

WUX HAMILTON AFB CALIF JAN 11 106PMP

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

YOUR TELEGRAM OF THE SIXTH RELATIVE TO CONELRAD FILM WAS RECEIVED BY ME UPON MY RETURN FROM ALASKA. YOUR WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE IN THIS PROJECT IS APPRECIATED. I WILL MAIL YOU COPY OF PROPOSED SCRIPT FROM DAYTON, OHIO UPON MY ARRIVAL THERE ON JAN 19TH

ROBERT D LINX FIELD SUPERVISOR CONELRAD

451P..

J. B. CONKLING

To Ed Thurow - ABS.

Not bad for a left handed golfer -

Conkling, J. B.

McCall's

January 21, 1954

Mr. James Conkling
Columbia Records Inc.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Conkling:

The first installment of McCall's personal story on Columbia Broadcasting System's top news commentator, Edward R. Murrow, begins in the attached February issue of McCall's magazine on page 24.

We are very proud of the fact that we have been able to personalize Ed Murrow to a mass audience (for the first time).

I think you will enjoy Isabella Taves' story, and family photos which accompany her story on "Ed Murrow".

Sincerely,

Frank Hogan

Frank Hogan
Manager of Public Relations

TWO HUNDRED THIRTY PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 6-4600

Conkling, Jim

COLUMBIA RECORDS INC.

A Subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

JAMES B. CONKLING
President

June 8th 1954

Dear Ed:

I know that Goddard has talked with you and I would simply like to add here my own appeal (because of the pressure that we are getting from our own Sales Department, our distributors, and our dealers) that if it is at all possible, we could certainly use something new in the recorded field by you.

Obviously, our number one choice would be the life of Churchill if there is any possibility of you getting this done soon.

I think Goddard has also mentioned to you the possibility of an approach to the Bill of Rights which might have real appeal and potential in recorded form.

If there is anything at all that you could do on a rather prompt basis it would be even that more attractive to us.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Jim

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

May I add, as a postscript, that many of our people (and, of course, selfishly) have wondered if there would be anything that you might consider doing in one of your shows which either covered the phonograph industry or covered some aspect of high fidelity recording. I am only passing this on to you because I have been approached so many times and said that I would mention it to you at some appropriate moment. I don't expect you to necessarily react favorably to this but I would like you to know that people are asking in this direction.

Eng Post
Cornell, Katherine

MAY 3, 1955

MISS KATHERINE CORNELL
AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WILL BE VERY HAPPY TO SERVE AS COMMITTEE

MEMBER FOR HELEN KELLER 75th BIRTHDAY.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

April 20, 1955

Gregor Ziemer called about this. He says that this committee will not take any of your time and such people as General Sarnoff, Mrs. Roosevelt, Truman, Herbert Hoover, John Daly have said they would be members.

RECEIVED
1955 MAR 24 PM 7:48
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU053 PD

NEWYORK NY 24 639P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

I HAVE AGREED TO SERVE AS CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL HELEN KELLER 75TH BIRTHDAY COMMITTEE BEING FORMED BY AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND AND AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND TO STIMULATE NATION-WIDE HOMAGE TO THAT GREAT LADY ON HER ANNIVERSARY JUNE 27TH STOP KNOWING OF YOUR ADMIRATION FOR MISS KELLER WE WOULD BE DEEPLY HONORED IF YOU WOULD SERVE AS COMMITTEE MEMBER STOP NO TIME-CONSUMING MEETINGS ARE ANTICIPATED STOP EARNESTLY REQUEST YOU WIRE REPLY TO ME AT AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, NEW YORK.

KATHERINE CORNELL

736P

Yes

Corwin, Norman

November 4, 1955

Dear Norman:

Very many thanks for your note of October 27th, and for your generous comments on the Vice-Presidency.

I am happy to say that the over-all comments on it has been most favorable, and we find this a considerable reward for the amount of work we put in on the show.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Norman Corwin
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures
Culver City, California

fc

cc: Fred Friendly

Thanks: copy 7.7

October 27, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Jr.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Goddam it, now I'll have to use Maybelline on my eyes.

I thought the Vice Presidency show was in many ways more astonishing than some of your other more sensational programs. To have carried such a colossal burden of exposition and at the same time achieved a never-flagging pace, and a solid interest, is just about the neatest trick of the season. I thought it was ingeniously put together, and reflected the master's usual clarity and taste. Its inferences were not lost either; and I only pray that it will have stimulated some thinking about remedial legislation.

Kate and I join in sending you our huzzas and our love.

Sincerely,

Norman

Norman Corwin

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

Corwin, Norman

October 18, 1955

Dear Norman:

Thanks for yours of October 13, and thanks particularly for the pictures; I shall share them with Janet. I would be delighted to see Messrs. Lee and Lawrence, since I do not know where to reach them maybe they will give me a ring.

Fred and I are perpetrating a piece on the Vice Presidency on October 26 which might just possibly interest you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Norman Corwin
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures
Culver City
California

rh

AUG • 55 •

AUG • 55 •

October 13, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Jr.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I had lunch today with Bob Lee and Jerry Lawrence, co-authors of INHERIT THE WIND. As usually happens in all informed and intelligent conversations, your name and works came up, and both men confessed that it had been a long ambition of theirs to meet you; yea, even to have lunch with you. I told them that you are, of course, a spectacularly busy man, and that, although I am a charter member of the Murrow-is-God Club, I have no special influence on your social calendar. But these are two first rate citizens and very talented playwrights, and I think that if you could find time to see them, you would not be altogether unrewarded. They will both be in New York after October 26, so any time after that date would be appreciated.

I am sending a carbon of this letter to Kay Campbell so that if it is possible for you to meet with them, even for a few minutes in the office, she might be good enough to set it up.

Kate and I send our love to you, Janet, and Casey. Our kids are thriving, as the enclosed snapshots may indicate. Please pass them along to Janet for inspection and review. The mugging close up resulted from my mild request that they smile for the camera.

All my best,

Norman

Norman Corwin

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. 1-8-12 F 549-7/50

To

From

Station

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Costello, Bill

Dec. 17, 1954

Dear Ed -- I sent this script to Allan Dulles with the following memo:

"Here is a copy of the script I have sent Ed Murrow for his consideration. We may revise it -- probably will in fact -- and I certainly want to make any revisions you might care to suggest for national security reasons. I have discussed the matter with Senator Mansfield, and feel that I am on reasonably solid grounds so far as policy is concerned. I am, believe me, most grateful for have had the opportunity to discuss the problem with you; and I assure you that you may count on my fullest cooperation in any matter affecting your fundamental intelligence operations. I might add, in passing, that I omitted all reference to you by name because I suspect you inherited some policy and were saddled with more. I assure you of my sincere respect for you personally.

Yours..."

I guess that's self-explanatory. I'll be available Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday next week to do the piece. Mansfield, by the way, said his new bill will call for a twelve-man joint committee made up of four three-man subcommittees on the CIA in the senate and house committees on appropriations and defense.

Bill

Note/ Attached script NOT the one used on air. Bill made change

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~~Costello - For Murrow - Dec. 17, 1954~~

Here is the report Bill Costello had prepared:

Here in Washington, the Central Intelligence agency is seldom discussed publicly, and then only in the vaguest kind of generalities. Even congressional committees receive only partial and secret briefings on the activities of CIA; and congress annually is asked to appropriate substantial sums of money on faith. The argument for this procedure is that the CIA is ~~an~~ Uncle Sam's clearing house for the topmost secrets of the cold war; and an intelligence agency cannot function properly if it has to do its work in the glare of the public spotlight. One member of congress ~~[illegible]~~ -- Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana -- has twice protested against the present system of letting the CIA operate without any kind of check from the legislative branch; he has introduced bills to provide for a monitoring committee of some kind; and he is preparing to introduce a third bill in January calling for the creation of a joint house-senate committee~~s~~ somewhat similar to the joint committee dealing with atomic energy matters.

It is considered likely that Senator Mansfield's proposal will get more serious attention next year than it has previously. Reason is that the CIA has ceased to be what it was originally -- a non-controversial intelligence agency. With the passage of time, basic policy has been modified; and the CIA has accumulated certain operational aspects having nothing to do with intelligence. This correspondent, on a recent survey trip through Asia was made aware of ~~[illegible]~~ the CIA's activities repeatedly. ~~In~~ certain areas the agency has made itself so conspicuous that it cannot be ignored.

Probably the most conspicuous of all the CIA operations overseas is a setup known as Western Enterprises, incorporated, on the island of Formosa. Ostensibly it's a business concern, but how anybody

imagines it could be mistaken for a legitimate business is hard to understand. Everybody talks about it -- including the communist radio in Peiping. Political sophisticates are making it the butt of political jokes. As one British correspondent put it in a dispatch, the activity is an open top secret. The agents are flippantly referred to as "the spooks." They and their wives and children have a cozy compound covering a hilltop near Taipeh; they have their own transport planes shuttling agents back and forth; they have a private bar in Taipeh to prevent convivial spooks from talking too much to strangers. The spooks are so carefully insulated from all contamination that they have their own supply system; you can see their warehouses any day alongside the road to Keelung where I made inquiries in September.

Western Enterprises and the Spooks still talk in figurative whispers, but that doesn't prevent the Chinese from snickering at the United States and its cumbersome system of intelligence. Actually, there is probably no reason to snicker at the American intelligence system; it operates just as secretly and efficiently as any in the world. What people are laughing at, to the serious detriment of American prestige, is an awkward cold war operation being conducted with a pretense of secrecy. On October 21 this year, the Peiping radio broadcast a complete description of the manner in which Western Enterprises has been recruiting, training and arming Chinese nationalist guerrillas for work on the mainland. Anyone visiting Taipeh for two weeks would know that the communist account was substantially correct. That being the case, it is unrealistic to pretend Western Enterprises is a secret operation.

Officially, in both Taipeh and Washington, American authorities still refuse to discuss Western Enterprises. But it is possible to determine that the operation has its defenders. Privately, officials

say it is not fair to condemn an operation just because its cover has been exposed. They say, sooner or later all covers wear off, and have to be abandoned; in some cases, even if a cover is exposed, it is still possible to complete a mission.

Despite this rationalization, there is good reason to believe that CIA is ready to abandon Western Enterprises as rapidly as its personnel can be reassigned. Even if the operation in Formosa is discontinued, the really fundamental issue raised by Senator Mansfield has not been resolved. For, in Japan there is a similar phoney business setup known as Ajax Plumbing; and in Thailand there is another called Southeast Asia Supply and abbreviated SEA Supply. The fact that the pattern of the cover is so similar in all three countries is explained by the fact that westerners with white skins cannot easily be concealed in Asia; but no one seriously contends that the stratagem is really deceptive. The minute you assemble three or four dozen Americans, with no visible means of support, and put them in contact with foreign officials on a footing of diplomatic privilege, then anyone can identify them as secret agents. In Thailand, for example, the agents in SEA Supply have been assigned the task of training leaders of the Siamese police force in anti-subversive activity.

If you ask why CIA should carry on such an operation -- instead of leaving it to the military or Point Four -- the CIA will offer two arguments. First, they will say, foreign governments don't want to have Americans coming in openly to engage in training police or guerrillas, and the CIA is able and willing to work sub-rosa. Second, they say, this is just one more way of fighting communism.

It is this last argument that gets close to the heart of congressional uneasiness. The CIA was established as an intelligence agency; its job was to gather information of all kinds and be ready at

all times with an informed estimate of conditions in friendly and enemy countries. The terms under which the CIA was created did not provide that the CIA would be engaged in fighting communism or anything else. There are other fighting agencies in the government. The CIA was envisaged as a highly skilled watch-dog, capable in the last extremity of preventing another Pearl Harbor. In the view of Senator Mansfield and others who agree with him, CIA has strayed into the operational field because it is not accountable to congress for the manner in which its funds are spent, and it is not subject to congressional review of policy.

With the Democrats taking control in the next congress, a showdown seems to be in the making. Unless the CIA voluntarily relinquishes its extra-curricular activities, congress may insist on a housecleaning, and a reassertion of CIA's original mandate.

--

The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Norman Cousins,
Editor

4

October 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

If the enclosed letter to Governor Peterson has any interest, please feel free to use it in any way you wish. We are running it in the issue of Saturday Review dated October 22.

Cordially,

Norman

NC/dlr
Enclosure

Cousins, Norman

March 7, 1955

Dear Norman:

Thanks for the kind words about the Nehru piece. I am grateful to you for the briefing and I am sure you recognized some of your own questions.

Again, my best thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Norman Cousins
Editor
The Saturday Review
25 West 45 Street
New York 36, New York

rh

The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Norman Cousins,
Editor

February 23, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I should have written a week ago about the Nehru program but the matter slipped. Let me say now that you got Nehru at his best. More accurately, you set the kind of stage and were the kind of person that made it possible for him to be at his best. All his strength and appeal and contradictions came through. Newspaper editorials about him have been dealing with a non-existent entity for so long that it was not only welcome but essential that the real man be brought to life, which you did very nicely.

All best,

Norman

NC/dlr

Cousins, Norman

The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Norman Cousins,
Editor

2 February 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Dear Ed:

Herewith the Nehru material.

Good luck on your trip.

All best,

Norman

NC - p

Cousins, Norman

Mr. Val Peterson
Federal Civil Defense Administrator
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Peterson:

The Magazine Publishers Association has conveyed to The Saturday Review your request for information concerning our plans to safeguard our "equipment, personnel, and operations" against a possible attack in war. We have also been informed of your hope that the magazines can help the American people to understand the facts about civil defense.

We are glad to comply with your request because we doubt that there is a more difficult or more important job in America than your own--with the exception, of course, of the Presidency itself. But your job must also be the most baffling and frustrating in the world. For you have been called upon to prepare the American people for the eventuality of military attack against which there is no known adequate military defense.

In the early days of civil-defense preparations our city-dwellers were prepared for the kind of atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. People were advised to duck under tables or beds and shield their bodies to the fullest possible extent. But the bombs today are more than 400 times more powerful than the early ones. The radius of total destruction has been greatly expanded. Our larger cities would probably be hit by more than a single bomb in order to meet the requirements of total pulverization. Hence the early civil-defense plans quickly became obsolete.

It was recognition of these facts that no doubt led to the recent decision to stress evacuation as a possible defense. Even here, however, we are dealing with an inadequate and perilous concept. Assuming we have as much as an hour or two of warning against attack, the attempted evacuation of our cities would result in unbelievable panic and chaos. The streets and highways would become a swarming and struggling mass of people who would only be sealed in by their own numbers. Medical and relief functions and all vital services, in fact, would be blocked off. One shudders to contemplate 4,000,000 people on the island of Manhattan rushing to get across the few bridges that connect it to the mainland. And what if the bridges should have been destroyed? Even a sprawling city such as Chicago or Philadelphia could not accommodate the millions rushing pell mell through the streets after an alert in order to reach the distant suburbs before the bombs fall. Mass evacuation might well become a term for mass incineration.

If it is an error to suppose this, then the easiest way to demonstrate the error would be through an actual test. You were entirely right when you said that the purpose of air-raid tests is to instruct people in the course of action they would have to take in an emergency. If the present civilian-defense plan calls for evacuation in event of attack, then the Government has a duty to put the plan to a test. Several of our large cities, such as New York, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles, should be notified about a new set of signals which would call for test evacuation. People should be instructed concerning their method of

exit from the city and their destination. If cars and public transportation are not to be used, that fact should be clearly stated.

Even if such a test were to prove that some 60,000,000 Americans could actually get away from the bomb targets in a sudden mass migration, without panic or violence, another prime difficulty remains. How can we be sure that a real attack will be detected early enough to give us the required time to get our people on the move? Important work is now being done in the development of interceptor devices and radar, but the military are unable to assure the people that these devices are likely to provide the required protection. Even the recent announcements of the Federal Civil Defense Administration to the local communities, stressing the need to recruit more civilian air-raid spotters, make it clear that present radar is inadequate for detection purposes. It is, unfortunately, also clear that the human senses are unable to react swiftly enough to serve as an efficient warning system for jet planes cutting through the skies at 1,000 miles per hour or more.

So far as this magazine is concerned, we believe that we can best fulfil the purpose you referred to in your request by saying as often as our readers are willing to listen that there is no defense against attack except peace. We believe that an enforceable peace under law is probably the most difficult undertaking the human race has been called upon to achieve, but it is also the most essential and glorious human goal that has ever been defined.

It is for these reasons that this magazine answers your request by saying we will support President Eisenhower's plan for total inspection of armaments--not as the be-all and end-all of an adequate plan to deal with war but as the beginning of world law with effective controls. We rejoice in the fact that the President himself has said that his inspection proposal is not intended as a substitute for control over armaments but as a starting point. If adopted, the plan will enable us to put an end to the myth of secrecy which has so misled the American people about the vital facts of their own security. And its proper implementation would require that the United Nations become a true enforcement agency with the

powers of responsible law.

Only in this direction do we see any reasonable hope that the American people can adequately protect their persons, their properties, and their freedoms.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Cousins
Editor
The Saturday Review

for Edward R Murrow
(Wed. lunch)

To: President Dwight D. Eisenhower

From: Fleur Cowles

June 16, 1954

It is good news that Clarence Francis' program appears successfully on its way through Congress. This will place in your hands one billion, three hundred million dollars in food surpluses to give away or sell with the greatest latitude — and, in my husband's and my opinion gives you the greatest possible weapon for human drama and political good-will. We want to see America's big-hearted food basket distributed this time with the wisest possible planning.

You can, in one bold emotional stroke, convince the world overnight that our whole foreign policy is NOT based on the sword.

We hope you will make a television speech to spark what you can term the "first official shipment" of a New American Foreign Policy. My husband suggests you give this new Policy a name (to be announced on this official broadcast) as:

OPERATION

GOLDEN RULE

Such a name — without a single word of build-up, without a single cumbersome reminder — personified to all the world what you stand for; it says, in three biblical words, all you long to see done for the world. It is confirmation that you believe (despite and including special denominations or faiths for whatever color or creed) that the greatest religion on earth is the doctrine of living by the Golden Rule.....and that you, as head of the greatest nation on earth, wish it for all men.

* * *

When I worked as Consultant to President Truman on the first Famine Emergency Committee (of which President Herbert Hoover was Chairman and Clare Francis a member) I worked out the details of an International Broadcast to announce the first shipments. At that time (just after VE Day, it was a tricky matter for the State Department to define friend or foe to include in the international hook-up. It was Russia, even then, which seemed the "most delicate"..... and, as a result, the international hook-up was not made, despite the State Department's (and other official government agencies') enthusiasm.

That particular problem would not interfere today since, unfortunately, the lines are drawn without question. We could write the heads of all beneficiary countries to participate in the opening of Operation Golden Rule -- on the international broadcast. They could make statements to follow yours in their own languages -- to be beamed here, inside their own countries (and behind the Iron Curtain repeatedly and repeatedly) in which all heads would meet with you, on the air, as Equal Partners in Operation Golden Rule.

It's harder to receive than to give; such an invitation by you to heads of friendly nations, to become your partner in Operation Golden Rule obviously "saves face" -- but goes further; it makes beneficiaries seem to be giving as well as receiving. We would make friends of those we aid -- instead of the "poor relations" with secret hate in their hearts whom we find all over the world in our constant travels.

* * *

We have discussed this broadcast idea with Ed Murrow. He has given me permission to state to you, Mr. President, that he will devote any or all of his two coming months of vacation (July and August) to the service of this project. He will gladly fly anywhere in the world to the farthest corners to which our food surpluses will go, to tape and photograph on-the-spot reports, interviews with Heads of State and little people, or any other useful task, to further the drama of this project. He is wholeheartedly for it. His material can be used in the critical International Broadcast and in follow-up records and kinescopes for later use everywhere. He, like we, wants to do whatever he can.

My husband and I urge you to consider our proposal seriously. Anything the United States can do to emphasize the non-military aspects of your foreign policy will be helpful to your difficult and critical efforts to keep peace.

Respectfully submitted,

Fleur Cowles,
June 16, 1954

Cox, Marvin

June 14, 1955

Dear Mr. Cox:

Many thanks for your kind letter of May 20th and for your generous comments about our programs. We hope that succeeding ones will continue to merit your approval.

It is indeed gratifying to know that our efforts were so well received, and we appreciate your taking the time to tell us about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marvin Cox
Administrative Assistant to the
Honorable Prince H. Preston
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

fc

6707 —

Bill Hanson.

W. H. Craven Jr
F/O NWA
817 East 95th
Seattle 5, Wash.

H H Craven, Jr

August 3, 1955

Dear Craven:

I received a query from the Civil Aeronautics Board and thought you might like to see it. Aside from the last couple of sentences, I was merely being responsive to direct questions asked on their Form of Inquiry. I did not feel obliged to volunteer information; although if a more complete and detailed statement is requested, I, of course, stand ready to make it.

It is my personal feeling that my entire family stand considerably in your debt. Do let me know how things progress.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. H. Craven, Jr.
Northwest Airlines
817 East 95 Street
Seattle 5, Washington

rh

August 3, 1955

I boarded the Northwest DC3 at Seattle, Flight 610 at 6:30 pm July 15, 1955. Seat occupied was roughly midway in the aircraft on the port-side. The flight was without incident.

I have flown as a passenger in DC3's both commercial and military many hundreds of hours at home and abroad, and on this occasion I had no sense of anything unusual happening until the aircraft touched down and I felt the thrust of an apparent wind-shift under the tail. The glide approach appeared to be normal, but I do not believe that the tail wheel ever touched the runway; this I presume to be because of the sudden wind-shift. The aircraft was near the end of the runway and drifting to the left when there was a short burst of full power after which both throttles were cut. It is my opinion, for what it's worth, that had the pilot attempted another go-around he might well have hit the high-tension lines. Again, it is my opinion that he exercised a very skillful maneuver when he bounced the aircraft across the road.

Permit me to add that the conduct of the stewardess, pilot, and co-pilot was at all times impeccable.

Passenger Statement Re Aircraft Accident

sent to: Bureau of Safety Investigation
Civil Aeronautics Board
202 Administration Bldg.
King County Airport
Seattle 8, Washington

b.c. Mr. H. H. Craven, Jr.
Northwest Airlines
817 East 95 Street
Seattle 5, Washington

FORM CAB-458
(3-24-48)

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD
SAFETY BUREAU

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 39-R019

PASSENGER STATEMENT RE AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT

Bureau of Safety Investigation
Civil Aeronautics Board
202 Administration Bldg.
King County Airport
Seattle 8, Washington

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
508 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Murrow

Northwest Orient Airlines records indicated that you were a passenger aboard a Northwest DC3, N45333, Flight 610 from Seattle, Washington, to Minneapolis, Minnesota, that was involved in an accident on July 15, 1955, at Yakima, Washington.

The Civil Aeronautics Board is conducting an investigation of this accident, and it will be appreciated if you will submit a written statement on the back of this letter to include the following: (1) where and when you boarded the aircraft, (2) what seat occupied, (3) brief statement of the history of the flight, (4) any occurrences while on board which might have appeared unusual to you, prior to and during the accident, (5) Condition of runway surface, (6) (see below).

The Civil Aeronautics Board, a Federal agency, is charged by an act of Congress with the investigation of accidents involving civil aircraft and your statement is necessary in order that the Board might have the benefit of your observations in conducting the investigation.

A Government postage-free envelope, addressed to the appropriate regional office of the Civil Aeronautics Board, is enclosed for convenience in returning your statement.

(6) Your impressions regarding aircraft's speed during glide approach to landing, touchdown and landing roll.
(7) At approximately what point on the runway did you become conscious of the first application of full power for an apparent go-around.
(8) Estimate length of time aircraft seemed to be in three-point position following landing.

F. K. McKlveen

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD
F. K. McKlveen, Investigator-in-Charge
Seattle Office

(Use reverse side for statement)

18644

Cross, Lionel

British Information Services,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

14th Jan. 1955

My dear Brother Ed.

I spoke to your very competent Miss Holder about Brigadier Lionel Cross, CBE, MC, Head of Public Information at SHAPE. Lionel will be in New York from late on Thursday, Jan 27th until after lunch on Tuesday, Feb 1st. I rather hoped to work out a luncheon date but I know you're not very keen on luncheon nowadays. However, Lionel, who is a damn good chap, is most anxious ~~to say~~ hello! Can I bring him round ~~to see~~ you one afternoon in your office

just for a quarter of an hour or so? If so, how about 5 o'clock, or thereabouts, on Friday 28th January? If that is no good then what about 5 pm on Monday, 31st? (The former would be the better).

Will you ask Miss Holden to call Miss Squire (my secretary) & let me know if this is all right? I do hope it is as I know how disappointed Lionel would be if he missed you.

Adieu,

Rhodes Boyle

Mon - Jan 31
4pm
Dave him

Crutchfield, Charles

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

CHARLES H. CRUTCHFIELD
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

ONE JEFFERSON PLACE
CHARLOTTE 8, NORTH CAROLINA

December 5, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

As usual I am a week late in getting this to you. Normally, I would blame it on the "pressure of business". Actually, I am tardy this time because of a very successful week of quail shooting down in South Carolina!

I'm sure you got an enormous amount of favorable comment on your educational program a week ago yesterday. Honestly, it was one of the most potent, interesting and informative features I've seen on television yet.

Congratulations to you and to all the others responsible for the program.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Charlie

chc/g
Copy to Dr. Frank Stanton

Crutchfield, Chas.

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JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

CHARLES H. CRUTCHFIELD
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

WILDER BUILDING
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

September 7, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I am deeply indebted to you for your kindness in sending recorded greetings to Grady Cole for our use in celebrating his 25th Anniversary at WBT.

After we have set the date for Grady's testimonial dinner, I would be honored to have you accept our invitation to attend.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Charlie

chc/g

No ans

Curtis, John

February 11, 1954

Dear Mary Jo:

Many thanks for your letter of January 26th and the material you enclosed on the eruption of Mount Merapi.

Unfortunately it is not possible for me to use any of the footage you sent on any of my programs as I think I already explained, we cannot use 16 mm film.

I don't know what Frank Denghi was able to do with it, but perhaps you have heard from him in the meantime.

Best regards to you both,

Sincerely,

Mrs. John Curtis
American Embassy Djakarta
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

January 26, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
CBS - TV
Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is background on the eruption of Mount Merapi, last Monday, Jan. 15th, in mid-Java.

16 mm footage of Merapi from the air, from abandoned lookout posts, scenes of villages buried under lava, plus others under lava ash, interviews with victims in the the hospitals and general scenes of the people of Merapi to show what they are like, has been airshipped to Donghi - Kany. Thought about you when covering this story but ran out of film and had to terminate my shooting (film not available outside of Djakarta) of village background, peoples, etc.

Hope you will be able to use some of this footage on one of your programs. Tried to concentrate on closeups as you suggested, whenever it was possible.

Blessings,

M.J. Curtis

MOUNT MERAPI ERUPTION

Djerakah, Indonesia - 21 Jan. 1954

Thursday 12:00 noon at Djerakah, evacuated village situat ed 2 miles from Merapi's summit.

The notorious volcano Merapi located deep in central Java erupted at about 11:45 AM Java time Monday, January 15, 1954. Sharp earth tremors were felt through the surrounding countryside an hour before Merapi actually emitted lava and rained about 3 inches of hot ash. Within a half hour, the entire top of Merapi was covered with ash. At 2:30 PM the city of Magelang, about 15 miles to the west as the crow flies, reported it was getting a rain of ash. The village of Pentjar Duuur was wiped out. Nothing remains visible of Pentjar Duuur except one rooftop. Everything else is inundated by lava and ash.

The point from which we observed what remains of Pentjar Duuur is Djerakah. This was the Volcanological Service's closest lookout post to the summit of Merapi until civil and military government offfiials closed it down today just after we returned from filming the smoking Merapi, the buried villag e of Pentjar Duuur and the now evacuated village of Djarakah, which had about 300 inhabitants. This area has now been declared too dangerous to even maintain a lookout party. Even while we were filming this area, Merapi's temperature rose to more than 1000 degree centri
Everyone has been pulled back to Solo, No. 2 lookout post on Merapi's slopes, 4 miles to the east. Solo has been delegated also an emergency relief spoint for victims and evacuees. About 70 critically wounded victims have been taken to three large hospitals in nearby Surasarta (Solo).

Out of nearly 100 wounded evacuees of the lava-buried village of Pentjar Duuur and its somounding area where 2500 people had lived, more than 30 have died from critical burns. Burns were inflicted by a gaseous cloud of searing steam which suddenly flashed down the NW slope catching its entire populace of Pentjar Duuur unawares. The lava was so hot that when the people tried to run for their lives their bare feet would stick to it like a pair of shoes in thick mud. The skin was torn from the feet the same as your shoe sticks in the mud. How many hundreds are still lie beneath the deep layer of lava and ash is unknown. No one, not even official search parties, is allowed to go into this area.

Natives of Merapi have a name for the scorching cloud which sent so many to their death and left scores of others close to death. They call it "medus gembol" (pronounced m'doose g'mbell). It shoots out without any warning from the smoke clouds which hover about the crater — a brightly glowing ball of heat which spreads out over a wide area — destroying everyone and everything within its reach. The Medua Gembel is known to volcanologists as a fire avalanche and is composed of disintegrated volcanic materials — ash, lava particles, gases — is intensely hot (as high as 400 degrees centigrade) and travels at incredible speeds. The afternoon we were at the village of Djerakah, these flash avalanches were shooting down the slope of Merapi at the rate of one every four mintues.

MORE

Dr. De Neve, head of the Volcanological Department in Bandung flew to Jogjakarta to make on-the-spot observations immediately upon receiving the long-awaited news of Merapi's blowup. Eight months ago, he predicted Merapi was ready to blow up. Since that time, the government has been making evacuation and relief preparations. It has set up emergency relief points in 11 different sectors. Civil officials and the military have been rushed into these points to maintain security and help expedite the evacuation of an estimated 2½million inhabitants in the 10 mile radius of Merapi.

But officials are having their troubles getting these people who have lived all of their lives and their ancestors before them from leaving their traditional homesteads. Many villagers have flatly refused to leave. Officials are therefore forced to cut food supplies to inhabitants of these villages refusing to abandon danger areas.

Why do these people wish to continue living in an area in which almost everything living has been killed off by hot ash and which is constantly in danger of swift and sudden destruction? The reason, we are told, is that a certain legendary figure in Javanese culture --Petruk--of Java's famed "wayang" drama must first convey the warning to the village chief in a dream. Not until then will the inhabitants leave their homesteads. Until Petruk warns them, their ancestors, they believe, will protect them. Until they receive such warning from the spirit world, they steadfastly refuse to budge. And the villagers' complacency is alarming to civil and military officials whose responsibility it is to evacuate as many people as possible, as soon as possible, from the slopes of Merapi. Official estimates claim that the density of population on Merapi's slopes averages 600 persons per sq. mile.

So far, we have seen only advanced warnings, merely the preliminaries, Indonesia's volcanologists told us when we interviewed him at his headquarters in the Garuda Hotel in Jogjakarta. He does expect the big eruptions to occur "this year" he said although Merapi could fool him and hold off until next year. "The small eruptions of a week ago," which destroyed several villages on the northwest slopes of Merapi, " was merely a warning, a preliminary to the main event."

De Neve, in addition to being Indonesia's 36-yearold expert in volcanology, is one of the world's seven such specialists. "Indonesia has," he said, "167 volcanoes, of which 78 are active. The government has erected, to date, 48 permanent observation posts to maintain constant lookouts in trouble areas like Merapi and Krakatau" he said. He has been with the Indonesian Volcanological Service since 1945. "Indonesia's chain of active volcanoes belong to a belt which stretches more than half way around the world," he told us, "and originates near the United States in the West Indies." As far as he is concerned, Merapi is Indonesia's most dangerous volcano. De Neve told us he expects also to see some noteworthy eruptions from the notorious Krakatau in the near future. It has been threwingup lava and smoke frequently during the past year. So, he expects it to be making world news also before longs.

De Neve and other civil and military officials here are obviously seriously concerned with preventing a repeat performance of the 1930 Merapi eruption in which nearly 4,000 persons died. That is why they are working feverishly to move as many of the 2½ million people who live on Merapi's slopes as quickly as possible. But the job is not easy. Most of them refuse to leave their homes. Also, emergency facilities have to be constructed -- housing, feeding, clothing, etc. In the week following the Jan. 15th eruption, 4200 persons have been evacuated from danger areas. Everyday, the people of Merapi may be seen wendingtheir way down the slopes to relief stations such as Sela, Tlatar, etc. There are 11 such points established. Where it is geographically possible, truck move the old people and invalids into safe areas. The bamboo telegraph is working overtime to convey warnings throughout Merapi. More and more of the solidly entrenched inhabitants are breaking down and joinging the mass evacuation.

Djarakah lookout post, from where we filmed the quiet desolation and windswept aftermath of Merapi's preliminary emission, was the newest and most forward of six permanent observation points lining Merapi's western slope.

Close studies made during the past eight months of Merapi's activities made it [illegible] predict that the crater would spew forth its lava in [illegible]

Depending upon the size of the eruption, the lava could ~~xxxx~~ flow northeasterly ~~xxx~~ in the direction of Bojolali (pronounced boyolelly), population 20,000, 14 miles east of Merapi situated on one of central Java's two main north-south highways running between the port city of Semarang and the provincial capital (and seat of ancient culture) Jogjakarta. However, due to the geographic structure of the passage between Mt. Merapi and its adjacent neighbor Mt. Merbabu (now extinct), plus the eccentricities of Merapi, the lava did chose to flow north-westerly. In doing so, it completely inundated Pantjar Danur village plus four or five other villages...all located about 1 mile beneath the crater -- and leaving untold numbers of dead and a wide ugly scar of gray, smouldering destruction in its wake.

The river Pabelan, is choked up for miles with rocks, boulders, lava ad volcanic ash. As far as one can see, it is a lifeless, gray color. Children from the village of Tumpang, 8 miles away, still play in its waters which are still warm from Merapi's steaming emission.

Villagers worriedly note the evacuation notices being posted on community bulletin boards and try not to hear the bamboo telegraph beating out warnings to ~~thumpmpin~~ villages by name urging the people to escape now, while they can, the wrath of Merapi. It tries to stir their memories as to what happened to their people before them, 23 years ago, but many village chiefs merely wait for "Petruk" ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to appear to them in a dream before they order their people to move.

###

Curtis, John

J. J. CURTIS
3 POOK'S HILL RD.
APT. 518 BETHESDA, MD.

Nov. 12

Dear Ed --

Mary Jo and I are back from Indonesia. Going to stay here for a while -- she, happy to be back in the merchandiser's harness; me -- to do a stint with the Voice of America as Chief of the Writing Staff of the China Broadcasting Service.

We brought back a whale of a batch of all kinds of stuff from Indonesia. If I can ever be of any assistance in that regard, please let me know.

Cordially,

jj curtis

PS So glad to be back watching your shows. Why don't you take the audience through your home sometime. Really believe audience would go for it. Regards to Jesse.Z.

Custer, B.

April 27, 1955

Dear Ben:

Many thanks for the quotation from Walpole.

Hope you have a joyous time in the South.

As ever yours,

Captain B. Custer
The Professor of Naval Science
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

rh

THE PROFESSOR OF NAVAL SCIENCE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Wuthering Heights.
17 April 1955.

Dear Ed.

In reviewing a monograph on the mistakes of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935 I encountered a quotation from Robert Walpole which may be of use to you - even though it was used in a much earlier era in England.

> People whose home is Britain cannot escape from their particular environment. Isolation is the bubble of a distempered imagination.

Betts and I had house guests (at the eleventh hour on Friday) who breezed in for the weekend and we've delayed our take-off for Georgia until tomorrow....While we are in the "OCCUPIED SOUTH" we'll be listening to you on every occasion - it will serve to help us retain our perspective.

"Mike" Pearson was here for three days last week making a series of * lectures; Betts wants to bring him down & run him on the Dem. ticket for Pres. next ye ar! All good wishes.

Ben Cutler

* Two were put out as press releases & are well worth your attention

Austin, Ben

THE PROFESSOR OF NAVAL SCIENCE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

28 March 1955.

Dear Ed,

Your magnificent Monday night newscast has just ended and I hasten to express my gratitude to you for it. Such wise, timely, and dispassionate advice is seldom given the president and the people by anyone else but you.... Sometime I think, hearing you speak over CBS, that the initials really signify "Conscience Broadcasting Sanity". I hope that Washington was listening tonight and that you will be heed-

ed. God knows the hour is late!

All day I've been sifting over records trying to pick next year's midshipmen for the Naval Reserve Program and justice to the Service has been the watchword. There appears to be little dedication, instead the slogan, "It's the best 'deal' for me" seems to motivate most of the candidates. How can we inculcate a devotion to duty and a desire to serve their country in our current crop of young men?

The best from our house to yours, Ben Curtis

Custer, Ben

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY · PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SCIENCE

2 September 1954

Hi Chums,

The pamphlet, which I enclose, says "it is later than you think" and I must agree with them that it is much later than I thought it was when such pamphlets as this can be picked up in telephone booths in the Pennsylvania Station in New York City. I knew that the campaign of slander and vilification had gone a long way but I did not know the "McCarthyites" had this much free reign.

During the early part of the summer, when Ed was not on the air, I thought of you as being comfortably settled at "Rumblewood" on Quaker Hill. I do hope that you had a nice summer and I know Casey enjoyed the country life to the fullest.

Betts and Scott drove "the children" on a tour of the National Parks, and great-granddad's homestead in the West, and to San Francisco and Stanford, Betts' old school. They spent a month with her family in Reno and are reported to be en route to Princeton this last ten days, though I haven't the vaguest notion where they are now.

I have had a wonderfully pleasant summer though it has not been particularly productive. The office has claimed very little of my attention, but swimming and sunning a good deal, as has reading. I have renewed my acquaintance with a number of old friends from Elizabethan poets to Faulkner and Aldous Huxley. However, the most rewarding book that I have encountered has been one written by Ed's fellow North Carolinian, W.J. Cash; it is called THE MIND OF THE SOUTH and I believe it to be one of the greatest achievements by any American in American History. He might have titled it more properly "A SOCIAL, POLITICAL, LITERARY, ECONOMIC AND ETHICAL HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AND THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE". Within the past two weeks I have rammed ten copies of it down the throats of my southern friends and clansmen and am now awaiting a collective outcry. I have just been looking through my thoroughly annotated copy to give you a few choice quotations but there are so many, I can not make a good selection. Perhaps when next I see you, you will have read it and we can compare notes.

My summer has not been entirely passive as the foregoing might lead you to believe. I have written a couple of book reviews, one short story (which one of my novelist friends likes and he has promised to sponsor me and it to his Agent), and I have submitted to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY an article arguing for a different approach to the school problem in the South. I have called it "AN EMANCIPATED SOUTHERNER LOOKS AT SEGREGATION"; if the ATLANTIC does not publish it, I shall send you a copy as I think that the ideas contained therein are worthy, even if the writing be not up to the standards of Little Brown & Co.

With good wishes to you all and my warmest esteem, I am

Faithfully,

Ben Quarles

March 18

Janet & Tony

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Carlos
Tony
Janet

We know this is many months late, but as we mentioned in New York, we did not see the original show; so you are getting our reactions now, after our seeing a kinescope. I am referring to the show you did on McCarthy; and this is really a fan letter, because we were so impressed we had to tell you how wonderful we think you are. I guess we fall into the usual group of people, as far as politics are concerned; we don't know the "ins" and "outs" of government business, and we get disgusted, & I guess confused, by so much propaganda. But you made us feel that all is

Janet & Tony

not wrong; that when someone strives for the truth, we think we'll all make it somehow. At least you know how much you made us think and how aware we are of wanting to know the truth.

Thank you for so much, Mr. Murrow.

Sincerely,
Janet & Tony Curtis

Curtin, Bob

April 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Curtin:

Thank you for your letter of April 8th.

I wish I had the time to answer your letter in greater detail and very much regret that the pressure of my schedule does not permit me to do so.

May I suggest that you read the book entitled NEWS ON THE AIR. It was written by Paul White, who was the wartime director of news at CBS. I know that you will find this book both interesting and helpful.

At the present time, we have no definite plans for a fourth volume of I CAN HEAR IT NOW.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Curtin
News Director
KFST
Lamesa, Texas

fs

ROBERT S. CURTISS
PRESIDENT

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF GREATER NEW YORK

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION
OF GREATER NEW YORK

WHAT IT IS
and
HOW IT OPERATES

THROUGH ITS 28 BRANCHES AND
75 ACTIVITY CENTERS

(Approved by the Board of Directors January 26, 1959
and the General Assembly February 9, 1959)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF GREATER NEW YORK

WHAT IT IS and HOW IT OPERATES

THROUGH ITS 28 BRANCHES AND
75 ACTIVITY CENTERS

ITS NATURE

1. The Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York is an association of members joined together for fellowship, self-development, and Christian service and leadership.

Its major concern is with youth; but to serve youth successfully the YMCA must be a working partnership of youth and maturity. It is a movement of youth with mature members who give it needed support and stability through service on boards, committees and in other positions of volunteer leadership.

2. The YMCA is a Christian organization open to all who wish to join as members or to participate in activities. Its ideals and purposes are based upon the teachings and example of Jesus. It welcomes individuals from varied religious backgrounds, and demonstrates in its fellowship a community where members are brothers in action and where members are encouraged to apply Christian principles in their relationships and experiences.

3. In carrying out its purposes the YMCA of Greater New York cooperates actively with community groups and agencies, both public and private, which serve youth, or which seek to improve the environment in which young people grow, live and work in this changing city.

4. Each YMCA Branch determines its own program and manages its own affairs within the broad policies, By-Laws and regulations adopted by the YMCA of Greater New York. Participation by members in the processes of planning and control not only strengthens the organization and its program, but also develops leadership.

5. The YMCA of Greater New York maintains a close working relationship with other Associations at four levels: The New York State Association, The National Council of the U.S.A., The International Committee of the U.S. and Canada, and The World's Alliance. Through cooperation with the International Committee in supporting YMCA World Service, this Association helps its members to realize that they are in fact a part of a world-wide fellowship.

MEMBERSHIP AND CONSTITUENCY

6. All young people in the metropolitan area of New York, all races, cultural groups, creeds and economic levels, make up the potential membership field of the Association; and as many as possible are enrolled in effective programs where facilities, leadership and needed resources are available. In serving older adults emphasis is placed on fulfilling personal and group needs and in providing opportunities for them to help in making possible services to youth.

a. Boys and young men from 9 to 34 years of age are the primary constituency of the YMCA; however boys under 9 and men of 35 and over also are enrolled as members and offered a variety of program services.

b. Girls and young women also are served where needs exist and when such services are not available through other similar organizations in the community.

c. Serving the family as a whole is encouraged where leadership and facilities are available.

d. Members of the Armed Forces, college students and transient young men are special constituencies for whom the YMCA recognizes a continuing responsibility.

e. Some branches primarily serve specialized adult constituencies such as transportation workers and merchant seamen. (These branches are expected to give support to other phases of the Association's activities such as youth work and YMCA World Service projects.)

7. Program and services offered vary in different branches depending on the constituency of the branch, its leadership and facilities, and other local conditions.

OBJECTIVES: PROGRAM & SERVICES

8. The Association usually functions as a federation of congenial groups composed of members having common interests. Aided by professional and lay leadership, such groups provide the most effective means for achieving the YMCA purposes.

9. The YMCA offers its members a variety of programs and services based on their interests and needs and in keeping with the Association's purpose. In its overall program it seeks to provide for the development of the whole person, recognizing the fact that the body, the mind, and the spirit of an individual, symbolized by the RED TRIANGLE, are so closely interrelated as to be indivisible.

a. Programs are designed to help its members prepare for citizenship responsibilities, life work, parenthood, and the wholesome enjoyment of leisure.

b. The YMCA is grouped properly with those youth-serving organizations of our community whose principal effort is that of *preventing* delinquent behavior rather than the correction of such behavior.

10. The YMCA seeks to develop and improve the physical health and well being of its members through program of sports, aquatics, health education and counseling on personal health.

11. The YMCA seeks to develop the minds of its members by a wide variety of programs of an informal educational nature that broaden their outlook and encourage them to think for themselves and to join with others in taking appropriate action. Formal education is also a function of the YMCA if such education fills a genuine community need.

12. The YMCA seeks to develop the spiritual side of its members through the influence of leaders who are motivated by Christian love of their fellowmen; through adherence to Christian principles in all program activities; and through some programs of specifically religious nature.

The YMCA encourages those who participate in its programs to be loyal to their religious backgrounds, and, if they are not affiliated, to join a church of their preference.

13. A major factor in the effectiveness of the YMCA program is the quality of its leadership, both professional and volunteer.

a. The YMCA's program emphasizes the development of the potential leadership qualities of its members.

b. Strong emphasis is placed on the training of leadership at all levels — professional staffs, officers, advisors, instructors and supervisors, including the recruitment and training of volunteers to assume responsibility for leadership of small groups.

14. Counseling and job placement are essential parts of the Association's basic program of individualized service to its members.

a. The operation of a specialized counseling, guidance and employment center to provide this service on a city-wide basis is a function of the YMCA of Greater New York.

b. YMCA secretaries and some volunteers are trained to give generalized personal guidance.

15. The YMCA provides facilities and leadership for wholesome experiences in the outdoors for its members, both youth and adults, as one means of developing the individual.

a. Both resident camping and day-camping experiences are made available primarily to those who are, or might be, enrolled in a year-round program of the YMCA.

b. The operation of a vacation and conference center primarily for young adults, where YMCA purposes prevail, is a function of the YMCA of Greater New York.

16. The YMCA conducts programs with college and university students and recent graduates. These programs are focused primarily on the development of Christian personality and Christian leadership and are administered on campuses throughout the city by one of the specialized Branches.

17. The YMCA seeks to expand its program for youth as rapidly as genuine needs can be identified and available resources permit.

Expansion of YMCA services is generally most promising in those communities, or for those constituencies, where there is a keen interest in YMCA program—and where residents and prospective members show willingness to accept a fair share of responsibility for providing volunteer leadership and for raising money necessary to carry on the program successfully.

18. The YMCA endeavors to keep its program in tune with the changing needs of the city and its many communities and constituencies by a continuing process of re-examination and evaluation.

FACILITIES & FINANCING

19. Each YMCA branch operates in, or from, a facility appropriate to the program to be conducted and the financial resources available.

a. Each Branch should have at least a headquarters with attractive and adequate offices and facilities for meetings of groups of various sizes and types.

b. While much of the program of any branch typically is carried on in a YMCA building, the facilities of churches, schools, parks, housing projects and other agencies, as well as homes, may be used to advantage for many worthwhile program activities. These facilities, however, must be suitable for YMCA program and consistent with its purposes.

c. Where special program activities can be made available only at a distant point the YMCA may provide suitable transportation.

d. The YMCA provides residence facilities and other "club" features where such facilities are appropriate and needed. These facilities are expected to provide income for the support of the Association's program, especially its services to youth.

20. In keeping with the YMCA's philosophy of helping people to help themselves, members are expected to pay as much as they are able toward the cost of programs in which they participate. Young adult members are expected to carry a greater proportionate share of cost than is expected of youth; older adults should pay full costs.

21. The Association receives a major proportion of its income from members. The balance comes from contributions and bequests. Some of its branches, particularly those primarily having a youth constituency, require considerable contribution support and subsidy. The financial resources of the Association's City Headquarters are used to help start new work and to assist youth serving branches which lack residence facilities and other income producing features, until they are able to develop their own contribution support.

22. The money needed for a YMCA program carried on in any community or with any constituency comes in large part from sources within that community or from the constituency served.

LIST OF BRANCHES

(*Indicates Branch with Physical Department)

*BEDFORD
1121 Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
MAin 2-1100

*BRONX UNION
470 East 161st Street
New York 51, N. Y.
MElrose 5-7800

*BROOKLYN CENTRAL
55 Hanson Place
Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
STerling 3-7000

CAMP AND OUTING
204 West 24th St.
New York 11, N. Y.
WAtkins 9-2084

*CENTRAL QUEENS
89-25 Parsons Blvd.
Jamaica 32, N. Y.
REpublic 9-6600

*EASTERN DISTRICT
179 Marcy Avenue
Brooklyn 11, N. Y.
STagg 2-8300

FLATBUSH
1520 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn 10, N. Y.
GEdney 4-5921

*FLUSHING
138-46 Northern Blvd.
Flushing 54, N. Y.
FLushing 9-7100

GOVERNORS ISLAND
Governors Island
WHitehall 4-7700
Ext. 21212

*GRAND CENTAL RAILROAD
224 East 47th St.
New York 17, N. Y.
PLaza 5-2410

*GREENPOINT
99 Meserole Avenue
Brooklyn 22, N. Y.
EVergreen 9-3700

*HARLEM
180 West 135th St.
New York 30, N. Y.
AUdubon 6-0700

*HIGHLAND PARK
570 Jamaica Avenue
Brooklyn 8, N. Y.
APplegate 7-1600

HOLIDAY HILLS
Pawling, New York
ULysses 5-6011 (Dial Oper.)

INTERCOLLEGIATE
215 West 23rd St.
New York 11, N. Y.
CHelsea 3-1982

LONG ISLAND CITY
27-10 Bridge Plaza South
Long Island City 1, N. Y.
STilwell 4-6997

*McBURNEY
215 West 23rd St.
New York 11, N. Y.
CHelsea 3-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH
422 Ninth Ave.
New York 1, N. Y.
LAckawanna 4-8900

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Pennsylvania Station
New York 1, N. Y.
PEnnsylvania 6-6000
Ext. 2617

*PROSPECT PARK
357 Ninth Street
Brooklyn 15, N. Y.
SOuth 8-7100

RIDGEWOOD (Eastern District)
66-89 Forest Avenue
Brooklyn 27, N. Y.
VAndyke 1-6271

SEAMEN'S HOUSE
550 West 20th St.
New York 11, N. Y.
WAtkins 9-1045

*STATEN ISLAND
651 Broadway
Staten Island 10, N. Y.
GIbraltar 7-8923

UPTOWN
131 West 104th St.
New York 25, N. Y.
MOnument 2-0994

VOCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
11 East 36th St.
New York 16, N. Y.
LExington 2-8616

*WEST SIDE
5 West 63rd St.
New York 23, N. Y.
SUsquehanna 7-4400

WESTCHESTER-BRONX
2244 Westchester Avenue
New York 62, N. Y.
TAlmalge 3-1880

WILLIAM SLOANE HOUSE
356 West 34th St.
New York 1, N. Y.
OXford 5-5133

YMCA SCHOOLS
15 West 63rd St.
New York 23, N. Y.
ENdicott 2-8117

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

CITY HEADQUARTERS 422 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, New York — LA 4-8900

YMCA

302

ROBERT S. CURTISS
President

GAYLE J. LATHROP
Executive Vice President

Danenberg, Dale

October 18, 1955

Dear Bill:

You didn't have anything to do with Dale Danenberg's new chance and neither did I. By the time I got around to making a telephone call I was advised that steps had already been taken, from which I concluded the obvious; namely, that she did it all on her own which surprises me not at all. This gives me a lot more satisfaction as I am sure it does you.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Benton
Publisher & Chairman
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
Suite 702
New York 17, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Leigh Danenberg

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

October 4, 1955

Dear Ed:

I do assume that you may have played a critical role in Dale Danenberg's new chance at the new job on the "I Remember Mama" show, but I don't like to take credit for it, either for you or for me, with her father - incidentally, her father is a very stimulating guy, and naturally, I hold him in affectionate esteem because he's the only publisher of a major Democratic paper in Connecticut!

Very sincerely yours,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

fp

October 4, 1955

(Dictated October 3)

Dear Leigh:

Your enthusiastic letter of September 30th I am sharing with Ed Murrow, because I doubt whether I had anything to do with it. But at any rate, we tried. I told Ed, when he said to me at lunch that "This is the kind of thing that I really like to do!" - I told him that I had just talked to Dale, before our lunch, and that half an hour before Dale had received the phone call setting up an appointment for her with the man who runs the "I Remember Mama" show.

At any rate, I'm delighted that Dale has been moved to a new assignment that will let her "lead a more normal life." Am I to assume that henceforward she only has to work on Fridays?!! This should give her time for her father, and for a few other men besides.

Very sincerely yours,

William Benton

Mr. Leigh Danenberg
Sunday Herald
Bridgeport 1, Conn.

fp

cc: Mr. E. Murrow

Danenberg, Leigh

Personal

October 3, 1955

Dear Ed Murrow:

My good friend Bill Benton told me of his recent luncheon with you at which time part of the conversation was devoted to my daughter Dale.

Bill reported one remark of yours as follows: "This is exactly the kind of thing I like to do." The reference was to lending Dale a helping hand.

This is precisely what I would expect Ed Murrow to have said, it being so much in character.

Dale is now on the "I Remember Mama" show staff -- an ambition realized.

To you, my sincerest thanks and appreciation.

Any time I may be able to provide the slightest assistance or help, please let me know.

With all my good wishes.

Sincerely,

Leigh Danenberg

Leigh Danenberg

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Leigh Danenberg
Sunday Herald

Bridgeport,
Connecticut

LEIGH DANENBERG
Editor and Publisher

SUNDAY HERALD

No Fear-No Favor

The People's Paper

FOrest 6-2811

ESTABLISHED 1899

299 Lafayette St Bridgeport 1, Conn.

September 30, 1955

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bill:

Whether it was coincident or whether your intercession with the powerful assist from Ed Murrow did the trick, I do not know, but Dale at the moment is the happiest gal in the world.

On Wednesday, about the time you were meeting with Ed for lunch, Dale was instructed to see the director of the "I Remember Mama" show for an interview. He engaged her as his assistant and she started work for him immediately.

Therefore, at the moment she is doing two jobs, working on the "Mama" show and cleaning up her "Early Show" assignment which will be completed this week.

From now on she will be able to lead a more normal life as the "Mama" show goes on once a week, Friday evenings around eight o'clock. Additionally, she is thrilled because she is now with a dramatic show which hits a much higher interest level for her.

Not me!

And so there you are, my deus ex machina, who at my request pushes a button and then things begin to happen.

What is your present schedule for the Russian trip? Has the starting date been settled on?

Give my best to your wife for a painless if impatient recovery.

All good wishes. A million thanks!

Cordially,

Leigh

Leigh Danenberg

LD:mes

Danenberg, Dale

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

March 24,1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a long over-due letter of thanks and appreciation for your efforts on my behalf.

Thanks to your timely words to Lewis Stone, late one Friday evening, several months ago....I am now a full fledge member of THE MORNING SHOW. I am sure your recommendation greatly aided and speeded my acceptance into the program department as a program assistant.

And by the end of this spring, I'll have absorbed enough network television know-how, to ably replace one of your MEN directors.

Seriously.....my most heartfelt thanks.

Incidentally, may I congratulate and commend you for your courageous stand against The Junior Senator from Wisconsin. There are too few men left today who have and who will fearlessly support the courage of their convictions.

Very sincerely,

Dale Danenberg

Dale Danenberg

De Chant, Jack

CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM

A Project of the American Heritage Foundation, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y., OXford 7-3939

WALTER BEDELL SMITH, *President* — HENRY FORD II, *Chairman of the Board*

WILLIAM A. GREENE, National Crusade Chairman — *JOHN A. DE CHANT, Executive Director*

January 28, 1955

4

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,Inc
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here is a rough draft of the show outline and the Q. and A. show between yourself and General Smith.

The latter was written just to cover policy and tone - it needs sharpening up. The General is doing his side of it at the moment. I hope that you can spin out the questions from the bare bones they are at the moment.

I'd like to have a chance to sit down with you early next week to see what you think about it; production details and all.

So help me, we are really grateful that you are taking on this additional burden despite your two other shows that night.

Best to all of you.

Cordially,

Jack

JAD/mb
Enc:(2)

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25 January 1955

CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION SHOW
8 - 8:30 P.M. EST - TUESDAY, Feb. 8

WHITE HOUSE and/or ABC STUDIO

Participants: President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Henry Ford II
General Walter Bedell Smith
Interviewer

1. Open - Camera - opens on White House facade - medium shot.

2. Camera - Dissolves and opens on President, General Smith, and Mr. Ford. (Or, if more appropriate - on General Smith and Mr. Ford with the President to appear later at the time of his talk.)

3. Camera Mr. Ford (4 min) - Dollies to close-up of Mr. Ford, who looks into camera and says: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I am Henry Ford II. I am speaking to you tonight as Chairman of the American Heritage Foundation which, for the second successive year, is conducting the Crusade for Freedom on behalf of Radio Free Europe. Radio Free Europe is one of our top priority operations in the cold war. Secretary of State Dulles recently described it much better than I can by stating that "Radio Free Europe is today one of the most effective means available to the Western world in combatting Communism."

We would have liked very much to have been present at each of the 35 private meetings which are being held throughout the country this evening. Obviously, that is not possible, so we have chosen the next best thing - this closed circuit television broadcast - in order to participate firsthand in your program.

Let me tell you a little bit, first, about the American Heritage Foundation which conducts the campaign for Radio Free Europe. It is a group of private citizens who first sponsored and operated the Freedom Train in 1947 and 1948. I am sure that you recall that the Freedom Train carried the cherished documents of our American heritage to all parts of the country.

The Foundation later conducted the "Get Out the Vote" campaigns in 1950 and 1952 in order to get the maximum participation of the American electorate in political life.

And last year, at the request of President Eisenhower, we undertook to conduct the Crusade for Freedom in order to obtain the broadest public support for Radio Free Europe. To succeed in the campaign in 1955 we need your help as national leaders and as leaders within your own industry and community.

The Crusade exists solely to support the anti-Communist network - Radio Free Europe - with its 29 powerful transmitters and relay stations and its allied political warfare activities such as the balloon operations over the Iron Curtain. Many of you may have read a story telling about the balloon program in the current issue of Reader's Digest. Those who have directly worked with Radio Free Europe and observers from the outside who have studied it - have reported that there is no more effective nor more efficient weapon in the cold war.

The most powerful weapon of the Crusade for Freedom is Radio Free Europe. And the greatest strength of Radio Free Europe lies

in the

in the fact that it has the private support of the American people. Without this support from you and from Americans in all walks of life, Radio Free Europe would cease to carry the message of hope and inspiration to people behind the Iron Curtain and would rapidly become an ineffective weapon in the battle for man's minds. For four and one-half years now, its broadcasts have had a vital effect in curbing the spread of Communist tyranny. My work with the Crusade during the last two years has more and more convinced me that there is no better or more effective way for the average American businessman to translate into action his own convictions about freedom and the future peace of the world.

I know there must be many questions in your mind about a complex political operation of this kind and about the content of the cold war in which Radio Free Europe operates. We want to answer tonight some of these questions as frankly and directly as we can. No one is better qualified to do this than one of our nation's leading citizens - soldier, statesman, diplomat, political warfare expert, and now businessman - General Walter Bedell Smith, President of the American Heritage Foundation.

4. Smith & interviewer (12-15 Mins) Camera opens on General Smith and interviewer seated informally. General Smith answers a series of questions concerning the cold war, the current political scene in Europe, and RFE.

5. Mr. Ford (2 Mins) - Camera opens on Mr. Ford - seated -

Thank you, General Smith, for clarifying many of the important questions in our minds. I am sure that there must be other questions which our guests may have. If you will send these

to the

to General Smith in New York or to me, we will endeavor to the best of our ability to answer them.

- Pause -

We have with us tonight someone else who is most interested in the Crusade for Freedom. He is one of the original members of the Board of the American Heritage Foundation. With all the many and varied pressures upon his time, we are most gratified that he has been able to join us. Gentlemen, the President of the United States.

6. President Eisenhower (5 min.) - Gentlemen, I am happy to be with you tonight because of my strong, personal belief that NFE and the Crusade for Freedom are vital to our success in what has been appropriately called the battle for men's minds. I believe that many of us learned during the war that the most potent force for victory is the spiritual one. The appeal to man's minds is more abiding and more penetrating than any other we experience in our life. It is the backbone of our freedom. Through the spiritual appeal, we have an opportunity to champion freedom and justice for others as well as for ourselves, so that they, with us, can work for enduring peace.

As I indicated in my recent State of the Union message, we have seen in the last year progress which justifies hope for the ultimate rule of freedom and justice in the world.

The free world

The free world is strong today but only because we have the determination and the faith to stand together in freedom and justice. We must never forget that we are facing, at all times, a relentless enemy. Although looking forward to our future with confidence, we must realistically appraise the dangers that lurk about us. We must ever work to the end of strengthening our internal security and reinforcing our allied position.

Radio Free Europe, as you have heard tonight from two of our country's most respected leaders, is an integral part of support and protection of our national security from without. Let me re-emphasize the recent words of our Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who told the nation that the hostile forces confronting us remain strong and implacable. They are operating with greater guile than ever. In maintaining our vigilance at home and abroad, it behooves us to intensify the will to resist in the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain. These countries are right in the Soviet backyard; and only so long as they are reminded that the outside world has not forgotten them - that long do they remain as potential deterrents to Soviet aggression. The great majority of the 70,000,000 people who are captive in these satellite countries have known liberty in the past and now need our constant friendship and help if they are to believe in their future.

It has been

It has been wisely said that peace can never be won if men preserve their greatest efforts for war. Peace requires sustained sacrifices by all of us. The area of political and psychological warfare, like that carried on by Radio Free Europe, requires even greater endeavor than ever before.

I have given the Crusade for Freedom my strongest possible endorsement. I did that because I am familiar with its purposes, its operations, the people who run it, and, perhaps, most important - its hard-hitting effectiveness as an independent American enterprise.

I know that our country and our friends behind the Iron Curtain can count on you for active participation and leadership in this most critical of all battles - the winning of men's minds. Without this victory, we can have no other victories. With your support and that of the American people, we can achieve our great goal - that of enabling our people and the peoples of the world to enjoy in peace the blessings of freedom.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

12 - 15 Min.

WALTER BEDELL SMITH & ANNOUNCER

Announcer: As Mr. Ford pointed out, you have a very remarkable record of service to our country, General Smith. How is it that you are back at it again -- leading this Crusade for Freedom?

Smith: When I became a private citizen last year, I found out quickly what heavy demands were made on a business man's time - just earning a living. But no matter how I looked at the problem, the work of the Crusade for Freedom was so important that I had to take on this task. Whether we like it or not -- whether we are tired out -- whether we'd like to go fishing instead -- not one of us can escape from the fact that you and I are engaged, probably for the rest of our lives, in a terrible struggle for freedom and for peace.

Announcer: How deep does this struggle go, General?

Smith: Everything we have devoted our lives and energies to -- our families, our businesses, our country and its freedoms -- all of them are on the block.

I am deeply convinced that world Communism is relentless and implacable. This jackal enemy of ours is waiting to pounce whenever we slacken our efforts -- for even one moment. We can never stop fighting Communism at every turn with all the skill, wisdom and strength that God gave us. If we don't, by the same token, God help us! Because the battle for man's minds grows more intense day by day.

Announcer: Why do you feel that this battle for man's minds is so important?

Smith: The classic struggle - the most critical of all battles - is that for the minds of man. Since World War II, America has found itself engaged in an unceasing struggle on all propaganda fronts with the tyranny of Communism.

Aside from localized wars, and -- far more important to our future -- is the global struggle between the ideologies -- the struggle for man's minds -- the 2½ billion people now living on the earth. Are they to be free or slave?

Announcer: Where do we stand in the propaganda war with Communism?

Smith: Nations are famous for many things. America is known throughout the world as the leadér in mass communications and in salesmanship. We are undoubtedly world leaders on those two matters -- except in the battle for man's minds. Russia's investment each year in political warfare of this kind can be measured in billions. In sharp contrast, America's investment in countering Russia's propaganda, can be measured in millions - and not too many of those.

Generally, we have been very much on the defensive, but we are making progress.

However, there is one area, and perhaps only one, in which America has Russia really on the defensive. For anyone like myself who has been hard at this over the years, that's damn satisfying to know. That is the political warfare sponsored by the Crusade for Freedom and being carried out by Radio Free Europe and the balloon operation in the five Iron Curtain nations -- Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Announcer: But why is Radio Free Europe doing so well? Is it any better or different from Government activities in this field?

Smith: Let me tell you frankly that America has developed -- in Radio Free Europe and its combined political warfare operations -- something that is unique and dramatic in the field of political warfare. Generally, the Government radios broadcast a few hours a day to countries throughout the world. In a sense, they concentrate on the strategic job. In contrast, RFE is a tactical weapon. It has great strength because of its concentration of effort on five countries -- broadcasting as much as 20 hours a day to Czechoslovakia alone.

Lenin said it would take several generations to imbue Communism thoroughly in any nation under their domination. The goal of RFE is to make sure that it takes the Communists many more generations than that. I intend no critical comparison with BBC or the Voice of America or any other western government broadcast which reaches behind the Curtain. Remember that BBC and the Voice of America are government voices. Consequently, they are governed by many diplomatic restraints and amenities.

Radio Free Europe, on the other hand, is privately sponsored and supported by the American people -- so, it can hit the Communists harder -- and where it hurts the most.

Announcer: What happened to Freedom and Truth in those countries?

Smith: Once Communism took over in each of these countries they wiped out the free press, the free radio and freedom of speech. You can be certain that truth, as we know it, was the first victim in those satellite countries once the Kremlin took over. By the time of the Berlin air-lift, it became terrible apparent that we must develop a constant means of free communication with the 70 million captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain who slowly but surely were being

walled off from the rest of the world; deprived of Freedom of Information; subjected to police terrors; to vicious brain-washing, and to the eternal din of Kremlin propaganda.

Radio Free Europe was the answer and it first began broadcasting with a small transmitter to the people of Czechoslovakia. The first problem was to develop an audience -- the same problem the American radio and television broadcasters have today. How could a station outside of a country become the equivalent of a home station right in their own front yard?

By using the technique of respected exiles and entertainers broadcasting back to their own countries, we hit on the first phase of this American cold war invention. In a short time we captured an audience in Czechoslovakia. The next problem, and it was the toughest of all, was how to get such an audience in the other satellite countries. Then, once we had it, how could we hold on to it? What would we do to really hold their interest?

Announcer: Isn't the promise of liberation very important to those people?

Smith: The promise of liberation is tricky and a dangerous one. We can hardly lead these 70 million people to believe that liberation is just around the corner when we know it is not true. Radio Free Europe has shied away sharply from any such promises of immediate liberation but it does sustain their hop and their courage in terms of eventual self-liberation.

Announcer: But we do hold out hope to the people, don't we?

Smith: Yes. We don't know when liberation will come, or how, or by whom. All we know, now, is that it will come, and it must

come, because that has been the history and the fate of tyranny and totalitarianism.

Realizing these things, the role of Radio Free Europe is more apparent and more important than ever before. It's task is to sustain hope and courage in the captive peoples, over 90% of whom are opposed to Communism. The job is to keep that opposition alive -- to help these people sustain a strong passive resistance against their puppet rulers -- to do as little to help the Kremlin -- as they can get away with.

Announcer: What does this mean to the American people?

Smith: Frankly, it is one of our wisest cold-war investments. If we succeed -- 70 million people will not become assimilated by the Soviet war machine. RFE's job is to become the strong voice of internal opposition to the Red regimes. This it has done with great effectiveness, particularly in Czechoslovakia and Hungary through Operations Veto and Operation Focus -- which you have read about recently.

RFE is sustaining and building this opposition of 70 million people - right in Russia's own backyard. RFE has implanted a deep and abiding fear in the Communists. They must know that some day, somewhere, some time, internal opposition will unseat them. When it does, there will be a political chain reaction against Communism in their puppet states throughout the world. That's why RFE is an effective weapon we can all be proud of.

Announcer: What does the operation of RFE look like and how does it compare with an American broadcasting network?

Smith: Let me give you a quick rundown on what RFE is, and what it looks like. There are 1200 employees in Munich of whom 200 are Americans. I

should make it clear at the outset that RFE is under American management although it lays great stress on the respected exiles doing the broadcasting to their own people.

The headquarters and studios are at Munich which you can see in this picture. There is a monitoring station at Schlessheim (see photo) and on the other side of Munich there is a large transmitter facility at Holzkerchen (see photo).

For short wave broadcasting RFE has a major installation at Gloria, Portugal, outside of Lisbon (see photo). There is also a mobile transmitter which operates close to the border in Germany.

Radio Free Europe's sister operation in combined political warfare is the balloon and leaflet program which has launching sites like this one at three locations near the border in Germany.

Announcer: General, how well is RFE managed, by American standards?

Smith: After several years of keeping an eye on RFE activities, I am convinced it is most effective and very efficient. One reason is that RFE opens its doors regularly to management, engineering and program studies by leading American consultants and firms. Here are excerpts of several such reports made within the last year by an American publisher and a major engineering firm.

The publisher after a two-months study of RFE said:

> "The American people who support the Crusade for Freedom can take great satisfaction; 1) in what RFE is accomplishing on a relatively low budget; 2) that RFE is getting the most complete news coverage of its kind available to any organization in the world; 3) that its programs have a large interested audience behind the Iron Curtain."

A top firm of consulting engineers spent many months last year studying RFE's operations. Their report said:

> "RFE is a remarkable broadcasting enterprise marked by phenomenal growth in the face of obstacles and problems too numerous to mention. The responsible American citizens in supervisory positions are dedicated to this work. Such exploits as uncrating, assembling and getting two new 100 kilowatt transmitters on the air in 21 days exemplifies the spirit that holds the organization together."

These should give you an idea of how carefully things are run at Radio Free Europe. What's more, we are going to see to it that they stay that way.

Announcer: General, times being what they are, I am sure you frequently get asked this question -- Does Radio Free Europe employ any former Communists?

Smith: The answer is yes. Radio Free Europe does employ Ex-Communists -- carefully screened and selected in a very limited number. RFE would be foolish not to use former Communists who have turned against their Red masters. Moreover, RFE puts them to the best possible use -- to raise hell back of the Iron Curtain. A good example of that is Colonel Swiatlo, who was a leading official in the Polish Security Police. For more than a hundred broadcasts over Radio Free Europe, he spilled his guts -- as they say. The result -- a complete shake-up of the Polish Security Ministry and a real ten-strike for the morale of the people of Poland.

Announcer: General, tonight I think we have hit all the highlight questions on Radio Free Europe. But there's one more question that I want to get in. How much money is the Crusade for Freedom trying to raise this year to keep RFE and its allied operations going?

Smith: Our goal for the 1955 Crusade for Freedom is 10 million dollars. Lord knows that is not a lot of money for the American people to invest privately in what many of us believe is the most effective and the most efficient weapon America has in the cold war.

Announcer: General Smith, what recent demonstrable evidence have you had of the efficacy of RFE in getting results behind the Curtain?

Smith: We know from a variety of evidence that RFE gets through. The testimony of numerous escapees documents this. Mail from behind the curtain proves it. But the most reassuring fact are the vigorous efforts of the Soviets to throttle us. First, the Soviet and satellite puppets attack RFE on every possible occasion, by every propaganda outlet available to them - radio, press and party line speeches. The Soviets jam our broadcasts - in fact, they spend more money in this effort than RFE spends in transmitting. Most impressive of their attempts to stop the truth from coming in are their undercover sabotage operations during the last few months. These attempts read like a list of high crimes -- attempts at assassination of broadcasters, kidnapping of leaders to be used in retaliation by Communist radio, attempts at sabotage of our facilities and RFE balloon launching sites, and so on. We've wure got them worried, and badly worried, because we are upsetting their applecart in the satellite countries. The Soviets would not risk these desperate undercover attacks in the West if RFE had not gotten their backs against the wall - and is keeping them there. That's why Radio Free Europe must have our support.

De Chant, John

JOHN A. DE CHANT

no ans

7507 Tarrytown Road
Chevy Chase, Maryland
July 27, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed:

Put me down now as an anxious candidate for the Ex-Bureaucrat League. The latest reason is that FCDA, except for a small liaison office, moves September 1 to Battle Creek, Michigan. I'm ticketed to go there -- the land of the corn flakes!

So right now I'm scratching hard to get out of government and back into private industry as early as possible. What may swim into your ken these days, I couldn't be sure, but tag one for me if you think I can handle it.

Many thanks for the word on the possible Paley-Peterson meeting.

In the meantime, us Civil Defense characters should be more gracious and quit bothering you out in the highlands!

Cordially,

Jack

John A. DeChant

Deuel, Wallace

March 9, 1955

Dear Wallie:

Thanks for your letter of March 1.

I shall be glad to see your nephew, Steve McNamara, and give him what advice I can.

I regretted very much having had to miss the dinner at Allen's. I have never heard our crew as enthusiastic and appreciative about anything before.

With best wishes,

As ever yours,

Mr. Wallace R. Deuel
3026 Cambridge Place, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

fe

3/16 3:30pm

3026 Cambridge Place, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

1 March 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Some one of these days a newphew of mine, name of Steve McNamara, Princeton '55, will be seeking you out and asking your counsel about radio and TV as a Way of Life for the young. Both he and I will be most grateful if you can see him and utter sage noises for his benefit.

Me, I find my way of life most rewarding, most rewarding, and am happy as a gig that I went to work for Allen a year ago today. Allen is something pretty special, as you doubtless know, and the agency swarms with hosts of others almost equally well qualified for their appointed tasks. The spy business requires that one live dangerously, of course. There are so many things that can happen to budgets, and even to Directors (being men of venerable years), but who wants to live forever anyway? And meanwhile it's a hell of a lot of fun.

Between you and me and the gatepost, Ed Beattie seems to be not awfully well. He's written mutual friends that a doctor found a trace of sugar in the blood and something not as it should be with the liver, and that he's been put on a diet, of all things. It doesn't sound alarming, But it does sound disagreeable.

Sorry you missed the CBS dinner at Allen's. You will have had your own reports on it, no doubt. I add, only, that I thought it was a magnificent success. I dare hope that by the time we all staggered off home Allen understood the problems of the correspondent a little better, and that maybe the correspondents understood Allen's problems a little better, too. I have absolutely nothing whatever to do with PRO stuff, but I do like to see nice people in both kinds of jobs get along well.

All the best.

1/16
3:30

Yours,

Wallace

Wallace R. Deuel.

Make (2) cards

Dewey, Thomas E

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ROSS REID

JANUARY 1, 1955

Dewey, Thomas

February 3, 1954

Dear Governor:

Take my word for it, Jim was excellent. I don't normally advertise my own shows but I thought you would be interested.

If you ever have appetite to discourse before cameras anything from the Bricker Amendment to compulsory automobile insurance, I have cameras, microphones, air time, and willingness.

As ever yours,

Governor Thomas E. Dewey
State of New York
Executive Chamber
Albany, New York

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Diem

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EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

THOMAS E. DEWEY
GOVERNOR

January 30, 1954

Mr. Edward P. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

To my sorrow, my secretary did not show me your wire of January 28th until this morning. I had a crowded day yesterday with first the editors of the State at the Budget School Luncheon and then the reporters' Budget School which did not end until 8:30.

I should have been delighted to see Jim Hagerty on your program if I had known it was on and I hope we won't have any more slip-ups when wires from you come in.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

TED:LR

Tom

Release Date
Feb. 18
3 P.M.

Address by John C. Doerfer, FCC Commissioner
before The Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, California
February 18, 1958

Radio and Television - The American Way

I am aware of the exceptional public service rendered by The Commonwealth Club dating back to 1903. To be invited to speak from the same platform occupied by a number of illustrious men and women is indeed a great privilege. I feel deeply honored.

It is also a rare opportunity to address a group of people who have dedicated a forum for the impartial discussion of disputed questions. Section 10 of your By-Laws reminds me of a resolution adopted by a Board of Regents in 1894. It reads as follows: "Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the great State University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth may be found." In this spirit of "sifting and winnowing," I propose to discuss the British and Canadian systems of broadcasting and compare them, as well as the philosophies behind them and some of their economic aspects, to the American system.

Many people are prone to judge broadcasting from the end product - that is, the program.

This approach was taken by The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco in 1929. The problem you considered at that time was "What Do People Want?" Extensive surveys were made. 35,000 questionnaires were sent out, and over 7,000 responses were received -- a good return by any standards. Some of the questions and the answers to them percentagewise were as follows:

Is there anything wrong with radio?	63% said Yes.
Do you want more classical music?	74% said Yes.
Do you want more educational talks?	71% said Yes.
Do you want censorship?	80% said Yes.
Do you want government control?	77% said No.
Do ads lead you to buy?	87% said No.
Do ads annoy you?	84% said Yes.
Are you grateful to advertisers?	84% said Yes.

I suspect that if similar questions were asked today on a nationwide basis the answers would be proportionately the same.

Following a report of this survey, one of your discussion leaders rendered a report regarding the European system of broadcasts. He had made a tour of Europe and had tabulated close to 4,000 hours of actual broadcasting time. "In Europe," he said, "radio is primarily a great influence toward elevating the people to help them better themselves mentally, spiritually and materially. It serves a total population of about 175,000,000 people different in character, in language and in national likes and dislikes, and it brings them closer together and has undoubtedly a tremendous power in influencing the destiny of the nation, and cannot fail to bring the people into more harmonious and tolerant mental attitudes." Germany was signalled out for special mention. This country provided a variety of 70 educational courses for the general public. "The radio stations in Europe," he continued, " do not broadcast continually without a breathing spell during the day. They do not fear they will lose their audience. . . . They are able to hear the greatest symphonies with renowned orchestral leaders and assisting artists of the highest rank. They can also hear grand opera direct from the Covent Gardens or the Berlin or Budapest Opera House." In Hamburg, he found that a daily concert is played for the benefit of the longshoremen, waiting to be hired for their daily job. In answer to a question from the floor as to "why the Europeans have better programs", he answered it was because "the giving of programs is entirely different in Europe from our situation in America. There the radio stations are all under government control. The radio department of programs never employs anybody who cannot do anything well."

Because appreciation of programming is essentially a matter of taste, it is practically impossible to draw any standards acceptable to all listeners and viewers. Nor do most of the people of different countries have an opportunity to compare it. But we can compare the different systems and the historical and philosophical reasons behind them. Because of a limitation of time, I will deal with the main difference between British, Canadian and American broadcasting systems and, to some extent, the economic aspect of each.

In England, radio and their present television broadcasting is done by a public corporation established by Royal charter.

The corporation is chartered for 10 years and receives a license from the Postmaster General for 10 years, both of which have been frequently renewed with minor changes. It has a Board of Governors, consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and five members appointed by Parliament. The British Broadcasting Corporation, as it is known, appoints a general advisory council consisting of not less than 20 and not more than 30 members for the purpose of advising on the business and affairs of the corporation and all matters which may be of concern to the corporation. The general advisory council appoints national broadcasting councils representing different parts of the United Kingdom. Each council consists of a chairman and 8 members.

The British Broadcasting Corporation receives funds to run its operations from the Postmaster General who, in turn, collects license fees from all people who own radio or television receiving sets. There are no advertising revenues because the BBC does not permit any advertisements. During fiscal 1953-54 the Postmaster General, according to Television Digest, collected from British receiving set owners about $48,000,000 and remitted to the British Broadcasting Corporation after deduction about $36,000,000. License fees are about $2.80 for a radio and $8.40 for a radio television set.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has power to construct and operate radio and television stations. It may provide concerts and entertainment. It may collect news and information. It may produce films and records and have these as well as all of their works copyrighted. It does not permit programming in which prizes of any significant value are given away to the listeners. It does not permit indiscriminate political broadcasting.

With respect to controversial matters, the corporation frequently invites parties representing different viewpoints to have some free air time. The corporation attempts to allot this on an equitable basis. Not only must it account to the House of Parliament for the time allotted political parties during an election campaign but it generally accepts the division of time as agreed to by all political parties. The party in power is allowed 6 speakers for 15 minutes each. The next party in importance is allowed 5 speakers for 15 minutes and the next party 1 member for 15 minutes. It appears that a political party is not recognized as such unless it has representation in the House of Parliament. No party or candidate can buy time on the British radio. Time is allotted free. The party chieftains suggest and the British Broadcasting Corporation selects those whom "they know" to be good speakers. Although it does not permit commercial advertising it does broadcast announcements of theatrical, concert and artistic events without payment.

Incidentally, television broadcasts by the British Broadcasting Corporation stop at 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon and resume at 7:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Presumably, this hiatus is to permit the mothers to get the children off to bed without too much distraction or argument.

Apparently this exclusive system of broadcasting of television was not entirely satisfactory to all Englishmen. England recently created an Independent Television Authority which will permit programming with advertisements for a consideration. This Authority is also a crown corporation, receiving its license from the Postmaster General. It too has a life tenure of 10 years. The Authority is required to see that the television broadcasting is of "high quality, both as to transmission and to matter transmitted." All members of the Authority are to be appointed by the Postmaster General from among persons appearing to him to be qualified. Funds will come from program contractors who for a consideration of payments to the Authority have the right and the duty to provide programs which may include advertisements.

The Authority may arrange for provision of parts of a program which "in their opinion are necessary for securing a proper balance in the subject matter." The Authority may also program by reason of a temporary lack of suitable persons able and willing to continue as contractors. It may relay British Broadcasting Corporation party political broadcasts in sound only. It may be required to make announcements as designated in writing by the Postmaster General, or to refrain from broadcasting any matter or classes of matter specified in writing by the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General may also specify the maximum or minimum time which is to be given each day to broadcasts. The Postmaster General may require this Authority to build additional stations or equipment to extend the service areas. The Authority reserves all rights in respect of any matter transmitted. The Act further specifies that it shall be the duty of the Authority to satisfy itself that in so far as possible "nothing is included in the programs which offends against good taste or decency, which is likely to encourage or incite to crime or lead to disorder or be offensive to public feeling, or which contains any offensive representation of or reference to a living person."

It is also the duty of the Authority to see that any news given in the program in whatever form is presented with due accuracy and impartiality. It is also required to see that a proper proportion of recorded matter be of British origin and of

British performance. The programs must contain a suitable proportion of matter calculated to appeal specially to the tastes and outlooks of persons served by the station. Due impartiality must be preserved in respect to matters of political or industrial controversy or relating to current public policy, and the programs may contain no matter designed to serve the interests of any political party. However, the programs may include a series of British Broadcasting Corporation party political broadcasts. The programs may also include a properly balanced discussion or debate where persons taking part express opinions and put forward arguments of a political character.

This Authority is also prohibited from offering prizes of significant value available only to persons receiving the program or to which an advantage is given to such person. Except with previous approval of the Authority, there shall not be included any religious service or any propaganda relating to matters of a religious nature. The advertisements are not permitted to give publicity to the needs or objects of any association conducted for a charitable or benevolent purpose.

The program contractor cannot act as advertising agent. The program contractor creates and provides the program and sells it to the advertising agent or the sponsor.

The Act further provides that it shall be the duty of the Authority to consult from time to time with the Postmaster General as to the classes and description of goods or services which must not be advertised, and the methods of advertising which must not be employed. The Authority may include in its program any of the needs or objects of a charitable organization or review a literary artistic production, including current entertainment. But these cannot be part of an advertisement. It may also broadcast items consisting of factual portrayals of doings, happenings, places or things, being items which in the opinion of the Authority are proper for inclusion by reason of their intrinsic interest or instructiveness and do not comprise an undue element of advertisements. The Authority is also required to broadcast such matters as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Postmaster General by a statutory instrument after consultation with the Authority. The Postmaster General's regulations are not effective until approved by each House of Parliament.

Canada has a dual system. It has both private and public broadcasting stations. The private stations are local or regional.

The network system in which private stations may join is controlled solely by a crown corporation with a life tenure of 10 years which has been renewed. It is known as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and consists of a Board of 11 governors appointed by the Governor in Council and chosen to give representation to the principal geographical divisions in Canada. It may sell advertising time. It receives its revenues from advertising fees according to a predetermined filed schedule and from excise taxes on receiving sets at the wholesale level.

The corporation may originate programs and secure programs from within or outside of Canada by purchase or exchange. It may also collect news relating to current events; acquire copyrights in any literary, musical or artistic works. It receives its license from the Minister of Transport who also licenses local or regional private broadcasters. The corporation can prescribe the periods to be reserved periodically by any private station for the broadcasting of programs of the corporation, control the character of any and all broadcasts by corporation or private stations, determine the proportion of time and character of advertising by corporation or private stations, prescribe the proportion of time which may be devoted to political broadcasts and assign such time on an equitable basis to all parties and rival candidates. On a federal level the privilege of free network time for political broadcasting is granted to bona fide parties which are national in extent and which reflect a substantial body of opinion throughout the country; the party must have representation in the House of Commons or a recognized national leader and candidates in at least three provinces; the parties are asked to agree mutually on the division of time. Privately owned stations which decide to carry such broadcasts do so without charge. The cost of the inter-city lines necessary to include such stations in the networks is borne by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Individual stations are at liberty to sell time to political candidates but only for single-station broadcasts. However, these single-station broadcasts must give way at those times when the national network political programs are being broadcast. A campaign is deemed to commence at the close of Parliament. No political broadcasts are allowed two days before an election.

For minor political subdivisions, essentially the same principles apply.

During election campaigns, on application in writing, free time may be made available for political broadcasts for one period

of not more than 15 minutes each week. When more than two political parties wish to broadcast, two periods are allotted to the party in power and three periods may be divided among opposition parties. No time will be sold by CBC for broadcasting opinions. Some non-commercial organizations, such as educational or philanthropic institutions, which have been in existence for at least one year, may purchase some time.

Time purchased for controversial broadcasting is limited and must be, in the opinion of the corporation, of sufficient interest to the public to justify inclusion in the program schedule. There must be an equal and fair presentation of all main points of view.

The philosophy behind the British and Canadian broadcasting systems reflects to some extent their political and economic philosophies.

The English people have accepted the nationalization of some of their major industries, such as coal, telephone, electric power, gas, railroads, airlines, and even trucking until just recently when they de-nationalized their trucking industry. Britons do not consider that their broadcasting system is government controlled or operated. Frankly admitting that their Postmaster General is in politics, they do not feel that their broadcasting system will be exploited to the aggrandisement of any political party which happens to be in power. They feel confident that a government corporation created and existing for a term of years which is not co-extensive with the terms of the various political parties in power, plus the fact that it is run by a Board of Governors and advisory councils intended to be people of high character and good reputation representing different political, cultural and economic interests, is a sufficient insulation from the domination of any political party. They also feel that the long and historic democratic traditions of the English people, their fervent devotion to the liberty of the individual, and their ever-present sense of fair play and impartiality, as one Briton puts it, is to the English people ample guarantee against political party usurpation.

Because most of the United Kingdom can be covered with about 10 radio stations, they apparently felt that it was an economic waste to duplicate them. Although this has denied them selectivity, it has satisfied their sense of efficiency. Today interference from other European stations makes duplicate service a serious problem. The English people feel that radio and television, being such powerful media of mass communication and

entering the homes to an extent unheard of in history, should be used in such a manner as to bring into the homes only those programs approved by the government corporation according to its conception of accurate and impartial news, controversial issues with its standards of fairness, and entertainment which it has concluded is designed primarily to uplift the level of taste and culture of the English listeners.

You may hear and read many diverse opinions regarding the programming of the English stations. Some Americans who have seen and heard English TV and radio (wireless, as the English call it) consider some of their programs to be of high and excellent quality. Some they consider to be dull and vapid. The inability of a listener to select and choose brings on a feeling of monotony in some American listeners, -- and these views are also shared by some Englishmen.

As you know, the English are extremely jealous of their rights in free speech. To this extent, they are regarded by many as more tolerant than in America, as witnessed by their indulgence in communistic and atheistic speakers upon their Hyde Park platforms and some of their broadcast programs.

Although they are devoted to freedom of the press, the courts in England are drastic in their treatment of editors or publishers "who poison the stream of justice by unfair and prejudicial comments prior to, during the course of a trial, or prior to sentence. It is considered a contempt of court for a newspaper to publish statements about an accused person which would not be used against him at his trial. Publication of an alleged confession is forbidden before it is admitted in evidence. Nor may a newspaper prejudice the accused by referring to crimes other than the one with which he is charged."

The Attorney General of the United States, Herbert Brownell, recently reported that he recalled a case decided in 1949 which involved publication of an English paper relating to the arrest and prosecution of John Haigh, England's so-called Blue Beard. The article described Haigh as a vampire. It was said he had been charged with various murders; that he had committed others and gave the names of persons whom he was alleged to have murdered.

The editions contained photographs and headlines in the largest possible type. In the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice, these editions were described as a disgrace to English journalism. The court declared that the newspaper had pandered to a sensational case for the purpose of increasing its circulation. It was a case of prejudicing mankind against persons before their case was heard. The newspaper, the court said, had violated every principle of justice and fair play which it had been the pride of that country to extend to the worst of criminals. No time was wasted in vindicating the common principles of justice and the public interest. Contempt proceedings were held less than one month thereafter. The London Times reported that his Lordship then called on the editor to stand up and addressed him as follows:

> "The writ of attachment will be issued and you will be taken in the custody of the bailiff and committed to Brixton Prison for three calendar months."

Continuing, his Lordship said,

> "The respondent company will be fined 10,000 pounds."

Unlike the English courts, our courts have shown far greater indulgence to those few irresponsible publishers and radio broadcasters who have been charged with attempt to pervert fair administration of justice. Compare, if you will, what took place in a recent case in the criminal court of Baltimore City. Local broadcasting companies were found guilty of contempt and fined for certain broadcasts about one Eugene H. James while the latter was in police custody on a murder charge. James was alleged to be a vicious killer of a young child in Baltimore. A similar outrage had been committed in Washington, D. C. only 10 days before. There was, of course, widespread public indignation over these horrible crimes. After James was apprehended, a radio broadcaster in Baltimore went on the air and announced, "Stand by for a sensation." He then explained that James had been caught and charged with the Baltimore murder. He went on to say that James had confessed to this dastardly crime, that he had a long criminal record, and that he went out to the scene with the officers and there reenacted the crime. The criminal court concluded that this broadcast constituted an actual obstruction of the administration of justice and deprived James of his constitutional right to have an impartial jury. However, the Court of Appeals for Maryland reversed the conviction upon the ground that under recent Supreme

Court decisions the judgment abridged the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States denied the petition for certiorari. And so, in England with a stricter interpretation of the extent of the freedom of the press, it is no great shock to the Englishman to have a panel of competent newspaper reporters selected by a government corporation compile, edit and broadcast their news.

Although Canada has not nationalized any major industries, it does have a government corporation operate one of its railroads and one of its airlines. Geography and the wide distances between centers of population in Canada account in the main for government operation of these carriers which compete with another railway system and the airlines operated by private capital for private profit. These, however, are subject to regulation.

In Canada, as I have indicated, broadcasting has dual aspects. There is a combination of government operation and private stations. Apparently, the Canadians at the outset were interested in getting an adequate broadcasting system throughout that country's geographical vastness and widespread centers of population. The dual system parallels to some extent the dual operation of their governmental and privately owned railroad and airline systems.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is permitted to sell advertising time the same as the local privately owned stations. Parliament, through its Radio and Television Committee, provides hearings at which the commercial interests appear and have an opportunity to say what they want to do or what they would like to see done. In 1950, a royal commission in Canada questioned the public and found that the public was overwhelmingly in favor of a continuance of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation system. Of course there are some opponents who would like to see the American system inaugurated in Canada. Hence, it can be said that the British broadcasting system is more closely allied with its government than the Canadian broadcasting system.

In America, we, too, consider that the airwaves belong to the people. But we leave a large share of the development of the broadcasting system to private capital and initiative.

In America, Congress has established a Federal Communications Commission. It has seven members appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate. One is selected each year for a seven-year term. No more than four members can be members

of the same political party. One of its major duties is the allocation of a portion of the radio spectrum for broadcasting purposes and the distribution of this band among the several states and communities upon an equitable and fair basis. It attempts to provide an efficient system of available frequencies with a minimum of interference from other stations or electrical devices.

America has no governmental corporation for the purpose of constructing or operating a broadcast service for the general public. It grants a license to private individuals or companies for not longer than a 3-year period. These persons do not have a property right in the license. The Commission can revoke or fail to renew a license -- but only for cause. When a contest develops for a license for the same locality, a public hearing must be held in which the Commission attempts to pick the applicant best qualified to operate a station in the public interest. The licensee, if an individual, must be an American citizen; if a corporation, its officers, directors and at least 80% of its stockholders must be American citizens. These applicants must show that they are financially and technically qualified and are not of an untrustworthy character. As broadcasters they are expected to program in the public interest. They are expected to meet the needs of the communities within which they operate, both in their commercial and sustaining programs -- the latter include the broadcasting of some matters of local civic, educational and religious matters without financial compensation. The right of a political candidate to time on the air is left in the first instance to the broadcaster. Congress has specifically provided that broadcasting is not to be deemed a common carrier service.

With respect to political broadcasting, the Federal Communications Commission is without power to designate specific time allotments to any political candidate or to any political party. The law merely provides that if any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, the licensee shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office and the use of such broadcasting station. The Act also provides that such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast. There is no obligation imposed upon a licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate in the first instance, but if he does, then the charge made for the use of any broadcasting station shall not exceed the charges made for comparable use of such station for other purposes. If one candidate is accorded free time, like privileges must be extended to his opponents.

The Commission is empowered to prescribe appropriate rules and regulations to carry out this provision of the Act. Recently the Commission promulgated rules in which it held that a legally qualified candidate is a person who has publicly announced that he is a candidate for nomination by a convention of a political party or for nomination or election in a primary, special or general election, municipal, county, state or national, and who meets the qualifications prescribed by the applicable laws to hold the office for which he is a candidate so that he may be voted for by the electorate directly or by means of delegates or electors. The candidates must be qualified for a place on a ballot or be eligible under the applicable laws to be voted for by sticker, by writing in his name on the ballot or by any other method, and be duly nominated by a political party which is commonly known and regarded as such, or makes a substantial showing that he is a bona fide candidate for nomination to the office, as the case may be.

The licensees are required to keep and to permit public inspection of a complete record of all requests for broadcast time made by or on behalf of candidates for public office, together with appropriate notations showing the disposition made by the licensee of such requests. In the case of any political program or any program involving the discussion of public controversial issues, an announcement is required to be made both at the beginning and at the conclusion of such program stating who has furnished the material or services, records, transcriptions, talent, scripts or other material in connection with the broadcasting of such programs. The Act does not apply to one speaking for or on behalf of a candidate, as contrasted with the candidates themselves. Where time has been afforded to a party for political talks by non-candidates, the station need not honor a request for time by spokesmen for another party. Section 315 affords a personal right to candidates only. Nor does this section require equal opportunities in the use of station facilities in support of or in opposition to a public question to be voted upon in any election. If a legally qualified candidate secures air time even though he does not discuss matters directly related to his candidacy, it is considered a use under the section and cannot be distinguished from the use of broadcast time by a candidate, so that a broadcaster must give equal time upon equal terms to a candidate whose opponent may have purportedly broadcast in some other capacity than as a candidate. Politics generally being of great local public interest, political programs are frequently aired by local stations. Although a good deal of time is given free, some licensees are reluctant to broadcast political candidates' speeches until after the primary election.

Congress itself has recognized that the requests for radio time may far exceed the amount of time reasonably available for distribution by broadcasters. Recently a midwestern city had 72 candidates in the primary election for office of sheriff alone. Had a station allowed one of these candidates free time or even compensated time, it would have been almost a practical impossibility to accommodate all of the other candidates upon substantially equal terms. Our system of broadcasting, through private licensees upon whom devolves the responsibility for the selection and presentation of program material, requires fairness and impartiality. In controversial matters, it is the licensee who must determine what percentage of the limited broadcast day should appropriately be devoted to news and discussion or consideration of public issues. The practical day-to-day problem with which every licensee is faced is one of striking a balance between the various interests of a community. He is expected to reflect them in a program service which is useful to that community and which will in some way fulfill the needs and interests of the many.

It would be inconsistent with the philosophy of the Communications Act to permit a licensee to make his radio station unavailable as a medium of free speech and discussion, at least to some extent. The public interest can best be served by the development of an informed public opinion through the public dissemination of news and ideas concerning vital public issues of the day. The Commission has consequently recognized the necessity for licensees to devote a reasonable percentage of their broadcast time to the presentation of news and programs devoted to a consideration and discussion of public issues of interest in the community served. The Commission has determined that the licensee must operate on the basis of overall fairness, making his facilities available for the expression of contrasting views of all responsible elements in a community on the various issues which arise. Fairness also requires that the licensee make a reasonable effort to secure responsible representation of the particular position and not to permit the exercise of selection or a veto power by opponents. The licensees are considered to have an affirmative duty generally to encourage and implement the broadcast of all sides of controversial public issues over their facilities.

The basic policy of Congress is that a portion of broadcasting shall be maintained as a medium of free speech for the general public as a whole rather than as an outlet for the purely personal or private interests of the licensee.

Although these standards may seem to be somewhat broad, they are not so broad or indefinite that they are unenforceable. Responsible men, and the Commissioners are assumed to be such, can easily detect a subtle, but nonetheless a designed, intent to violate the principles of fair play or the mere serving of a personal or a biased interest. Most broadcasters do a good job in meeting the needs of the communities they serve. Some of their mistakes are not so much a matter of intent as human frailty in judgment and sometimes the practicalities of a given situation. But the power to provide for a balanced programming format through regulation is not the same as providing the programs by a governmental agency itself. Regulation is not management--nor was it intended to be.

The American way of providing a broadcasting system for its people reflects to a great extent its economic and political philosophies. With the exception of electric power, our telephone, gas, railroads and airlines are operated by private capital subject to regulation. Only about 20% of the total electric power output is government-operated in the United States, and this on the theory that it is incidental to flood control and land reclamation.

The Federal Communications Commission is financed by direct appropriation from Congress. Our budget approximates $6,700,000 per annum. We have about 1100 employees compared to about 12,000 employees in the British Broadcasting Corporation, but the number of people employed in our broadcasting industry far exceeds that of the British Broadcasting Corporation. One of the prime and basic objectives of the Federal Communications Commission is to provide an efficient system which will make possible the enjoyment of at least one broadcasting service to every person in this country and as many broadcasting stations as the radio broadcast spectrum and the economics of the various communities will permit.

The Communications Act, enacted in 1934, denies to the Commission the power of censorship or any regulation or condition which shall interfere with the right of free speech. This is a Congressional interpretation of the First Amendment of our Constitution which, as you know, prohibits Congress from making any law abridging freedom of speech or of the press. The courts have held that freedom of speech applies to radio and television. The Fourteenth Amendment applies this doctrine of no censorship powers to the states. Of course stations cannot broadcast matters that are patently obscene, indecent or profane. When

matters allegedly obscene or profane are in a disputed field, however, the courts have frowned upon a prior restraint by any governmental authority. Hence, punishment after the act rather than prohibition before the utterance or publication is the main thrust of court decisions in this field of dispute. To be sure, the Federal Communications Commission may require a broadcaster, and does expect a broadcaster, to program in the public interest. Admittedly this is a broad standard which may vary with the circumstances in each case. The failure to have balanced programs or the excessiveness of advertising or the questionableness of the economy of programs generally become matters for judgment after the fact. They are considered in objections to renewals or proposals to revoke a license.

Let us now compare some of the fruits of our free enterprise system.

In Great Britain, production of electric power for residential, including rural, use is 356 kilowatts per capita. In the United States, it is 649 kilowatts per capita, or 82% greater.

In Great Britain, the ratio of telephones is one for each 12 people. Canada has about 1 telephone for each 4 people. In America we have 1 telephone for each 3 people. (Russia has one for each 200).

In Great Britain, they have about 4 million television sets, or one for each 12 people. In America, we have about 36 million television sets, or one for each 5 people. In Canada, they have about 1,500,000 television sets, or one for each 10 people.

The ratio of radios in Great Britain is one for each 3-1/2 persons compared to one for each 1-1/2 persons in the United States. There are about 13 million radio sets in Great Britain and 117 million in America.

Compared to the 36 million dollars (net after deductions) received by the British Broadcasting Corporation from the Postmaster General, the gross revenues in 1953 available to the American broadcasters were 908 million dollars.

While the English people were paying about $55 million for the privilege of receiving broadcasts, the American people, through the federal government, were receiving more than $50 million in income taxes from the broadcasters for the privilege of broadcasting programs and, at the same time, the broadcasters realized over $70 million in net profits. Canada's gross

broadcasting revenues approximated $27 million which, after deducting programming costs, left about $6-1/2 million surplus for other purposes.

The English people are somewhat restricted in their selection of broadcasting services. At best they can choose from three radio services, all provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation. One is known as the Home Service, another as the Light Service, and another as the Third Service. The Home Service broadcasts from 6:30 a.m. until midnight, the Light Service from about 9:00 a.m. until midnight, and the Third Service is essentially confined to the evening hours. The television service starts at 5:00 p.m., stops at 6:00 p.m., during which time they broadcast the children's hour, and then resumes at 7:30 until midnight. Sometimes the television service starts earlier in the afternoon to broadcast some large sporting event, such as tennis games and soccer football games, or some important news event. To provide these programs, there are about 13 transmitting stations for sound and about 12 stations for television. In America, we have over 3,200 radio stations and about 426 television stations. In some of our larger cities the listeners can select programs from 15 AM radio stations and 7 VHF television stations. We have at least 50 cities in which there are no less than 4 AM radio stations and at least 2 television stations. If one considers the service available to people, that is, the additional service from distant stations, over 80% of the people in the United States have a selection of at least 4 radio services, if not within the primary service area, at least within the secondary service area. There are few cities in the United States of 50,000 population and over that do not have at least 2 radio stations plus services from nearby cities. Over 90% of our people receive some kind of television service.

So, despite geography and the compactness of England's 50 million people, it can be said that they do not have as much a selection as the majority of people in America with its population of approximately 162 million people widely spread from border to border. The English, however, do get some foreign services. Many European countries, including England, gear their programming for international reception. Although England has a greater interference problem than America, nonetheless there is room and at present a demand for more selectivity in England. In this respect the Americans have had and will continue to have a decided advantage. Canada has about 158 AM radio stations and 34 FM radio stations. It has

about 25 television stations. Although Canada does not provide for a duplication of stations in the same area, no doubt some of these areas get, at various times, a selection from several broadcasting stations. There are also some large cities in Canada close enough to the United States to receive American broadcasts.

Of significance, too, is a statement appearing in a report entitled "Britain's Economic Problem and Its Meaning for America," recently published by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development. This is a non-profit American organization made up of about 145 leading businessmen and educators. It indicated that most of British industry, despite Great Britain's excellent record in pure science and scientific research, has been much slower than their American competitors to accept the need for industrial research; that is, the application of science to industrial technology. This may in part account for America's advanced position in the development of FM and other uses of the radio spectrum. In the field of color television, we are admittedly much further advanced than the British. While the British are thinking about it, we already have it. Although it is presently available to only a limited number of people, it needs only the application of the economies of mass production to make it available to most Americans.

Incidentally, a 21-inch color television set in America today costs approximately what a 17-inch black and white set costs in Russia. The leaders of our industry are confident that eventually the cost of color sets will follow the same downward pattern that was experienced with the black and white sets. Just how soon this will be, I do not know. But I do know that most Americans are not like the fellow who still owns a Model T Ford waiting for the final perfection of the American automobile. Obsolescence and not complete deterioration motivates most American consumers. Anyone who thinks differently need only look in his wife's kitchen or laundry to see the new appliances which replaced "old ones" not, however, fully worn out or beyond repair.

Although I do not wish to infer that the entire electronic industry of Great Britain is nationalized, I do feel that the absence of an opportunity for an electronic industrialist to engage directly in broadcasting must have some deterrent effects upon the incentive to explore fully all avenues in the advancement of that art. It is common

knowledge that to obtain funds from a government for research is much more difficult than to convince a board of directors of a private corporation to take risks in the light of possible rewards. The opportunity to engage directly in both enterprises, or in close partnership, together with the conviction that most American people will continue to adhere to the free enterprise system provides that confidence which is so essential to the commitment of huge amounts of capital for research. And the day that an American industry does not make adequate provision for research and improvement, it can count that day as the beginning of its end.

A comparison on the quality or "earthshilleness" of programming between English-speaking countries is difficult. Because the tastes and needs of people vary a good deal in different countries and communities, it becomes practically impossible to agree upon any standard. But before attempting to indicate any criteria, it will be necessary to remind you again of the American's aversion to censorship.

Many people fail to understand the Federal Communications Commission's lack of power to censor programs. Obviously, under a governmental corporate operation and control, it is an easy matter to censor or resolve all doubts against censorable matter. But in America there is also a practical difficulty involved. Counting the AM and FM commercial and educational operations, there are close to 3,200 radio stations in operation in this country today and about 426 television stations. You can well appreciate the immensity and the extensiveness of the task were we to monitor all of the programs of all of these stations around the clock. However, those people who are appalled by this lack of censorship do not realize that the broadcasting industry as well as the advertising industry connected with broadcasting is by self-regulation accomplishing much that could be hoped for by governmental supervision. There is a Code Committee of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters which quietly, but in my opinion effectively, is making substantial progress in the elimination of matters not in good taste or constituting excessive advertising. A national organization of advertisers, known as the 4 As, has also adopted a code in which it attempts to educate advertisers and sponsors as to the futility of excessiveness in advertising and poor taste in a broadcast program. Self-interest is also a powerful incentive. For a station to make money, it must acquire and hold substantial listeners. Listeners who become

bored either tune to a different station or turn off their sets. This is reflected in polls and ratings. Obviously, there is a direct relationship between audience retention and advertising revenues of any broadcasting station. The clicking on or off of the dials in the home is definitely "heard" in the front offices of broadcasters and sponsors.

Although some people are critical of the quality of radio and TV broadcasting, there exists a wide field of approval and satisfaction. Even Englishmen who have regarded some of our broadcasting as abhorrent and abysmal will admit that much of it is good, educational, and of high quality.

I would like to leave these observations with you. Although they do not prove that broadcasting is solely responsible, a convincing argument can be made that broadcasting has made substantial contributions in the improved appreciation of classical music or musical programs of high quality and even the reading of books. In 1954, 61% of the United States radio stations answering a questionnaire indicated that one or more hours per week were devoted to the rendition of classical, light classical or concert programming. There are in this country today 15 AM radio stations which are 100% predominantly dedicated to this format; 124 other radio stations are airing a minimum of 10 hours per week of this type of programming. Recently a survey by Broadcast Music, Inc. found stations advertising 6-1/2 hours weekly of concert music.

The following may be of interest: A survey has been made of network radio programming by types on the basis of the number of people reached at least once per week. Programs classified as "situation comedy" in 1953 had 6 million listeners and in 1954 dropped to 4,758,000. Programs classified as "mystery" dropped from 4,480,000 in 1953 to 3,568,000 in 1954. Popular music dropped from 5,610,000 to 3,648,000. Concert music, on the other hand, increased from 3,600,000 to 4,203,000. The total number of people attending concerts or symphonies exceeds that of the total paid admissions to major league baseball games, which in 1954 was 15,957,000.

Attendance at serious musical concerts has increased 88% over 1940. Symphony orchestras have increased over 60% during the same period. In New York City alone, attendance at classical music concerts has increased 130% over 1940. Today twice as many towns (2,000) provide more serious music than was provided in 1940.

It is reliably estimated that concerts and symphonies by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the Boston Symphony Orchestra reach an audience of over 11 million people each week. Spaced in between and available to many people in different parts of this country at different times are many hours of classical music broadcasts. There are no stations in England or any other country that program serious music almost 100% of the time. In America, we have 15 such stations in the AM band alone. I might mention, however, that the Third Service in England provides a program of fine music, operas, philosophical and scientific discussions primarily for intellectuals, but it is for only a few hours of the day.

The tremendous growth of interest in and demand for classical music is still on the upgrade. Prior to the war, classical records accounted for about 30% of all records sold. Now they account for over 40% of the total. In 1927 it was necessary to spend about $10.00 for a symphony which covered five records, while in 1954 it required only about $5.00 for a symphony on a single long-playing record. It is estimated that the volume of complete classical pieces in America has increased by about 1,000% since 1927.

The sale of musical instruments has also shown a large increase as has the taking of private music lessons by children. Recently the dean of a conservatory of music and another, a director of choral music, stated in effect that a child seeing one of his own age give an outstanding performance on TV makes a youngster want to learn. They credit TV with increased interest by children in music which results in a larger number taking private music lessons.

There are about 100% more constant dollars spent for books than 10 years ago. Since 1947 sales are up 57%. According to an executive of a large printing company, the sale of illustrated "classics for children" has skyrocketed in the past two years during the midst of the television boom. Book withdrawals are definitely on the increase. The circulation of books from libraries in 1940 was 2.95 per capita of the population 10 years of age or over and in 1950, it was 3.15. Sales and withdrawals of fiction are down, but the non-fiction field is booming, according to librarians and book store proprietors. The mention of a book on television is almost automatically followed by a demand for the book. A discussion of controversial or provocative subjects brings about an immediate demand for books on the subject. The reference sections of libraries find a substantial increase in demand,

greater than can be accounted for in the increase in population. The head librarian of a large metropolitan city recently was quoted as saying that "TV is tending to become more of an ally than a competitor."

Admittedly many commercial stations have broadcast programs which could in all fairness be designated as having educational values. The October 1954 issue of the Civic Leader (Teachers' Addition to the American Observer) contains a list of 19 nationally televised programs which can be employed as home work assignments and teaching aids.

These deductions may be challenged by some as not being valid. However, upon them falls the heavy burden of disproving the coincidence. When the people closely associated with these manifestations of the cultural growth of the American people publicly testify that broadcasting is no longer considered a competitor but an ally, it bears an imprint of more reliability than the subjective appraisals of broadcast programs by casual observers.

The Federal Communications Commission has provided frequencies for a non-commercial or, as it is generally regarded, educational broadcasting system. There are today 34 AM and 120 FM non-commercial or educational radio stations in operation. The Federal Communications Commission has also reserved a total of 257 television channels for non-commercial or educational stations. Of these, 173 are in the UHF band and 84 in the VHF band. I understand that there are 11 in operation today (8 in the VHF band and 3 in the UHF band) and that in the near future there will be one more going on the air in the VHF band.

I do not propose to discuss the educational broadcasting problem in this country but I think it appropriate to mention here that the FCC has provided frequencies for its development. The problems involved in making use of these reservations do not lie with the Federal Communications Commission. They are essentially local financial problems. Suffice it to say that the reservation of educational channels is still being held and will continue to be held for a reasonable length of time. What is a reasonable length of time will depend, of course, upon the individual views of the members making up the Federal Communications Commission. At the present, I am not aware of any moves to lift the overall reservations. The fate of the future development of educational broadcasting stations lies in the generosity, or

lack of it, of local government appropriations or private contributions. In any event, I cannot see in the foreseeable future operation of an educational broadcasting system upon the federal level by a government corporation. The direct and prime responsibility for the educational system in this country lies with the states and with the people. Certainly if the demand manifests itself now or in the near future, there are available at the present time a number of reserved channels -- 76 in the VHF band and 170 in the UHF band.

As I previously pointed out, in evaluating the broadcasting systems of different countries, we should consider their influence on the economy, culture and political philosophies of the people. Whether because of the exigencies of the war or countless other reasons, the fact remains that England is behind America in terms of per capita production of goods and services in those industries which she has nationalized.

Admitting also that England may be continuing apace with the development of her culture, reliable criteria in America, as distinguished solely from subjective appraisals, indicate that broadcasting has contributed to an increased interest and appreciation in the development of American culture - in the field of music, literature and drama. While the effect of broadcasting on the development of English culture is done only with the consent or approval of a governmental agency, America is permitting the people to participate directly in its growth and without the intervening or guiding hand of a government agency.

History indicates that a nation's culture flourishes best after the accumulation of national wealth and leisure. America, I believe, is in that stage now.

America has set upon a course of developing her broadcast industry within the framework of the free enterprise system and her concepts of freedom of speech.

America prefers to continue to guard her people by regulating those industries affected with a public interest. There is a substantial difference between regulation and operation. The primary design of the regulatory process is to curb excessiveness and prevent unreasonable discriminatory practices. Operation means management. In America management is reserved for private individuals courageous enough to risk their energy and their savings. They, and not government

agencies, are to have the opportunity to apply directly their initiative and ingenuity. The preservation of incentives rather than the imposition of stifling and stultifying directives is the true American way of life. "The legitimate object of Governments," said President Eisenhower recently in paraphrasing Abe Lincoln, "is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot do so well for themselves. . . ."

Americans, as you know, do not think that everything a government does, it does well. They prefer to be like the youngster who when asked by the teacher who it was that helped him with his arithmetic answered: "No one, I got it wrong all by myself."

England within our generation has not only turned over to government the development of parts of her economy and culture but also one of the most potent forces for the shaping of the minds of men since the invention of the printing press.

I do not doubt that the British Broadcasting Corporation does select news reporters who it deems to be trustworthy to gather and broadcast news accurately and impartially. But Americans would no more accept news or views selected and labeled by a governmental agency as fair, accurate and impartial than would a New England Yankee school master accept "An Unbiased and An Unprejudiced History of the War Between the States—from the Southern Viewpoint." In my opinion the very power at the outset for a governmental agency to select and edit news is the blue pencil of censorship itself.

Apparently, out of an abundance of caution, the British Broadcasting Corporation feels that the wide dissemination of pending debates in Parliament may prejudice the final determination; consequently, it does not broadcast even a summation of their deliberations until the issue is resolved.

Whether by instinct or by intuition the American people have been chary of placing in the hands of a government or a governmental agency the operation or full control of its broadcasting system. They look at the history of the past quarter century and wonder whether Hitler could have accomplished his evil designs without seizure of the German government-controlled broadcasting system. They feel sure it would have been infinitely more difficult under the American

system. They remember, too, that in 1934 Winston Churchill, some of whose forebodings later materialized, was denied the use of the British broadcasting system. His message was at the last moment delivered to the world over an American network. Churchill, himself, said in his moment of despair that it would be his last chance to talk to the people over the air. Perhaps that could never happen in England again, but it has never happened in America.

There are some people who, although opposed to government operation of a broadcasting system, languish for stricter controls or more censorship. But allow me to remind you that we can just as easily and irretrievably lose some of our cherished freedoms through inadvertence as we can through intentional abandonment. In my opinion, we can gain nothing by compromising these fundamental principles.

Of course there will always be some people who are skeptical of our advancing our culture hand in hand with a broadcasting system based essentially on the profit motive.

Well, according to the science of aerodynamics, a bee cannot fly -- its wing spread is too small to sustain its clumsy body in flight. But, not only does a bee fly, it makes a little honey besides.

Doerfer, John

FEBRUARY 16, 1955

COMMISSIONER JOHN C. DOERFER
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HAVE READ WITH REGRETABLE HASTE YOUR SAN FRANCISCO SPEECH AND VENTURE TWO SUGGESTIONS: ON PAGE 23 THE B.B.C. DOES IN FACT BROADCAST A SUMMATIONS OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES BUT DOES NOT ARRANGE BROADCAST DEBATES ON DISCUSSIONS BY COMPETENT SPOKESMEN OF PENDING LEGISLATION STOP FOR EXAMPLE THE LENGTHY DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT REGARDING NATIONALIZATION OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY WERE REPORTED BY THE B.B.C. BUT THE MERITS OF THE PROPOSAL WERE NOT DEBATED BY COMPETENT SPOKESMEN STOP ON PAGE 24 MY MEMORY, WHICH IS FALLIBLE, IS THAT WHAT CHURCHILL SAID WAS THAT THIS MIGHT REPEAT MIGHT BE THE LAST TIME HIS VOICE WOULD BE RAISED OVER THE RADIO STOP REGARDS AND GOOD LUCK.

ED MURROW

F.C.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER JOHN C. DOERFER

2-15-55

From: John C. Doerfer, Commissioner

To: Edward R. Murrow

Remarks:

Dear Ed,

Enclosed find copy of a talk which I am going to make in San Francisco on Friday of this week. Thanks for your interest in the matter. If you see any mistake in fact or even invalid conclusions, I would appreciate your advising me.

JCDoerfer

Doolittle, J. H.

7

SHELL OIL COMPANY
50 WEST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK 20

J. H. DOOLITTLE
VICE PRESIDENT

March 18, 1955

Dear Ed:

The 16mm film of our visit with you came the other day. Thank you very much. Joe and I ran it the evening it arrived and were amused to see ourselves as others saw us.

It was, and always is, a real pleasure to be with you. Hope our paths may cross frequently.

All the best, and thanks again.

As ever,

Jim

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Doriot, George

AMERICAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

THE JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING · BOSTON 16 · MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE HANCOCK 6-7060

1

22 November 1955

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for the very pleasant evening I spent with you and your friends last week. I enjoyed meeting you, and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again soon.

With my very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Georges F. Doriot

GFD:ah

Dorsey, Claude

October 19, 1955

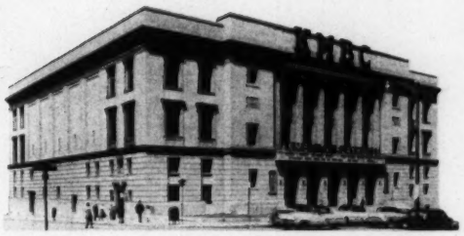
Dear Claude:

I have put out a feeler or two here and in Washington. So far the prospects don't look too good, but we will keep a hopeful eye open. Meanwhile, let me know how things progress with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Claude Dorsey
Station KMBC
Eleventh and Central Streets
Kansas City 5, Missouri

rh



The KMBC-KFRM TEAM

KMBC RADIO *of* Kansas City at 980 on your dial

KFRM RADIO *for* the State of Kansas at 550 on your dial

KMBC BROADCASTING COMPANY
Eleventh & Central Streets
KANSAS CITY • 5 • MISSOURI
Telephone — HArrison 2650

October 14, 1955

Dear Ed:

It was a real pleasure to see you out this way again. And I especially appreciated your expression of interest in my personal problem of what to do in view of the change in ownership and network.

I feel I can tell you in confidence that it's difficult to retain any satisfaction in the job under increasing pressure to judge news values by whim, social ambition or the amount of paint purchased from our parent company. And there seems little future here in view of a management tendency to judge the value of a newscast solely on the basis of whether it is sold. If anything opens up there or in Washington, I would certainly appreciate consideration.

In the meantime, I hope you will give me a ring if I can be of assistance out this way even though we are losing our CBS affiliation.

Best regards,

Claude

Claude Dorsey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

1st in the Heart of America

Douglas, Lew

October 27, 1954

Dear Lew:

I have just re-read your remarks at Freedom House and realize that I must appear a churlish bastard for not having sent my thanks before. I do so now with a real humility.

About Sharman -- maybe she would care to lunch with me and one or two of my colleagues on November 9th. If that is not convenient, we will set up another date.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lewis W. Douglas
1740 Broadway
New York 19, New York

rh

L.W. DOUGLAS
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: DUGLEWIS, NEW YORK

October 19, 1954

Dear Ed:

This is just a note to tell you that your call to Sharman gave her a great lift and made her very happy.

She will be coming on the end of next week and wonders whether she might lunch with you any day between the 3rd and the 11th.

I can't tell you how you have buoyed up her spirits.

Ever gratefully,

Lew

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Douglas, Lewis

L.W. DOUGLAS
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: DUGLEWIS, NEW YORK

October 4, 1954

Dear Ed:

Your speech was superb!

No more at the moment! Until we meet again, which I hope will be very soon.

Ever,

Lew

No ans

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Douglas, Sharman

October 5, 1954

Dear Miss Douglas:

Very many thanks for your nice letter.

Unfortunately we have not so far been able to uncover anything promising for you in the shop here, and frankly I feel that you should not take your foot out of the door on the West Coast until we have had a chance to talk again either here or there.

Sincerely,

Miss Sharman Douglas
KNX
Los Angeles, California

fc

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you so much for letting me know the situation on "Person to Person" on the West Coast. I understand the problem perfectly and only hope we can work something else out.

On the phone you mentioned the possibility of working for you in New York and I am thrilled and excited over it. I would love to know, if it isn't bothering you too much, exactly or approximately what my job would consist of and as much as you could tell me.

My main co
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o hope it will

work out and that I can be of some use to you in the east or wherever you may place me.

Again, my renewed appreciation for everything,

Sincerely

Shaman Douglas.

Thursday,
Sept 16th 54.

Drew, Robert

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
NIEMAN FOUNDATION
FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

April 21, 1955

Mr. Ed Murrow
Colombia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry that I arrived in New York about the time you were leaving for your trip last month.

I will be visiting New York for a day next week. If it appears that you might be able to find time to talk to me, I would be glad to make it the day most convenient for you.

I can be reached at the Nieman office, Cambridge, Friday or Monday.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Drew

Drew, Robert

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
NIEMAN FOUNDATION
FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

March 21, 1955

Mr. Ed Murrow
Colombia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

After I talked to you in New York in the spring of 1952 I began to work out some ideas for the development of photojournalism in sound and motion. You may remember that I intended to discuss some of these ideas with you after the Chicago conventions.

I put together an organization of LIFE photographers and correspondents and got a project under way to put some of our ideas on film. Another network offered to finance our projects, and when we began operating on their money, I was cut off from outside discussion.

This year I am on leave from LIFE for a Nieman Fellowship at Harvard. I would like very much to talk to you. I will be in New York April 4-8 writing a Nieman Report on television journalism. If you can find a convenient time that week, please let me know at the Cambridge address above.

Sincerely,

Bob Drew

Dries, Major J. A.

September 23, 1954

Dear Joe:

Very many thanks for your letter of September 15, and for sending me the copy of ILLUSTRATED. This was one that I hadn't managed to catch up with before.

You may be sure that any time I find myself in Milwaukee, I shall remember your most cordial invitation.

Best regards to you and your family.

Sincerely,

Major Joseph A. Dries
1014 East Vienna Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

fc

Story on Press Clipping

HEADQUARTERS
WISCONSIN MILITARY DISTRICT
298 Federal Building
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

15 September 1954

Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The enclosed copy of "ILLUSTRATED, 10 April 1954" was mailed to us by my wife's mother, who is now touring Australia and New Zealand. Perhaps it may be of interest to you.

After the 19 months at those Korean truce talks during 1951 and '52, my present assignment at the Wisconsin Military District, here on the "Braves' reservation," is a welcome relief indeed. Margaret and the three children refer many times to the day Ed Murrow interviewed "daddy" on the Christmas show from Pan Mun Jom.

If, in the course of your travels, you visit Milwaukee, please accept this open invitation to visit and stay over with us.

Warm regards and best wishes to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Joe

JOE, MARGARET AND CHILDREN

JOSEPH A. DRIES
Major, Infantry
U. S. Army

Druce, Olga

Atwater 9-3595

Olga Druce

152 East Ninety-fourth Street, N. Y. 28, N. Y.

will see

Aug. 10, 1955

KC

Dear Ed,

It seems too bad that I contact you only when I am asking for help. To me it seems natural however, since my conscience forbids my intruding on your fantastic schedule unless I have something specific to talk to you about.

For the past year and a half I have been busy writing a dramatic show which was cancelled this summer. Now, I am again "at liberty."

With a difference this time, however. I am more certain now of what I want to do. Specifically, I would like in some way to be connected with productions like "The Search" or "Adventure" —

Olga Druce

152 East Ninety-fourth Street, N. Y. 28, N. Y.

or, if your staff isn't already overcrowded with your projected children's show.

do you suppose we can talk about it soon? I would appreciate it.

Sincerely

Olga

Dunn, Bill

February 25, 1955

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your nice note and for your offer of help.

There doesn't seem to be anything that I particularly need right now, but anytime I do, I shall certainly give you a shout.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Dunn
P.O. Box 1399
Manila, Philippines

fc

Philippine Advertising Associates, Inc.

CABLE ADDRESS:
PHILADS

P. O. BOX 1380
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

February 5, 1955

Dear Ed,

Interest seems to be mounting fast in Formosa and the Pescadores. If there is any help I can give you from this point of vantage please call on me.

Incidently, my hands are "clean." No connection with NBC since I resigned as VP-Manager of their former outlet here !

Am not looking for a job - I love the one I hold - but I would be glad to give you a hand any time I can be of any service.

It might be interesting to know that the Philippines - particularly including the Americans here - are not nearly as excited over this situation as at the time of the Korean eruption.

The government is for a firm American attitude and this seems to reflect the attitude of the vast majority.

Everything else goes well - hope the same for you and yours!

Regards to Jess and the gang -

Best personal regards,

Bill Dunn

P.S.- My cable address above.

Dunn, Bill

September 15, 1954

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your note.

You are correct in assuming that I have abandoned my plans for a trip to Indo-China and the Far East this year.

The beginning of the new season came up all too fast and I am now stymied here in New York, by the same old routine of five radio and two television shows each week. Needless to say I felt more than envious of Bill Costello when I said goodbye to him before he left.

I hope all goes well with you.

Best regards,

Mr. William J. Dunn
P.O. Box 1399
Manila, Philippines

Philippine Advertising Associates, Inc.

CABLE ADDRESS:
PHILADS

P. O. BOX 1300
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

August 31, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Am I right in assuming that you have abandoned your plans for a trip to Indo-China and the Far East this year?

Regards to yourself and the gang.

Cordially,

Bill

WILLIAM J. DUNN

WJD/ce

Dunn, Wm

January 7, 1954

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your letter. Don't worry about the Magsaysay affair. I know that you did everything in your power and am sorry that we didn't give you longer notice.

With best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William J. Dunn
Executive Vice President
Manila Broadcasting Company
Insular Life Building
Manila, Philippines

rh

MANILA BROADCASTING COMPANY
7TH FLOOR
INSULAR LIFE BUILDING
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

December 28, 1953

WILLIAM J. DUNN
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Radio News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am very distressed at not being able to straighten out the Magsaysay affair for you. I am sure - in fact I know damned well - it could have been done if I had only been advised a little sooner.

Next time you - or any of your crew - come out this way for any reason, please let me know what you want. I am more than anxious to give you any assistance possible but I do need time to operate. The enclosed copy of my letter to Ted will explain what happened. I do believe if it had been any lesser name than yours the decision would have been different. He was definitely nervous about the whole idea.

He really is a great guy and I hope, for no good reason except that I like and have confidence in him, that you will understand his action in the light of all that's going on out here right now. It was anything but an anti-Murrow decision!

All the best for the New Year, Ed, for you, yours, and the gang!

Cordially,

Bill

WILLIAM J. DUNN
Executive Vice-President

WJD:amr

MANILA BROADCASTING COMPANY
7TH FLOOR
INSULAR LIFE BUILDING
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

December 28, 1953

WILLIAM J. DUNN
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wells Church
CBS Radio News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ted:

I am sincerely sorry about the Magsaysay decision and I'm certain we would have reversed it if we had had another 24 hours.

Strangely enough, I am sure the real reason for his decision was stage fright--or whatever you might call fear of a TV camera. I believe he definitely wanted to do the spot but was afraid that, in the last minute pre-inauguration period, he might louse it up. He obviously didn't think a half hour was enough time and kept insisting that Ed could have all the time he wanted, after inauguration. When I insisted that Ed couldn't remain in the Far East that long he informed me that he was going to Washington soon and would give you all the time you needed then.

Failing in my own arguments I started to line up outside pressure and I had plenty of his closest advisors ready to insist that he not pass up the opportunity. His campaign manager promised me that he get the decision reversed and several other of his closest advisors promised to put the heat on him. That's why I suggested gambling another day.

Unfortunately, he was out of town most of the next day and Ed had left Tokyo before my aides could move in. Upon receipt of your wire, of course, I called them off.

I do wish you had let me know the situation earlier in the piece. I may be stringing for your opposition but I'm not married to them and I never let a friend down. I am sure that the only thing that licked us was lack of time.

In conclusion, CBS owes me $6.40 for cable tolls. If Ed had shown up in Manila, I'd have written it off as a good investment. Since I didn't see him I want my pound of flesh. Send it over to Edwin Seymour at 270 Park Avenue.

Katie is planning to visit Rome, Lisbon and Havana this summer. If she hits New York - as she probably will - she'll undoubtedly be around looking for a drink!

Regards to your family and the gang.

Happy New Year!

WJD:amr
cc: Mr. Edward Murrow

Fred Eastman
570 West 8th Street
Claremont, California

April 1, 1954

To Ed Murrow:

May I offer a suggestion to you and your colleagues in C.B.S. news? You are already doing the best job among the networks toward Education for Survival in the Atomic Age. But you are too much alike the others in one respect: you speak of the destruction of Cities and Areas as if they were simply places on maps. Why not speak of them as homes of so many millions of human beings? Especially families. Women and children as well as men-at-arms. Likewise you speak of Russia as a place. Why not, the Peoples of Soviet Russia? Just as Woodrow Wilson always tried to make the distinction between the German Government and the German People.

Keep the Human above the Governmental or the Geographic. Persons above Power.

The world seems to have forgotten the horror instilled in our younger minds by the Slaughter of the Innocents by King Herod. Yet he massacred not more than a couple of hundred babies. How many times that will an H. Bomb massacre? In the judgment of History--not to mention the judgment of God--how much greater crime will be charged against us? Our security? Didn't Herod act for the security of his throne and power?

The enclosed booklet "All God's Chillun Got Bombs" may interest you. Best regards,

Fred

The
FIRST CHURCH PULPIT

VOLUME XII NUMBER 10

"All God's Chillun Got Bombs"

Sermon by

DR. HAROLD A. BOSLEY

ALL GOD'S CHILLUN GOT BOMBS

Scripture Lesson: Revelation: 21: 1-5; 22: 1-5

I

Like most of you, I am sure, I am easily moved by the Negro spirituals that constitute one of the great expressions of religion in the modern world, but it was not so last summer. The official announcement by the Russian government that they have either the H-bomb or something that can readily be made into it forced me to realize two terrifying things: 1) The monopoly on the bomb we had refused to share even with our friends had been broken by our enemies; 2) the costliest and deadliest armament race in history was well under way with no one able to stop it. And, staggering under the realization of what this meant, the Negro spiritual came to mind:

"I got a shoe, you got a shoe,
All God's chillun got shoes;
When I get to Hebbin, gonna put on my shoes,
Gonna walk all over God's Hebbin."

And the spiritual continues singing about a robe, a harp, wings and a song.

As it stands and as it was intended the spiritual is a celebration of the salvation of man by God. But in the crude and cruel paraphrase we are making of it today—it is a dirge foretelling the destruction of man by man:

This sermon was preached October 25, 1953.

"I got a bomb; you got a bomb,
All God's chillun got bombs;
When we get enough of 'em, gonna put up our planes,
And drop 'em all over God's earth."

Russia, England, Canada, United States—soon Germany, France and Japan—all testing what they call "thermo-nuclear devices" which when enlarged and encased in proper vehicles become H-bombs of almost inconceivable power. Not only this but our hope for means of controlling the bomb through the United Nations or some other agency or by international agreement is as far away as the bomb is close at hand. The longer we look at this problem through the eyes of those who should know, the more keenly we are aware of the fact that we are now in the gravest hour man has known in his long history on this earth.

I do not know of a problem that better deserves our attention today—*World Order Sunday.* While there is general agreement on the nature of the problem, there is wide disagreement on the nature of the proper answer to it. We who call ourselves Christian churchmen cannot ask to be excused from the responsibility of asking what we shall think about it and what we propose to do about it.

First, let us get the facts squarely in mind and then let us survey some of the various answers to the problem before we raise the question of our own peculiar responsibility as individual Christians and as a Christian Church about this matter.

II

There was a time when clergymen yielded to no one when it came to painting terrifying pictures. Jonathan Edwards had one sermon that never failed to "get" his congregation: "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God." So vivid was his picture of ultimate punishment that his hearers broke out in moans, screams and prayers for forgiveness. One aroused and frightened elder made his way to the pulpit amid the confusion and, lifting his hands, cried, "Mr. Edwards, Mr. Edwards, isn't God a God of mercy, too?"

I know Jonathan Edwards could do a good job with the facts we must face today, but he could not add much to the chill that seizes our spirits as we study their meaning. We cannot, by rhetoric, add anything to the horror of facts that in their stark realism pass beneath.

David Cohn, a newspaper reporter and world traveller, wrote an article for that sedate little journal, the *Saturday Review of Literature,* last May. I hardly glanced at the title, "The Great Turning Point," but I was transfixed by the first sentence, "We are living in a night of total crisis." Then followed a succession of insights into the contemporary situation that sounded for all the world like strokes of John Donne's bell that "tolls for all."

"God is dethroned from his central place in the universe. . . Whole nations sink out of sight. Whole peoples are imprisoned. Whole populations are dispossessed to walk directionless upon the cold crust of a cold earth. . . Two global wars have brought men not to their senses but to the brink

of penultimate disaster. All the parts of the world are simultaneously out of joint. (We) saw a baleful light never before known on earth as we exploded a lesser sun on Hiroshima. But among men there is neither peace nor prospect of peace. Revolution and revolt flame almost everywhere. The biggest business on earth is the armament business. . . Everywhere men stand at arms. Everywhere they peer into radar screens watching, watching, watching. . . The commonwealth of fear is universal. . ."

Nor is this terrifying judgment confined to one newspaper man's opinion. The *New York Times, Time Magazine,* and the deluge of recent statements from government leaders confirm it.

Time Magazine added its usual vivid touch to the problem. It tells how, last November, the United States carried a fusion device by boat to a test island in the Pacific. The island measured a half-mile by three miles. The device literally obliterated the island. That device may have been as much as four hundred times more powerful than the A-bomb we dropped on Hiroshima. That is, it equalled four million tons of TNT. Scientists tell us that the radius of its blast damage was seven miles or 160 square miles. If dropped on New York City, it is estimated that there would be a million dead and a million wounded.

No wonder *Time* headed its article "How to End a World: The Truth about the Bomb."

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, one of our most reliable leaders in atomic research, has warned us that "The atomic clock ticks faster and faster.

We may anticipate a state of affairs in which two great powers will each be in a position to put an end to the civilization and life of the other, though not without risking its own."

The fact, then, can be reduced to this appallingly simple form: We have or soon will have a stock pile of H-bombs, and we can deliver them anywhere in the world almost at will; so can Russia, if not now, then within the next three or four years.

The problems most people usually see in these facts are likewise appallingly simple: 1) How build up an adequate defense? 2) Should we not strike first and strike now rather than wait for a crippling first blow from the enemy?

Clearly, we are up against the gravest moral crisis men have ever known. And it takes, or should take precedence over all else in our thinking and praying. It is no longer a question of whether we are Protestants or Catholics, Christians or non-Christians, Republicans or Democrats, Americans or Russians, it is a question of whether we are and would like to continue as human beings on the face of this earth. We stand stripped of the ancient delusion that we can win peace by creating and stockpiling new weapons. What is needed is a new attitude toward the problem, not a new weapon with which to fight a war. This new attitude must be equal to the problem. The only answer to a "decisive weapon" of war is an ultimate commitment of religious faith. An absolute weapon—one so deadly that its effects are decisive—cannot be met with anything less than an absolute commitment. And I am not at all

sure we who call ourselves Christians are prepared to meet an absolute weapon like the H-bomb and our mounting ability to use it, with an absolute Christian commitment. Yet nothing less will do.

III

Many answers are being given to this problem—some of which just won't do; others of which are half answers and furnish something to work at. We have yet to break through with anything that carries the compulsion of a genuinely new approach to the situation.

Mr. Cohn, the newspaper writer whom I quoted earlier, suggests a wholly unacceptable answer. He believes "that we are moving toward war and stumbling towards one world state to be brought about and maintained by force." He urges us to mount whatever force we need to be victorious in the encounter and to be ready for the fatal hour when it must be launched in a truly total global war that will remake the map of mankind in utterly unpredictable ways. The only thing we can be sure of is this: If there is a victor in the war, we must be the victor, and we must reorganize the world as we think it should be, and we must be prepared to maintain that world by force.

I call this an unacceptable answer because it is utterly revolting to the Christian conscience. The Christian faith does not want a world founded on force and maintained by fear. A world like this would be as unchristian as a world at war.

A multitude of half answers are now being

given to us in the name of realism, but in truth, as we study them, they are more fatalism than realism.

Congressman J. Sterling Cole says that the only way peace can be maintained and our security as a nation be secured is by launching what he calls a "crash program" of 10 billion dollars annually on strengthening our air defenses. Mr. Val Petersen accepts atomic war as inevitable in the near future and urges us to be prepared to go underground at a moment's notice.

Easily the sanest and most helpful emphasis is the one President Eisenhower has been making. "Defense, yes, but not in an hysterical frame of mind which accepts war as inevitable. War is not inevitable. Let us renew negotiation; the Conference table instead of the battle-field—that is our conviction." Fortunately, there are signs a-plenty all over the world that he is not alone in this emphasis. Certainly a new diplomatic effort to secure and extend peace seems to be in the making—and we may be sure that it carries with it the hopes and prayers of all peoples.

I have been asking myself—and I know you have been doing it too—"How can I as an individual Christian, how can we as a Christian Church, help mankind best in this hour of grave moral crisis?"

The more I think about it the more inevitable the answer becomes: We must be willing to make a clear and absolute commitment of our lives and efforts to the building of the Kingdom of God in the affairs of men; we must openly and honestly proclaim this fact to the world; we

must pledge ourselves to work unceasingly at understanding and correcting to the limits of our ability the evils that impede the coming of the Kingdom in our relationships with each other.

You have a right to ask, "What kind of an answer is that anyway? How will it help in this crisis?"

To begin with, it will furnish us with a standard of judgment by which to measure the worth of other answers. Accept the Kingdom of God as the ultimate goal of life and work, and we will reject as evil Mr. Cohn's notion that war is inevitable, that the world is stumbling toward a world state created and maintained by force, that we should bend every effort to mount a decisive force in preparation for Armageddon. To one who believes in God, in God as love, and in the Kingdom of God as the sovereignty of love in the affairs of men, this notion is not a realistic reading of what ought to be done; it is a fatalistic acceptance of the triumph of the evil forces now so powerfully and tragically at work in the world.

Make an absolute commitment to the Kingdom of God and all that it means, and we will reject the idea that war is inevitable whether it is advanced by Mr. Cohn, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Malenkov or anyone else. We know that this universe in which we live neither prescribes war for us nor will it permit us or anyone else long to enjoy the fruits of any victory won in battle.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword" is no longer a pious hypothesis; it is a rock-bottom historical fact that we play down or ignore to our peril today. Any rational policy

which neglects this now is truly a "crash program" not only for our nation but for all people. Give our loyalty to the Kingdom of God, and we will be in a better position to appraise the merits of the many half-answers that are being advanced by Christian churchmen these days.

Only last week Pope Pius appealed to medical scientists to ban what he called "the A. B. C. war"—atomic, bacteriological and chemical warfare. I'm all for this, but why stop there? Why not ban the bayonet, the rifle and ordinary bombs, as well? If the ban can be attempted on one type of weapon, why not on all?

Four different church commissions from Protestant churches—two in England and two in this country—have been appointed to study the Church's position on atomic warfare. Their reports make interesting and, to me, discouraging reading. Actually they boil down to this: War is now an all-out, total conflict with weapons so decisive that a single successful blow can cripple if not break the country's ability to resist; therefore, our government must not only have such weapons in immediate readiness for use, but have them in such quantity as to deter all aggressors by letting it be known that while we would hate to use them, we are prepared to do so if forced into war. The majority of these Commissions feel that the Church should support the government when it feels it must make use of even A. B. C. warfare in order to defend itself and its allies.

"What is wrong with that?" you ask. Just this: The Russian churchmen probably feel the same way about it, probably are giving their govern-

ment the same assurances. Thus the Church while speaking a confiding word to the government condemns whole populations to destruction. Thus she has done absolutely nothing to arrest our fatalistic confidence in the bomb as a possible Christian answer to the gravest moral crisis man has ever known.

With all due respect to the distinguished churchmen who sat on these commissions, and to Pope Pius for his plea, I call their answers half-answers because they do not grapple with the whole problem we face. That problem is not whether we shall use this weapon or that weapon any longer; it is the institution and policy of war. Let that institution and policy be sanctioned even by indirection, and the case against any weapon is hollow indeed. The time is at hand for individual Christians and for the Christian Church to make a full answer, make it in clear and unmistakable terms, and base it firmly on our faith in and loyalty to the Kingdom of God as the supreme loyalty of our life.

IV

So far from being a vaguely idealistic answer that leaves us wondering what we should do about it, the one I am recommending suggests some very concrete things that can and should be done. Some are negative, and some are positive; both are essential.

We must condemn war as unchristian. We must give up once and for all the grim myth that there is any longer anything that can be called "a just" war. Nothing—and I mean nothing—

ever done or contemplated by the Japanese war lords—and I have read the long catalog of their crimes—justifies the extinction of a hundred thousand people—men, women and children, soldiers and civilians—in Hiroshima. That was more than a mistaken military judgment as to the need for extinguishing the city; it was a moral sin of unparalleled magnitude. Like Macbeth staring at the blood on his hands, we ask

"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red."

If we intend to give an ultimate answer to these critical days, we must make it known that this grim game of seeking security by matching weapon with weapon as we have been pursuing it through the ages—first, club with club, spear with spear, sword with sword, musket with musket, cannon with cannon, plane with plane, and now bomb with bomb—is a negation of everything we believe to be true about God and man. We should make it clear that we will condemn and oppose it now and forever more, under any and all conditions.

If it is objected that the extreme pacifist position implicit in this statement is futile, then this answer must be made. Speak, if you will, of the futility of pacifism, and I cannot deny that it has failed either to stop or even to temper the fury of war, but I charge you in faithfulness to fact, speak of the incomparably, the immeasurably greater futility of militarism and war in any and every form. The awful cost and tragedy of war

measured in terms of people, morals and material goods makes all rationalization of it by churches so much pious cant. Every effort to justify it by reference to prudence or justice or necessity is now demonstrably little more than learned twaddle.

If it is objected that while it might be all right for occasional idealists to be pacifists, it would jeopardize our welfare as a country for a church to take that stand, then this answer must be made. The Quakers, the Mennonites, the Brethren Churches have taken this position. Run through their literature, and you miss all this double talk about which weapons are Christian and which unchristian, or which weapons are more Christian than other weapons, or when it is Christian to drop a bomb and when it is unchristian to do so. Rather you will find what you have a right to expect to find in a Christian answer to war: War is wrong. How can we help remove the causes of war? How can we temper the sufferings of people engaged in it? How can we alleviate the evils that are certain to flow from it? Questions like these properly belong to the Church, and must be considered by the Church. In asking and seeking to answer them, she gives the lie to the charge that she is trying to dwell in an ivory tower while men fight and die on the plains below. The Church does not ask to be excused from the conflict; she seeks the right to be the Church even in the midst of conflict.

If it is objected that our country would be helpless before an aggressor if our churches should take this position, then this answer must be made.

It is unthinkable that the churches of any one country could come to so high a resolution without setting off as by a chain reaction similar movements throughout the churches all over the world. We are not the only peoples to feel the compulsion of this crisis. We are not the only Christians to be concerned about our witness in the face of it. When we talk about the Christian protest against war we are talking about a world-wide protest—one that will seek the ear of eighty million Americans and a hundred million Russians along with some four hundred million other peoples who name the name of Jesus Christ.

Our answer to the commonwealth of fear is a commonwealth of love: aroused, alert, sacrificial concern for all men. That answer requires the interest and commitment of all who believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

The Bishop of Chichester may have had something like this in mind when, addressing the Central Committee of the World Council at Lucknow last December, he cited the strong condemnation of war made by the World Council at Amsterdam. ". . . we should surely be unprofitable servants of our Master if we did not say over and over again, 'War as a method of settling disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ. . . The part which war plays in our present international life is a sin against God and a degradation of man.' " He calls upon the churches to persuade "the nations to cease from resorting to force" and to lead the way in the developing of a spirit of fellowship among the peoples of the world.

If we as Christians and as a Christian Church

can and dare to lift an ultimate answer in this grave hour, it is possible—barely possible—that we may be able to shake mankind out of the hypnotic trance of fear and hate which now holds us and seems to have the last word in all our thinking and planning. One thing is clear: We cannot be frightened out of fear. Either there is another answer, or there is no answer at all. We know that there is another answer, that it is an absolute answer, that under God it is up to us to make it, that if we do not make it, it will not be made.

V

It's a kind of crusade, isn't it? An earthy sort of crusade, though, with a thousand things to do in this work-a-day world like supporting every effort that looks toward co-operation and negotiation among people. It is a kind of staying-at-home crusade, not through selfishness, but because we must probe our own hearts and the hearts of our own people with this ultimate commitment. Most of us who nominally might be expected to make it are either unwilling or unfit to make it. The Christian Crusade for World Peace either begins as personal commitment or it will get nowhere at all.

Dr. Oppenheimer, quite unconsciously, I am sure, suggested why we who might have made this commitment long ago should do it now without fail. He was before a Congressional committee when he was asked, "Is there any defense at all against the A-Bomb?" "Yes," he said, and the room hushed as he leaned forward and said, "Peace!"

The *New York Times* recently carried a most interesting map of the world. It was called "An Atomic Map of the World." There spread out before us as we looked at it were the continents of the earth, but dotted with circles and squares around letters *P, D, R* and *T*. *P* for mass production center, *D* for deposits of fissionable material, *R* for research areas, and *T* for testing areas. They were scattered all over the world and, as I looked at it, I said, "God help us if that is all there is on the map of an Atomic Age." There ought to be other areas with *F, H* and *L*—faith, hope and love—and there ought to be at least six hundred million of them all over the earth. That ought to make a difference in the meaning of that map. No one Christian, no one Christian church, and the Christian churches of no one nation alone can do it, but let us not underestimate the possibility and the results of our shared efforts.

During the last war I was one of a crowd of thirty-five thousand sitting in the Baltimore stadium for some event at night. The need for complete blackouts during blackout-drills was being urged upon us. The announcer told us to extinguish every light, every cigarette, etc. It was done and total blackness blanketed the stadium. Then the announcer had one person light a match. That one match was clearly visible all over the stadium as a flicker of light. Looking at it, you thought only of that one little feeble flickering finger of light. Then the announcer urged all thirty-five thousand to strike up a match, and as we did, the stadium was bathed in light. We were no longer conscious of the littleness of in-

dividual matches; we were aware of the literal flood of light that had driven back the darkness.

If the word, the work, the prayer for peace firmly rooted in resolute opposition to any policy which envisioned war, firmly willing to take such sacrificial measures as might be necessary to remove any evil that might lead to war, if this kind of commitment could kindle the life of each one of us, then the word of *Revelation* might be fulfilled in our time, "Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away. And I saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God . . . the throne of God shall be in it and his servants shall worship him; they shall see his face, and his name shall be on their foreheads. And night shall be no more; they need no light of lamp or sun, for the Lord God will be their light."

O God, the God of all goodness and of all grace, who art worthy of a greater love than we can either give or understand; fill our hearts, we beseech thee, with such love toward thee that nothing may seem too hard for us to do or suffer in obedience to thy will; and grant that, thus loving thee, we may become daily more like unto thee, and finally obtain the crown of life which thou hast promised to those who love thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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•

The seal on the front page appears over the east portal of the chapel. Combining the oak leaf and the wave, symbol of Evanston, with the cross and shield, symbol of Christianity, it is intended to symbolize Christianity in Evanston.

Echols, M. P.

November 9, 1955

Dear Mr. Echols:

I hope you will forgive the delay in replying to your letter of September 15th.

I am sorry to say, however, that although I would like to broadcast the Glee Club on a Christmas carol program, it will not now be possible, since the format of SEE IT NOW has changed.

Sincerely,

Mr. M.P. Echols,
Manager of Athletics
Virginia Military Institute
Athletic Association
Lexington, Virginia

fc

Virginia Military Institute
Athletic Association

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

1 November 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I wrote you on September 15 about a live broadcast by the V.M.I. Glee Club on a Christmas program, which you stated last year you would be interested in. Possibly the letter did not get to your personal attention or it was misplaced, so I am writing you again.

Colonel Dillard, our Glee Club Director, is very anxious to start work so as to have everything letter perfect. As I mentioned in my earlier letter, our quadrangle barracks have all rooms opening out on stoops. As a result, we have excellent acoustics and a very delightful scenic setup by using all four stoops of the corner of the barracks.

We are sure that we could give you a most interesting program and will, of course, cooperate to the limit. Colonel Dillard does want to get started with the rehearsing right away as time is getting short.

I would certainly appreciate hearing from you at your very earliest.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Pat

M. P. Echols
Manager of Athletics

MPE:jw
Cc: Col. Dillard

Virginia Military Institute
Athletic Association

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

15 September 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Reference to your letter of February 23, 1955 and our letter to you dated March 2, 1955 about broadcasting our Glee Club live on a Christmas carol program. } attached

I was just talking to our Glee Club leader, Colonel Dillard, and he would like to start his Glee Club out when he trains this Fall and work them into just what you would like to have on the program. We can give you practically anything you want, so if you will let me know something about the date and what not, we will be ready to go to work.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Pat

M. P. Echols
Manager of Athletics

MPE:jw
Cc: Colonel Dillard

Echols, M. P.

Virginia Military Institute
Athletic Association

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

2 March 1955

noted by
J. F.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed.

I was delighted to get your letter with reference to the T-Ving of our Glee Club next Christmas. I talked with our Glee Club Director and Superintendent, and we agree with you that it is much better to wait until next fall.

I feel sure an excellent live show could be put on and that your production people would have some excellent ideas after looking over the setup. We will cooperate with you 100 per cent. I will get in touch with you in the fall.

In the meantime warmest personal regards to yourself and all the boys around CBS.

Sincerely,

Pat

M. P. Echols
Manager of Athletics

MPE:jw

Echols, M. P.

February 23, 1955

Dear Pat:

Your idea sounds good to me, but I think it should be done either live or on film immediately before Christmas rather than shot now and held in a can for almost a year. I cannot make a definite commitment to do it on either one of my television shows so far in advance, but the idea intrigues me enormously; particularly if it can be done live.

Do you want me to pass the idea around the shop in general or shall we let it wait til the Fall?

As ever yours,

Mr. M. P. Echols
Virginia Military Institute
Athletic Association
Lexington, Virginia

rh

Virginia Military Institute
Athletic Association
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

2 February 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

I have a little idea here that I believe would make an excellent show. Not knowing to whom in your production department to write, I thought I would offer it to you and you could put me in contact with the right person.

You will undoubtedly be in Washington for the Broadcasters' Party which, I understand, Brother Eisenhower will attend. Also, the V.M.I. Glee Club is to sing as part of your program. (I am now here at V.M.I. as Director of Athletics, as you may note from the stationery, which job I took after retiring a couple of years ago.)

The idea that I have is that just before the cadets go home for Christmas vacation the Glee Club puts on a Christmas-carols program in the barracks. Our barracks are open on four stoops; the cadets are arranged on different stoops and lights are played on different singing groups. It is as unique a caroling job as I have seen and, in my opinion, lends itself very delightfully to TV. My present proposition is this: Make the film some time in the next couple of months while the cadets are still garbed in their winter clothing - it would be nice if snow were on the ground - and then show the film as a feature next Christmas. You can get full one-hundred-percent cooperation from the Glee Club and the Superintendent here at V.M.I. I am sure the over-all history is sufficiently unique and interesting to furnish plenty of chatter between most numbers to make a live, interesting program.

I am writing you first to give CBS the first crack. If you people don't think you can handle it, I would appreciate hearing from you and will try some of my friends on the other networks. Should you want to sell this to a sponsor and be willing to give us a little 'slice of the mellon', I can guarantee you we SURE could use it.

I have certainly enjoyed your Personal-Interview Program over the last few months and know it must keep you very busy during the week setting it up.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and always with warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Pat

M. P. Echols

MPE:C

Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

November 25, 1954.

My dear Ed,

I have been shown the letter which you wrote to Howard Smith on November 16 about my interview with him for the programme "See It Now".

I am so glad that you thought it a success. Such praise coming from you is great encouragement.

With best wishes,

Yours ever

Anthony Eden

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

Eden, Anthony

OCTOBER 26, 1954

PRESS
SIR ANTHONY EDEN
FOREIGN OFFICE
WHITEHALL
LONDON

TONIGHT WE USED HOWARD SMITHS INTERVIEW WITH YOU ~~STOP~~ STOP TWAS URBANE INFORMATIVE AND EFFECTIVE STOP WE SENDING FILM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE MANY THANKS PERSONAL REGARDS AND CONGRATULATIONS

MURROW

SEE IT NOW
202-550-43

Edwards, Harvey L.

October 4, 1955

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Many thanks for your letter of September 7th and for sending me Robert E. Sherwood's article.

I read it with a great deal of interest, and appreciate your taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harvey L. Edwards,
Public Relations Director
United World Federalists, Inc.
125 Broad Street
New York 4, New York

fc

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September 7, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope that Robert E. Sherwood's article in the July issue of Fortune has already been called to your attention, but rather than risk the omission I am enclosing the tear-sheets now.

I hope that you will feel that "There Is No Alternative to Peace" justifies this mail intrusion.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey L. Edwards

Harvey L. Edwards
Public Relations Director

HLE:mk

A non-partisan, non-profit organization to support the United Nations and to seek such amendments to its Charter as will strengthen it into a world federation having powers limited to the prevention of aggression and the control of armaments.

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Edwards, Norman

March 28, 1955

Dear Norman:

Very many thanks for your note and for sending me the copy of TV MIRROR.

I greatly appreciate the generous words.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Norman Edwards
TV MIRROR
The Fleetway House
Farringdon Street
London, E.C. 4, England

fe

TV MIRROR

The Fleetway House · Farringdon Street
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENtral 8080

Telegrams: Mistitled, Cent. London

FROM THE EDITOR

3rd March, 1955.

My dear Ed,

Here's an issue which contains a little piece about you which I hope you will like.

All the best and I hope to see you again in London soon.

Yours ever,

Norman Edwards

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Square,
NEW YORK, 22
U.S.A.

Eiges, Sid

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Friendly

October 4, 1954

Sid Eiges of NBC has called me several times to ask me to intercede in his behalf in arranging an interview with you. I don't think he wants a job but rather think it is to ask you to fill a speaking engagement for some organization who has just had Attorney General Brownell and wants you for January.

I expect you will probably turn him down, but I didn't feel it was my perogative to do so..and I told him that I would ask you for an appointment. I don't think it would take longer than ten minutes and I would be ever so grateful.

If you have time to see Sid, would you ask one of your girls to call him at NBC.

Bob Whitman
7-5000

will see

Ci 7-8300

Mon. Oct. 18
3pm

50

April 21,1954

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York N.Y.

My dear Mr.Murrow:

I am sending you this letter to invite you cordially to visit me at my home if your time permits. I would not have the courage to do so if I would not have the hope that,in doing so,you could serve a very good cause. My good friend,Mr.Alexander Sacks,who will bring you this letter will explain it to you in detail.

Aside of the good purpose I should be happy to meet again a man of so outstanding merits in our difficult and troubled times.

Yours very sincerely,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

Eisenhower, D.

OCTOBER 14, 1954

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
DENVER
COLORADO

HAPPY BIRTHDAY AND ALL GOOD WISHES.

ED MURROW

114-710-43

Elegant, Robert

January 13, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After speaking with Miss McDonough I am writing at her suggestion and enclosing a note from Bob Pierpoint. Both Bob and Pepper Martin suggested that I see you when I left Tokyo.

As you may recall I shall be leaving for Southeast Asia on a Ford Foundation grant quite soon.

I should very much like to talk with you when you have the time.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Elegant

Robert S. Elegant

15 Stuyvesant Oval
New York 9, New York
Gramercy 3-3180

Yes - will see
2/4 - 3:00

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Tokyo News Bureau

ROOM 403, FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB OF JAPAN, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Nov. 25, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio News
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

This is to introduce to you a good friend of mine, Bob Elegant, la te of INS. Bob has been working in this part of the world for the past couple of years, and has earned the respect of his fellow correspondents both as a first class newsman and as a rare and real expert on the Far East. As you may already know, Bob is now leaving INS to carry out a For Foundation study of the problem of the overseas Chinese in the nations of Southeast Asia. He is certainly well-qualified for such a project, being fluent in both reading and speaking Chinese, and a student of their history and culture. While Bob is traveling around that part of the world, I thought it might be of some interest to you to receive from him periodic news reports, background studies, and perhaps even symbolic human interest pieces, on people and events in this important area. It seems to me that the powerful millions and the young nations struggling for self-assertion there are all too often left out of the day-to-day news reporting. I have therefore taken the liberty of suggesting that Bob drop by for a talk with you. Anything you may do for him will be greatly appreciated, and might turn out to be beneficial both to Bob and to our CBS reporting job. As always, my best personal regards to Mrs. Murrow and Casey.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Pierpoint

Wing House,
Royal Air Force, North Weald,
Epping, Essex.

No Ans.

5th February 1955.

My Dear Ed,

It is with shame that at this very late date I write to thank you for the two bottles of very superior Scotch that you sent us for Christmas. Nothing could have been more welcome. Audrey and Clare arrived home safely two days after Christmas and spared me from having to do more than a week's duty as general factotum for the three boys. They were both in fine form, the sea journey had done them a power of good. The whole venture was a great success and its only disappointment was that the so long looked forward to visit to you and Janet, was cut short. Thanks you both for having been so very kind to them.

No doubt your life is still busier than it normally is now that the international political situation is aggravated by the Formosan issue and now by the fall of Mendes-France. There is an appalling lack of appreciation of the political and strategic significance of Formosa in this country and I fear that the opposition are likely to make some capital by playing up to the blind anti-war sentiments of the public. On the other hand it does seem to me to have been a pity that the President could not have been more specific on the subject of the islands other than the Pescadores.

I continue to enjoy my present job which it seems is likely to last until the end of the year. What will follow, I do

crude idea, though I am bound before long to go overseas again. I have no wish to go to the Middle East and huddle with too many others in Cyprus – and the far east (which personally I should far prefer) would entail domestic complications. I must wait and see.

I wonder what chance there is of you and Janet paying another visit to this country – it would be good to see you both again.

Yours ever Sam.

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

EPPING 7-PM 6 FEB 1955 ESSEX

Edward Murrow Esq.
580 Park Avenue
New York City
N.Y.
U.S.A.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Schlesinger
GRAND CEN
North Weald STATIO
Essex.

NEW YORK 17, N.Y. FEB 9 11-PM 1955

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LE
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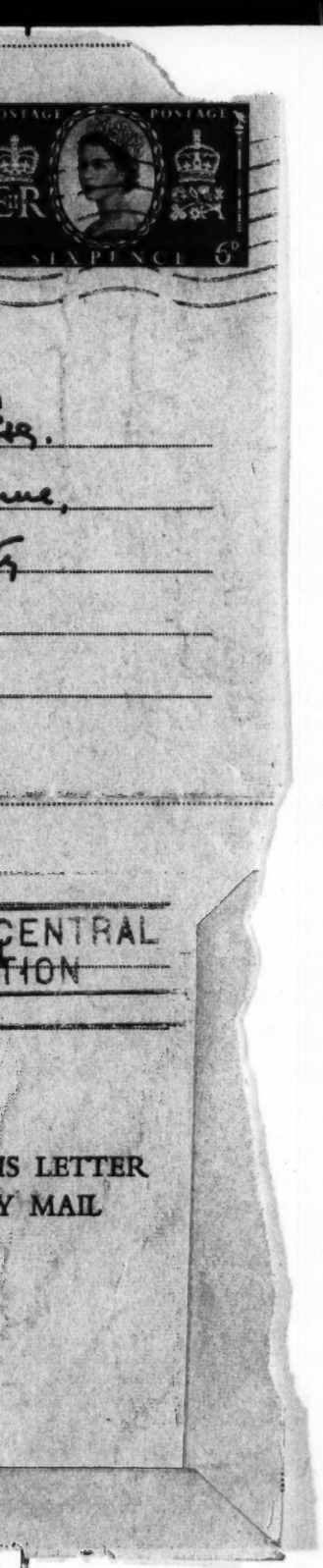
POSTAGE
POSTAGE
SIXPENCE 6D
CENTRAL
TION
IS LETTER
Y MAIL

Elworthy

October 15, 1954

Dear Dave:

Very many thanks for sending me the photograph of Mrs. Elworthy and her daughter, Claire.

I am sending this on to Commodore Elworthy, who will, I know, be delighted to have it.

Sincerely,

Mr. David T. Parsons
Pan American World Airways System
28-19 Bridge Plaza North
Long Island City 1, New York

fe

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
28-19 BRIDGE PLAZA NORTH, LONG ISLAND CITY 1, N. Y.

October 5, 1954

Dear Ed,

I assume this is the cause of your blast yesterday to me about "You and your damned airline". I hope by the time Mrs. Elworthy reached Auckland some of the damage was repaired.

Best regards,

Dave

David T. Parsons

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

9239-0125.
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

WRITE IT

29 Sept 1954
(DATE)

TO Barkle LIC (LOCATION) FROM News Bureau SFO (LOCATION)

SUBJECT Pix of Mrs. Elworthy

Here is a picture of Mrs. Audrey Elworthy, taken on her departure Sept 28 for Auckland, with her young daughter, Claire. One of you messaged us that Mrs. Elworthy, a good friend of Ed Murrow, had been subjected to an annoying 26 hours of delay over AD's routes across the Atlantic. So we in PAD attempted to assuage her recent ~~pangs~~ pangs from our sister division. Don't know what you'll do with this picture, but you could send it to Murrow if there's no other outlet. We sent her a souvenir copy in Auckland, of course.

Robin
(SIGNATURE)

PAA
PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
PAA
PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
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PAN AMERICAN WORLD

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY

Annual Report

1955

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

erence work and book selection that we have been experiencing in the Department.... The emphasis is on automation, operations research engineers, digital computer engineers, advanced mathematicians, all varieties of electronics specialists, information theory, guided missile scientists, solid state physicists, nuclear reactor engineers, new metals and ceramics to withstand abnormal conditions, new electronic equipment, measurement and automatic control machines, and many other types of physical research instruments."

Next to these scientific mysteries, yesterday's dramatic inventions pale into the commonplace. Happily, however, in this age of pioneering in space, those of scientific and mechanical bent still find some interest in high fidelity music systems, tape recordings, repair and make-it-yourself, and there is a continuing demand for books on health and nutrition.

A Search for Spiritual Values

1955 was unique as the year in which ten best sellers fell in the Department of Education, Philosophy, and Religion. The popularity of such titles as Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking," Edward R. Murrow's "This I Believe," Sheen's "Thinking Life Through," and Anne Lindbergh's "Gift from the Sea" must have something significant to say of the state of man's mind in this decade of accelerated living.

Across the Central Hall the Popular Library reports a better-than-average year in fiction. "Certainly," says Dorothy Nicodemus, "it was the year of the short story; Elizabeth Enright, Eudora Welty, ... Tennessee Williams, among others, offered new collections of unusual merit.... Satire, which was almost dormant a few seasons ago, burst into full bloom in 1955." Examples were Davies' "Leaven of Malice," and "the one-woman Bohemia, 'Auntie Mame.'" In a decade which seems as dedicated to the pursuit of business as the post-war twenties are said to have been of the heady pursuit of pleasure,

A Fascination with Big Business

it is not surprising to learn that the theme of big business has infiltrated the novel. International banking took the stage in Bonner's "Excelsior," a grocery store chain in Laing's "The Giant's House," industrial empire-building in Harvey Swado's "Out Went the Candle." Cameron Hawley presented Cash McCall, the lone-wolf speculator, and J. P. Marquand offered a "telling picture of an opportunist in business, 'Sincerely, Willis Wayde.'" Not the least to captivate the popular imagination was Sloan Wilson's "biography of the man in uniform ... 'The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit.'"

Eren, Nuri

THIRTY BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

September 23, 1954.

Dear Ed:

I want to thank you again for your kindness in having lunch with Nuri Eren today.

As you know, I had no idea what he wanted to talk about until we met. I was very happy I could be present. It is an interesting subject and obviously one which is going to be debated at some length in the coming weeks.

For your records, in the event you do not already have the information written down, he is Head of the Turkish Information Office which is located at No. 444 East 52nd Street, N.Y.C. The telephone number is MU rray Hill 8-4390. Eren also lives at that address.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Make note of address

Field, Marshall

April 9, 1954

Dear Marshall:

Very many thanks for your kind note. I am happy to be able to tell you that after an exchange of communications with Dr. Edward Sparling it has been possible for me to arrange to attend the annual dinner of Roosevelt College on May 26th in company with Elmer Davis.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marshall Field
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

MARSHALL FIELD
TWO FIFTY PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

April 5, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I understand you are being urged to go to Chicago for the Founders and Friends Dinner of Roosevelt College. I just wanted to say that this has had my support from the start, and I really think it is well worth while, if you can possibly make it.

I hope you will not think I am importuning you, but I was asked to put in a word to do what urging I could.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Marshall F.

Ed / F-1

Fields, Sidney

NEW YORK MIRROR

DAILY AND SUNDAY

235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-1000

November 18, 1955

Dear John,

Am preparing a Saturday Evening Post piece on Sir Robert Watson-Watt, the inventor of radar, and would like to include a quote about his contribution to the Battle of Britian from Ed Murrow, a guy who knows something about that fight. Cabled Churchill, another guy who knows, and got a nice reply. Can I prevail upon you to ask E.M. to give me a brief quote on Watson-Watt (I'm sure he knows of him, if he doesn't know him) that can be used in aforementioned piece.

Thanks and all my best....

Sincerely,

Sidney

Sidney Fields

F:m

Mr. John Aaron
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Murrow spoke to Fields by phone —

Field, George

February 24, 1955

Dear George:

I was out of the country when Pegler's piece appeared, and as a matter of fact I haven't as yet read it. I have concluded that so far as I am personally concerned the thing to do is to ignore him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George Field
Freedom House
20 West 40 Street
New York 18, New York

rh

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February 10, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing my reaction to the latest of the series of columns by Westbrook Pegler for your private information.

Isn't there any recourse to such a fellow?

With kindest regards,

Yours,

George

George Field

GF:JM

enc.

FREEDOM HOUSE

WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING
20 WEST 40 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LONGACRE 5-3344

ATTENTION: EDWARD R. MURROW

MEMORANDUM TO: Herbert Bayard Swope
Copies to the Officers of Freedom House
FROM: George Field

February 10, 1955

I assume your attention was called to the latest in the series of diatribes by Westbrook Pegler which appeared in the Journal-American and other newspapers on Wednesday, February 9th.

It would appear this series is primarily aimed at those who have objected to the methods of Senator McCarthy, but in this particular article, Ed Murrow and you are singled out for particular attack.

His pieces remind me of my early shock as a youngster when I for the first time saw the sort of things that are written on the walls of public lavatories. Pegler sinks to the same low level, and it may be the best thing to let him stew in his own mire.

One thing I cannot understand, and that is whether Lew Douglas is correctly quoted in that column to the effect that he admires Ed Murrow as a Socialist, but he himself is strongly opposed to Socialism. When we considered the award, my attention was called to the fact that Ed Murrow was a Republican who supported Eisenhower, which I understand is a fact, but which in no way explains why we gave the award to him.

Do you plan to make a direct inquiry to Lew Douglas about this reference to him in Pegler's column?

Somehow, something should be done to let our members and friends know about Pegler's filthy campaign against us, not only to make them aware of the effect he must have on uninformed people, but to raise the question about the quality of a publication which publishes this sort of stuff.

I will await your advice.

Incidentally, these were the words of Douglas when he made the presentation: "It is a singular distinction to have been invited by this institution, which so commands the homage of the community. It is a badge of exceptional, although undeserved, merit to present in its name, the Freedom Award to Mr. Edward R. Murrow, whose valiant services and unending labors in the cause of liberty have won for him such a unique place in the respect and admiration of so many people of all colors, races, creeds and nationalities."

Fimple, Edith N.

July 12, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Mrs. Fimple:

I am returning herewith your inquiry concerning Mr. Axel H. Petersen which I have answered to the best of my ability.

I desire to add that I have not been familiar with his personal or professional activities since he left the employ of CBS about four years ago.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Edith N. Fimple,
Executive Secretary
Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners
National Bureau of Standards
United States Civil Service Commission
Washington, D.C.

fc

Finlay, A. N.

March 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Finlay:

Thanks for yours of February 25th. I am delighted that your television plans progressed. Frankly, I am not competent to answer your question regarding newsreel film which might be supplied by CBS. I have nothing to do with that end of the operation and know nothing of either prices or availability; therefore, I am taking the liberty of sending your letter on to John Day, our Director of News, who will see to it that you will get the required information. As you know, I have authority only over the two half-hours of television that I personally produce, and for those two I am sure we can work out when the time comes an arrangement for you to make use of them if you care to do so.

I would like to say again what I said to you in New York; not only would I like to come to Australia but would be most eager to make use of the film you produce once you become operational.

All best wishes for the future.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. N. Finlay
Assistant General Manager
Australian Broadcasting Commission
264 Pitt Street
Sydney, Australia

rh
cc: Mr. Day - plus correspondence

Fleming, Jim

November 3, 1955

Dear Jim:

Very many thanks for your nice note.

I am glad to hear that you enjoyed the show on the Vice-Presidency. We had a fascinating time putting it together.

We have one coming up on Education which we hope you will also enjoy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jim Fleming
152 East 94th Street
New York, New York

fc

152 E 94th St.
New York, N.Y.
Oct. 26, 1955

Dear Ed: Thanks ✓

The V.P. program tonight was all one could hope it would be. Feliatations to yourself & Fred. I hope that the enterprise will be more frequent. A must!

I've been rusticating in the Bahamas. Mr. Weaver has come up with worthy projects so I return to work. I'll be back at NBC in a week or so.

Let's lunch soon.

Best,
Jim Fleming

Fly, Larry

OK

FLY, SHUEBRUK, BLUME AND GAGUINE
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
CIRCLE 7-3040

JAMES LAWRENCE FLY
PETER SHUEBRUK
JACK P. BLUME
BENITO GAGUINE
WILLIAM J. DURKA

1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.
METROPOLITAN 8-6190

called Yes.
7/2 Dm

June 30, 1954

Dear Ed

I talked with Gordon Clapp last evening. He has a series of offical meetings late today. Tomorrow I am off to Florida for ten days, to return Monday, July 12th. Gordon would like to meet with you.

Hence I am going to suggest the three of us have cocktails at 5:00 P.M., Wednesday,,July 14th. (Bastile Day, N'est Cepas?)

We are on the roof over Hamburg Heaven, at 5 East 51st Street. Push-button elevator to Fifth floor, and then walk up.

Please put this date on your calendar. If not feasible, Miss Gallap in my office, will arrange a date that is.

Meanwhile, please read Dick Neuberger's article on Bonneville, in the July issue of Progressive Magazine.

The"Grand Alliance", last night, was a helluva show! I tried to call and say so, but a few thousand other fans beat me to the wire. Methinks, sometimes we bludgeon our much needed friends a bit heavily.

Kindest regards

Very Sincerely

Larry

James Lawrence Fly

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue

Fosdick, Raymond
see Stevens, David

E.R. MURROW

February 1, 1955

Dear Dave:

Many thanks for yours of the 17th. I see Raymond Fosdick, whom I hold in the highest regard, at the Century occasionally, and I shall seize the next occasion to make conversation with him about a possible television program.

As ever yours,

Mr. David H. Stevens
162 Inwood Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

rh
bc: [redacted]

Foster, Earl

June 3, 1955

Dear Earl:

Unfortunately I cannot make the Campbell River. I don't need to tell you that nothing would give me more pleasure, but I must be either in the East or Europe. Present plans call for my going to Bellingham the first week in July and then coming East again. I am afraid there isn't much chance of my stopping off in California, but if there is any change in plans I will let you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Earl V. Foster
7636 Pepita Way
La Jolla, California

rh

EARL V. FOSTER
7636 PEPITA WAY, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

May 22, 1955

Dear Ed:

My brother Myron and I have made plans to fish for tyee salmon at Campbell River, British Columbia. Our reservations are for Aug. 16th to 28th at "Painters Lodge". We would be pleased if you could join us providing your busy schedule will permit.

You may know about Campbell River fishing its located on the northern end of Vancouver Island on the inside passage to Alaska. Many of the fish run over 50 lbs. Myron has fished it for years.

Painters Lodge has very good accommodations, boats, guides and the brother has tackle enough for all of us. It would be a splendid sport for you to relax and enjoy some of the best salmon fishing to be found anywhere.

We would be glad to have you join us. If you can let me know as early as possible so I can ask for your reservation. We could pick you up at Bellingham or Seattle and drive up.

Its real fishing Ed and I know you would enjoy it.

Kindest Regards,
Earl.

Francis, Thomas

April 28, 1955

Dear Dr. Francis:

The response to our report from Ann Arbor has been universally favorable, and we are much in your debt. I am glad you found the experience bearable and trust that you will come and lunch with me when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr.
Director
Poliomyelitis Vaccine Evaluation Center
University of Michigan
1133 Catherine Street
P. O. Box 291
Ann Arbor, Michigan

rh

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE EVALUATION CENTER
SPECIAL PROJECTS RESEARCH BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
1133 CATHERINE STREET P. O. BOX 291
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ROOM 104
TELEPHONE NO 3-1511, EXT. 2938

OFFICE OF STATISTICAL OPERATIONS, ROOM 210
TELEPHONE NO 3-1511, EXT. 2936

April 22, 1955

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to tell you in retrospect that what I had looked forward to with dread had a much more pleasant ending on April 12. As the time approached when I was to go on the air my fears tended to decrease and much of this was owing to your staff and yourself.

There have been so many splendid notes concerning the program that evening. I am sure you have been pleased.

With your help we got out ~~of~~ the Newark airport last Wednesday evening in time to get to the meeting in Boston at 9:50. Unfortunately, the audience was still there.

I want to thank you too for the beautiful watch you gave me. I have been pleased with it. I have not yet found the interval of relief and relaxation to get full use out of its potentialities.

Do give my warm regards to Mr. Friendley and all of the members of the staff.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Francis Jr.

Thomas Francis, Jr., MD
Director

TF:eb

Frank, Melvin

November 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Frank:

I am much relieved that Bob understands the position and I'm most grateful for your generous comments.

Do let me know when you are coming to New York again. Best of luck with the picture.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Melvin Frank
Paramount Pictures Corporation
5451 Marathon Street
Hollywood 38, California

rh

PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION
WEST COAST STUDIOS
5451 MARATHON STREET HOLLYWOOD 38, CALIF.
TELEPHONE HOLLYWOOD 9-2411
CABLE ADDRESS "FAMFILM"

FROM THE OFFICE OF
NORMAN PANAMA
MELVIN FRANK

October 18, 1955

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the kind attentions shown me by your staff in New York last week. I relayed your message to Bob, and he quite understands your position. I want to tell you that all of us appreciate your giving us the use of the program in the picture.

I would like to add - as I didn't have a chance to tell you in our brief meeting Friday night - how enthusiastic I have been throughout the years about your bold and courageous work, not only as a reporter but as a much-needed voice for the forces of liberalism in this country. It was a great honor to meet you. I hope nothing will ever deter you from the fine work you have been doing.

While I realize you are a very busy fellow, I do hope that when we come to New York this Spring for our planned musical production of "Li'l Abner", you will find time to let my partner and I buy you a drink or two.

Again, our deep appreciation for your kindness.

Warmest personal regards,

Melvin Frank

Freeman

Eng Pass

RECEIVED
1954 FEB 15 PM 2:47
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

V

WU024 PD

BEVERLY HILLS CALIF FEB 15 1027AMP

EDWARD R MURROW,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

OUR DEEP APPRECIATION FOR YOUR HELP ON THE SHOW SUNDAY
YOU GAVE IT A TOUCH OF CLASS OLD BOY WHICH ONLY YOU
COULD DO BEST

FREEMAN AND CHARLIE

223P..

Friel, Char

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

June 22, 1955

from: Charlotte Friel

I saw Mr. Gitlin briefly Tuesday morning. He thought my next move was to work as a program assistant or coordinator on a show, which sounds like just the sort of thing that would interest me. He did say that their schedule wasn't yet organized for fall, and I assured him that I realized this and was starting to look around early because you had suggested that now was a good time to start investigating possibilities.

He asked me to give him a note with my background -- which I had outlined to him sketchily -- and said that it looked like there might be several spots where I might be used.

I felt the interview was very successful -- thanks so much for calling him about me. He said he'd keep me in mind and that something would very likely come up by fall.

Again, my regards to Casey and Mrs. Murrow -- and have a grand time in the West and during the rest of your vacation!

Charlotte

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

May 20, 1955

Charlotte Friel (daughter of a friend of yours) called and would like to see you again to talk over her job with you.

She is working for CBS in the TV Research Department.

Yes
June 15 - 4pm

Friel, Charlotte
10-11, 1954

Mr. Murrow —

I hope this will fill the bill — And thanks again for the most pleasant chat Thursday afternoon — my folks and I won't soon forget your kindness!

Sincerely,

Charlotte

Charlotte Friel

Miss Charlotte Friel
94 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York
GR 5-9157
MU 8-3055

INFORMATION TO SUPPLEMENT
CBS APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

The following is a brief summary of my practical experience in the field of radio and television and related areas:

Summers 1953 1954 — STAFF AND TEACHING MEMBER OF THE WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE RADIO-TELEVISION DEPARTMENT

Participated with faculty and graduate students in radio workshops held the first two years of the operation of KWSC-TV, one of the largest and best-equipped educational television stations in the country. Experience here included fundamental and advanced exercise in theory, script preparation, writing, performance, directing and producing. Among the programs I produced were one-minute commercials, quarter hour educational and informational interviews, and half hour homemaking and kitchen, dramatic, and special events programs. I also operated the Dumont television cameras and functioned as floor manager, switcher, director, actor and mistress of ceremonies for shows other than my own. Both workshops were conducted by commercial television experts.

1951-54 — DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DRAMATICS AND RADIO BROADCASTING AT OLYMPIA HIGH SCHOOL (Enrollment 1,400), OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.

This position included teaching 5 classes daily (3 of radio and television, 2 of drama), directing and producing a daily (5 times weekly) disc jockey radio show, a weekly half-hour show usually featuring high school news, interviews and special events scripts, and a weekly sports show -- all sponsored by local merchants and broadcast over the Olympia Don Lee Mutual Station KGY.

It also included directing and producing three 3-act plays each year and 10-12 one-acts. My main interest in working with the young people was to show them the value of good theatre. Examples of our productions were "The Wizard of Oz," a highly successful show with student-written music and choreography and the first attempt at children's theatre in Olympia; and "Antigone," to my knowledge produced for the first time at the high school level, on our stage. My complete production books on how these particular productions were approached are available.

1947-51 — RADIO-SPEECH MAJOR AT WASHINGTON STATE

Training under facilities of a 5,000 watt educational radio station, including continuity, traffic, performance, direction.

I am interested in all phases of television writing and production. As my application will show, and further information is avaiable upon request, I have a wide background in public affairs and public relations, particularly in the educational field. The fact that CBS has taken strides toward the development of a large public affairs and educational television department has served to prompt my application for employment with this organization.

Charlotte Friel

Friel, Charlotte

September 27, 1954

Dear Miss Friel:

I am sorry to have to tell you that we will have to cancel your appointment with Mr. Murrow for Thursday, September 30th. Could you make it on Thursday, October 7th at 3:00 pm.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Miss Charlotte Friel
94 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 22, 1954

Dear Miss Friel:

Mr. Murrow has indicated to me that he would like to see you. If it is convenient could you come up here on September 30th at 3:00 pm?

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Miss Charlotte Friel
94 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Oct 7 - Thurs.
3:00

94 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York
September 19, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Even the most sensible young people from the Far West eventually give in to the lure of New York, I guess--at least that seems to be my case. I'm Jack Friel's daughter from Pullman--a '51 WSC speech graduate. For the past three years I've been teaching radio and television and drama courses at Olympia High School, and have temporarily, at least, forsaken all that wonderful skiing territory for a job with a small advertising agency here.

During converstation at luncheon the other day with Fred Hayward, he suggested I write you a note, thinking perhaps I might be able to see you and personally extend some of the kind regards of the people at home--my father; Brick Graham, whose daughter Nancy was my roommate in Olympia before her accidental death last summer; Allen Miller, who has done such an admirable job with KWSC and now KWSC-TV; and the other Washington State people who knew you so well. Incidentally, Mr. Miller's new television studio has been called "incomparable" by West Coast television dignitaries--men like Walter Kingson of UCLA and women like Gloria Chandler of KING--and I know from personal experience what a valuable thing it is educationally. I'm afraid you wouldn't recognize the old setup in Arts Hall, but you'd be proud of what's been done!

I'm enjoying New York, of course, but can't help slight feelings of nostalgia when I think of looking out our front living room window and seeing those wonderful old Palouse wheat fields--somehow the view from the apartment here isn't just quite the same!

My office is only a couple of blocks from CBS and my duties such that I could come over almost any time, if you are ever able to take a brief respite from yours for a few minutes. If not, I did want to let you know that the people I mentioned send their best wishes.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Friel

Charlotte Friel

Yes
9 20 2
Sept 30
JIM

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

December 1, 1954

Mr. Fullam called today. He will be in New York until Monday, December 6th and would like to take you up on your suggestion for lunch.

for Lunch
1:00

Fulham, Paul
19 November 1954
R.F.D. 1 Waterville, Maine

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope that you won't misunderstand my taking the liberty of sending you the enclosed editorial from the Portland Sunday Telegram of a week ago. In order to fully appreciate its significance, it is necessary to realize that any criticism of Senator Smith in a Maine organ is tantamount to sacrilege.

In your Freedom House address - which was excellent in every detail - you stated " that we must continue to provide ourselves and our allies with that most dangerous explosive force known to mankind - knowledge." That is exactly the point I was trying to make in my letter to you. And in a democratic system, sourced as it is in the conviction that the people in possession of factual truth; i.e., knowledge, will arrive at right decisions, nothing less than the truth can make us free or keep us free. But how does one arrive at truth?

Insofar as the so-called opinion industries are concerned, it is obvious that with the definitive part they play in the functioning of our democracy, that the competence of their reporting is critical. And here I want to state that on the basis of my experience this summer that I find the weaknesses of the reporting system a cause for serious concern. The reporter has a formula by which he operates, and he applies it come hell-or-high-water. Since it satisfies his obligation to file his story for the day, he is covered with his paper. Even the New York Times is not free from this sort of thing; at times this summer the news coverage of the Maine campaign bore no resemblance to fact, and at no time was there anything which even remotely approached an analysis.

As a trained historian, I ~~was in a position to apply certain~~ criteria to this kind of performance, which set off its most serious limitations.

To the historian, the reconstruction of events is, in general, guided by the master rule: " the evidence of contemporaries, discounted for bias." In his attempt to reconstruct factual truth, evaluation of the witness is the heart of his methodology. Who is is? What is his background? What is his training? What is his competence to observe, register, measure, and pass judgment on the events or personalities under examination? If these questions had been applied to the selection of Senator Smith, her competence to give a "World Report" could never have been taken seriously. Any " World Report" worthy of serious attention would require on the part of the reporter a basic, background-understanding of the various cultures involved. The failure of the Administration to understand or to heed that what we are faced with in the problem of unifying the Free World is the accomodation of cultures, is the prime reason for the ineffectiveness of its foreign policy.

I have been trying to write an article on the subject of the curious transfer by which mere election to office is taken as effecting a miracle of understanding. The unknowledgeable candidate becomes, the day after election, the cosmic apotheosis. With the preponderance of ~~lawyers in~~ politics, it is perfectly obvious that the man who has devoted his waking hours to making a living from the law, knows no more about the Kashmir problem the day after election than he did the day before, but he is dressed before the television cameras and asked the questions. This is a subject worthy of the pen of a Swift.

It is just possible that within the next two weeks that I shall be in New York, for since I am scheduled to teach a seminar in

Salzburg from mid-March to mid-April, I want to make arrangements. I shall be deeply privileged to take up your kind invitation to lunch.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Fullam

Portland Sunday Telegram
-AND-
Sunday Press Herald
Published Every Sunday
Portland, Maine, Oct. 31, 1954
Guy Gannett Publishing Co.
Telephone Dial 2-1911

A Bad Boner

Maine has always been proud of its senior senator, Margaret Chase Smith, and the Gannett newspapers consistently have supported her. Consequently, it could but come as a shock to read that she had "pulled a boner" with her statement in Helsinki that she "would not be surprised if the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were broken off at any time by either side." The United Press, believing that Senator Smith had not meant what she was reported as saying took the trouble to telephone her at her hotel for confirmation, and got it: the reply, "I was asked a question, and that was my considered answer."

The least that can be said is that her "considered answer" had not been considered enough. Senator Smith may be correct; there are many who pessimistically have been recognizing the possibility of broken diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States; but the only proper spokesman in diplomatic affairs is the Administration—the President.

Moreover, it was but ordinary prudence, and practically an imperative, that any American who had been a visitor to Russia and had had a conference with its Foreign Minister in the Kremlin should refrain from any statement that could foment more trouble in an admittedly ticklish period in international relations.

Regretfully, Maine must admit that Senator Smith's Russian journey was an unfortunate one in that it created general apprehension, and increased tension and trouble for our Department of State. Surprising that this should happen at the instance of one who has always been so sound.

The best one can say is that she must have been ill-advised.

Fullam, Paul

October 27, 1954

Dear Mr. Fullam:

Thank you for your letter of October 22nd. I cannot understand the request for a photograph. I can find no record that it originated in my office. However, I am glad the request, wherever it originated, stimulated you to write as you did.

I freely confess to an inadequate first-hand knowledge of political campaigns in Maine, and indeed in other states. Certainly I share your apprehension that Orwell may have been right; and have, from time to time, tried to say so publicly.

Candor compels me to say that I originated the idea of Senator Smith's trip around the world. Certainly I have no monopoly on good ideas and we both shall see what she produces in the way of reportage.

It would give me great pleasure if you were to find it convenient to lunch with me when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Fullam
R.F.D. 1
Waterville, Maine

P.S. I venture to send you a few remarks I made at Freedom House, confident we will not disagree as to the general contents.

rh

22 October 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just received a request for a photograph which - so I was given to understand - was solicited for your use. I must be forthright and admit that the rôle of the forgotten man has become so settled with me, that I have an instinctive reluctance to admit any further publicity unless I know what is involved. My suspicion is heightened in this instance because your recent association with Senator Smith has been a source of deep personal disappointment to me; this statement requires an explanation.

Perhaps you are unaware of the vicious personal attack with which Senator Smith ended the campaign in this State. It was presented in a venomous telecast over WCSH in Portland on election eve - at 11:05 to be exact - at a time when I was engaged in a telecast from Bangor. The manuscript was built around " six lies ", which were attributed to me. I was denounced as an unprincipled liar and a scurrilous opportunist. Since you have been the victim of a like attack, I'm sure that you can appreciate the mixture of rage, futility, and helplessness which the victim suffers. The fact that the attack was delivered at 11:05 on election eve was noted by the New York Times and Martin Agronsky, thus calling attention to the fair-play angle, but the real issue: the fact that of the " six lies ", two were outright fabrications and the other four were monstrous misquotations, was passed over, despite the deliberate cue which I had given to the press when the A.P. telephoned me for a comment. - " I have only to repeat to the Senator what Welsh said to Mc Carthy, ' if there is a just God in Heaven, neither you nor your cause shall profit by it.' the age of unreason is here." - I cannot say that the attack came as a surprise, for I know the Senator and her methods, and I had attempted to anticipate what I knew was surely coming, by offering her the manuscripts of my speeches. I made this gesture in the hope that if she chose to engage in debate that she would base her counter-arguments on the actual statements which I had made; this gesture she completely ignored for obvious reasons.

The results of that telecast are to be found in the hundreds of letters which I have subsequently received from the decent people: the descriptive most frequently used is " sickened by the performance." The point is - and the Senator knows it - that she did herself great personal damage in outraging the decencies, and since I know that she is a consummate politician, I watched with great interest for the steps which she would take to repair the damage. And here again, I called the shot long in advance, for having seen how she used Drew Pearson in her campaign against Jones, I predicted that she would attach herself to some prominent liberal and attempt to achieve exoneration through identification. This is the measure of my disappointment that you were selected, for I have been one

of your staunchest supporters, who defended you a few months back when to stand up for Murrow took a modest amount of courage. I have felt that you were one reporter who was historically sophisticate; that you had a sensitivity for the great forces which are moving us in this era. It is difficult for me to admit that you are being taken in to the extent of pulling Margaret Smith's chestnuts out of the fire.

I have been a student of Orwell for many years, and as I watch developments, I find fresh amazement for his prescience. Black is white and white is black. The C.I.O.P.A.C. contributes $1,000 to Fullam, L.L.P.E. contributes $3,000 to Smith. E.R. Murrow, Liberal, to all intents and purposes lends the prestige of his Liberalism to a Senator with one of the most reactionary voting records in Congress. E.R. Murrow, a victim of Mc Carthyism lends his prestige to Smithism which is Mc Carthyism with a coefficient of infinity. And Margaret Smith who has not indicated in any form, oral or written, the slightest grasp or understanding of the problems of contemporary civilization, is privileged to interview Arnold Toynbee. Thank God I don't have a television set, for that is one fraud I was not tempted to witness.

In one of his essays (Thoughts on the Spanish Revolution) Orwell noted that the deliberate destruction of the concept of objective truth by the totalitarians, and he confessed that the thought gave him greater concern than the atom. It was precisely this attack on the concept which was the real issue between you and Mc Carthy, and Margaret Smith's telecast brought it home here in Maine. Apart from the sense of hurt which derived from the damage to my personal reputation, and the necessary suffering visited upon my wife and children, I awaited the results of the Smith attack with critical anticipation. The question was: could the mountain of truth on which I had stood over a period of months - and I promise you I held as fast as humanly possible to the principle of objective truth - be leveled by one lightning shaft of falsehood? From the hundreds of letters which I received, I am happy to be able to report the conviction that I won my case, as you won yours. The " good sense of the people" - Jefferson, Whitman, Lincoln, Emerson - has again proved itself, and to that extent I am satisfied that the strain and worry which I endured this past summer were not vainly expended.

I hope that you won't read this letter as a recrimination, for I have no sense of personal grievance. You may remember the incident in Pearl Buck's novel where the young girl gazes in awe at the flight of bombers and whispers, " Giants ruling the skies." And the old scissors grinder does not so much as lift his head as he mutters, " Children playing with magic." I cannot help but look on the Mc Carthys and the Smiths as " children playing with magic " for the holding of office, the manipulation of power, and the insatiable craving for recognition, are all exercised in a context in which personal ends are irrelevant to even the giant forces which are threatening our very survival. The tragedy is that we may all be forced to pay the price for their follies.

It may have come to your attention that I insisted - against the advice of the politically wise - in answering Senator Smith's attack, four days after the election. I did so on the simple assumption that when something dead and indecent is left above ground, that the elementary interests of health demand its burial. In my half-hour telecast, I held fast to the principle which I had repeated so often in the course of the campaigns " that the issues are so much greater than Senator Smith or I as individuals, that personalities areirrelevant and inconsequential. " I restricted myself to the defense of my own case: the documentary proof of my personal integrity, and I stringently avoided anything which could have been construed as personal attack. This sounds like a big order but I am sure that I accomplished it.

I took a tour through five states with Governor Muskie last week-end and I [redacted] to the evidence which we found building up here for a Democratic victory. I wish that I were prescient [redacted] point of knowing whether the size of the independent middle bodes for good or evil over the long haul.

I hope that you will understand [redacted] I have written at length on what may appear to be a trivial incident: the use of a photograph. What I have tried to [redacted] that I don't want it used in any context which would give the impression that I have come around to the position that a moral injustice can be passed off as an election norm; that Senator Smith's aberration was, after all, merely an incident in what is meretriciously referred to as " the game of politics." I have written in confidence and I know that you will respect that confidence.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Fullam

Galatti, S.

November 29, 1954

Dear Stephen:

Thank you for your note about Norbert Woelfl.

If he is coming over here, I shall of course be glad to see him and even although I may not be able to help him personally, I will try to send him to someone who will.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stephen Galatti
American Field Service
113 East 30th Street
New York 16, New York

fc

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE

International *Scholarships*

113 EAST 30TH STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

OREGON 9-1897

STEPHEN GALATTI, *Director General*
GEORGE H. EDGELL
DOROTHY FIELD
SACHIYE MIZUKI

MARY BLAIKIE FORSYTH
HARRIET C. SUYDAM

CABLE ADDRESS:
AMERIFIELD

November 19, 1954

Dear Ed:

I have given Norbert Woelfl this letter as an introduction as he was an American Field Service student and I can personally vouch for him.

You will, of course, have to be the judge as to whether or not his proposition is of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen Galatti

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

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COPY

NORBERT WOELFL

Ept. - Veerde, 9-11-54
Lehernockenstr. 8

Mr. Stephen Galatti
American Field Service
113 East 30th Street
New York, N. Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Galatti:

At first I want to thank you for your kind letter of September 17, I hope that some occasion will give me the possibility to introduce my wife to you. She is sending you a cordial "hello" while typing this letter (as my secretary you know).

Once more I dare to approach you with a big request. But first the story: Some weeks ago I made the acquaintance of a very interesting man in Colongne. As you probably know, broadcasting and television are not the best in Germany because of the large and apparently undestroyable monopolies which have formed by the big broadcasting stations which are to the great extent government controlled. Now we have taken up connections with several influential men of business and industry who are whole-heartedly backing our cause. Our plan is to prepare and develop in Germany a number of commercial community stations according to the American example. To this end, we need some support from across the ocean.

Today, I wrote the "National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters" in Washington and hope to get at least one or two films or cinescopes which could be used for a program of information for television-interested people.

For our plans we need contacts with David Sarnoff of the American Association of Motion Picture Produces, of whom I don't know where he has his office. With the Motion Pictures we would make a six months contract covering the exclusive televising of several of their programs. In case this experiment proves to be a success, it would result in a long term contract with the Motion Pictures.

For the same purpose we would also like to take up connections with the Radio Corporation of America and with Ed Murrow of CBS.

Could you please give us a recommendation for each of these groups? Otherwise it would be extremely difficult for us as complete strangers to initiate a business discussion with the referred-to companies.Perhaps you could also name me other possible sources of support for our plan, p.e. someone of Radio-City in New York or any of the New York Television and Broadcasting Companies.

I believe that this entertainment leads along the same lines as the work of the AFS, and I also believe that it will result in a better understanding between USA and Germany. You know yourself how much I am personally interested in this problem and hope that with your assistance we shall be able to put it to work. (signed.)

Gammons, Ear

METROPOLITAN 8-6550

EARL H. GAMMONS
1735 DeSALES STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

November 14, 1955

Dear Ed:

The young lady suggesting International Radio Interviews, Inc. is Miss Latisha Baldridge. She is the daughter of a very close friend of mine, H. Malcolm Baldridge, who is with the United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association. In his day he was quite a football star for Yale and later Congressman from Nebraska. At present Miss Baldridge is social secretary to Mrs. Luce in Rome, having had that job ever since Mrs. Luce has been ambassador. Prior to that she had a similar job with the Bruces in Paris. She is a large girl, about six feet tall and must weight about 180, but is very pretty and charming. She speaks both French and Italian fluently and apparently knows her way around Europe.

I told her father that I thought they could undoubtedly get the interviews suggested, but the problem would be selling them to the industry, unless they made special arrangements with some network. It occurred to me that you might have use overseas for somebody of this type. At least I would appreciate your frank comments as to what you think of the possibility.

The course is even better than when you were down here and the weather was lovely over the weekend.

Cordially,

Earl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO INTERVIEWS, INC.

The idea of forming the above-named corporation is based upon the fact that:

1. The radio networks have a difficult time filling up 10 and 15 minute spots on the wir with interesting programs.

   and

2. The American listening public is interested in human interest stories from abroad - stories with the proper amounts of glamor, humor, and educational value.

The above corporation would have a "home office" based in New York. The two partners would be Letitia Baldrige and Walter Curley, Jr., or Letitia Baldrige by herself.

Our job would be to travel the world over, interviewing people in interesting places for 10 to 15 minutes, using a portable tape recorder as the instrument, thus obviating troubles with wall plug-ins, changes in currents, etc. The portable tape recorder is carried with the interviewer, set up on the spot. After each interview, the tape is air-mailed back to New York where it would enter the necessary channels to be sold to the American networks as a "package program", or to special radio stations on an individual basis. The mechanics of selling these recorded programs to the networks or stations will have to be worked out carefully.

More money would be made, of course, if the packaged interview were broadcast with a spnsor -- the sponsor of some interaational product, such as Esso motor oil, Camel Cigarettes, etc. However, to begin with, it may be necessary to sell the program to the station, not to the sponsor.

Types of interviews conducted would be as follows:

1. A chat with the leading bullfighter at the big Pamplona Bullfight Festival held every year in Spain.

2. Discussion of the tradition and methods of making Belgian lace with the head of the Belgian Government lace factories program, done inside the factories.

3. Interview with a leading Paris dress d signer as his new fall showing is being conducted for the buyers in his salon.

4. Chat with a lonely Basque sheep-herder in Northern Spain.

5. Interview with Yugoslav youth work- brigade organizer as they work on new roads and railroads inside their country.

6. Interview with Egyptian archeologist as he works on excavations inside the new pyramid or new Cheops "death voyage" boat.

7. Chat with the Mayor of a brand new growing town in Israel.

8. Interview with the head of the Greek Dram festival in the Amphitheatre.

9. Interview with the Head of the Swiss guards in the Vatican, or the guard in charge of the Sistine Chapel.

10. Chat with the owner of a famous Beer Hall in Munich during a special celebration.

11. Interview with a leading Viennese opera star on how much it means to her and her country to have the big Opera House re-opened.

12. Chats with world names. such as European movie stars (Gina Lollabrigida, Sophia Loren, etc.) and international sports figures, etc.

13. Interviews with the Russian people on one of the American tourist-agency junkets to Moscow next summer.

The above are only a small few suggestions of the type of human interest angle our tape-recorder will cover. The interviewer must speak a foreign language herself or have someone on hand who can quickly interpret what her subject has just said to the radio audience.

The interviewer must be a good master of ceremonies, and have excellent contacts around the world, in order to bring about the more difficult interviews on delicate subjects or with important people.

If, after one year of operations, this international scope broadcast recorded package is a success, then the TV movie camera can be brought into the idea, and the whole project can be enlarged to include films which will be sold to TV networks.

Gammons, Earl

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 De Sales Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

EARL H. GAMMONS
Vice President

APRIL 22, 1954

DEAR ED:

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR CHECK AND YOUR NOTE OF APRIL 15. I WILL SEE THAT BOB LEARNED IS PROPERLY ADVISED. TO GIVE HIM DUE CREDIT, HE AND JIM BLACK OF REPUBLIC STEEL ARE PROVIDING ALL THE PIPE AND SAVING US SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS. ALTHOUGH A LITTLE ROUGH THE NEW GREENS ARE FINE AND YOU WILL ENJOY PLAYING ON THEM. THE EXCAVATION FOR THE RESERVOIR, WHICH WILL BE IN FRONT OF NO. 18 TEE, IS WELL UNDER WAY. THE COURSE WAS NEVER IN BETTER SHAPE AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR AND YOU SHOULD TRY TO GET DOWN EVEN IF JUST FOR AN AFTERNOON.

BEST TO JANET AND CASEY.

CORDIALLY,

Earl

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gammons, Earl

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 De Sales Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

EARL H. GAMMONS
Vice President

FEBRUARY 8, 1954

DEAR ED:

BILL LANTAFF, THE YOUNG CONGRESSMAN FROM MIAMI, IS QUITE EXCITED OVER THE SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION AND THE CURRENT TALK IN THE UNITED STATES ABOUT THE HIGH PRICE OF COFFEE. HE FEELS THAT THIS IS ENDANGERING OUR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA. HE TELLS ME HE MIGHT MAKE A SPEECH ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE THIS WEEK.

HE WONDERED IF YOU WERE CONTEMPLATING DOING ANY SHOW OR COMMENTS ABOUT IT. IF SO, I THINK YOU COULD PERSUADE HIM TO PARTICIPATE AND I DON'T BELIEVE YOU WOULD FIND HIM TOO RELUCTANT IN GIVING PERMISSION TO USE ANY OF THE MATERIAL FROM HIS SPEECH.

CORDIALLY,

Earl

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gammons
Earl

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 De Sales Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

EARL H. GAMMONS
Vice President

FEBRUARY 4, 1954

DEAR ED:

COMMISSIONER JOHN DOERFER WONDERS IF YOU WOULD BE WILLING TO AUTOGRAPH AND SEND A COPY, OR COPIES, OF "THIS I BELIEVE" TO HIS SONS, JOHN AND GORDON.

CORDIALLY,

Earl

P.S. THEIR HOME ADDRESS IS 9424 LOCUST HILL ROAD, BETHESDA, MD.

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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2/8

Gammons, Earl

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 DeSales Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C. — Emerson 2-9300

EARL H. GAMMONS
Vice President

FEBRUARY 4, 1954

File

DEAR MR. WILSON:

I HOPE YOU ARE DOING A LOT OF NEEDLESS WORRYING AS EVIDENCED BY YOUR LETTER OF JANUARY 27. I FEEL SURE THAT THE FURTHEST THING FROM COMMISSIONER LEE'S THINKING WOULD BE TO INTERFERE WITH ANY OF THE PEOPLE ON THE AIR, INCLUDING ED MURROW. IN FACT, KNOWING THEM BOTH AS RUGGED INDIVIDUALISTS MY GUESS IS THAT AS THEY GET ACQUAINTED THEY WILL BECOME GOOD FRIENDS. AT LEAST I HOPE SO.

I AM SENDING YOUR LETTER ALONG TO MR. MURROW AS I KNOW HE, AS WELL AS THE REST OF US, WILL APPRECIATE YOUR COMMENTS AND THE SINCERITY WITH WHICH THEY WERE WRITTEN.

CORDIALLY,

MRS. MARTHA WILSON
6124 ARTS STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BC: MR. MURROW
ED: THIS IS THE LAST LETTER OF THIS KIND I WILL FORWARD, UNLESS THESE PEOPLE BEGIN TO RECOGNIZE HOW MUCH YOU RESEMBLE SOME OF OUR GREAT REPUBLICAN STATESMEN.

EHG

6124 Arts Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana,
January 27, 1954.

Mr. Earl Gammons, Vice-President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Gammons:

Don't, for God's sake, let anything Robert E. Lee, McCarthy's new boy on the FCC, may do, cause CBS to eliminate Ed Murrow's broadcasts or to tone them down. Now that Elmer Davis has had to curtail his broadcasts because of ill health, Murrow's broadcasts are about the only hope we have of hearing the news from one whose thinking is in the tradition of Jefferson and Paine.

If necessary, let the new TV stations go. The time has come, if decent American traditions are to survive, for men who have power and authority, as you have, to make a stand for the rest of us who can do less. There is little I can do, being only a housewife whose husband has an income of less than $400 a month, except write what seem to be vain letters to Washington. But there is a great deal men in your position can do. You are the hope of ordinary people who have to watch the slow poisoning of American justice and fair play, frightened and helpless.

Yours very truly,

Martha Wilson

(Mrs.) Martha Wilson.

Gammons, Earl

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 De Sales Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

file

EARL H. GAMMONS
Vice President

JANUARY 15, 1954

DEAR ED:

AS PER OUR DISCUSSION TODAY, I THINK IT WILL HELP A LOT IN OUR RELATIONS WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, IF PRODUCERS ARE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE IN TELLING THEM HOW MUCH TIME THEY ARE TO HAVE ON THE TELECASTS AND BROADCASTS WHERE THEY ARE INVITED TO APPEAR.

SOME TIME BEFORE YOU FOLKS COME DOWN LET'S SET UP A DEFINITE DATE TO SIT DOWN AND HAVE DINNER WITH SOME OF THE PEOPLE WE DISCUSSED TODAY -- SOME PLACE AND OCCASION WHERE WE CAN TAKE OFF OUR SHOES AND VISIT.

BEST TO JANET AND CASEY.

CORDIALLY,

Earl

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Gander, Marsland

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Marsland:

Very many thanks for your note.

I, too, am sorry that we did not meet while I was in London for the election, but it was a very brief and hectic trip.

However, I did turn up at the party on election night but was unable to locate you.

It was rather late, and I can only assume that by the time I got there you were under the table.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Marsland Gander
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
Fleet Street
London, E.C. 4, England

fc

The Daily Telegraph
and
Morning Post

TELEGRAMS:
TELENEWS, LONDON.

FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE:
CENTRAL 4242.

June 7, 1955.

My dear Ed,

I saw you on television when you were over here but, alas, not in person. We sent you an invitation to our binge at the Savoy on Election Night but I had grave doubts whether you would be able to make it.*

I enclose a cutting which may interest you. Several of my colleagues, I notice, had the same opinion but, of course, to be fair, I suppose I should had added that the B.B.C. doesn't have a free hand. Space did not allow.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Thursland Gander

ENCLOSURE.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

* my own difficulty was getting home.

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WASHINGTON. THE WYATT BUILDING

COUDERT BROTHERS
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
488 MADISON AVENUE

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CABLE ADDRESS
"TREDUOC" NEW YORK

RAYMOND B. GOODELL
TAX COUNSEL

NEW YORK 22

Gardner, Richard

December 1, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been thinking over the conversation we had at the Finletters last week about the need to meet the challenge presented by the "new look" in Soviet foreign policy. Obviously this question is going to command increasing attention in the months ahead and there will undoubtedly be proposals for a bold new foreign economic aid program to counter the Russian strategy in the uncommitted areas.

About five years ago, not very long after President Truman made his original "Point Four" speech, I was indiscreet enough to write a rather lengthy and intensive analysis of the Point Four concept, especially the assumption that technical assistance plus incentives to stimulate the flow of private capital abroad would do the job. I came to the conclusion that it would not and urged that the United States should undertake a really substantial program of public investment in these areas. Although much of the documentation is out of date and the arguments reflect rather too obviously my youthful idealism at the time, the article may provide a useful reference source for you and for this reason I am taking the liberty of sending it under separate cover. I am also sending a piece I did for The Reporter criticizing our failure to take a more positive line on financing economic development in the United Nations.

It was a great pleasure and privilege to meet you Tuesday. I was only a little disturbed by your statement that there seems to be no room on television for a documentary presentation of both sides of current issues. Although your mail box may be stuffed with partisan complaints from extremists on both ends of the political spectrum, there is surely no doubt that a vast silent audience of thoughtful persons appreciates what you are doing and is deeply grateful.

With best wishes,

Richard N. Gardner

RNG:EH

Richard N. Gardner

POINT FOUR: A RE-EXAMINATION OF ENDS AND MEANS

RICHARD N. GARDNER

Reprinted from THE YALE LAW JOURNAL, *issue of June 1950*

POINT FOUR: A RE-EXAMINATION OF ENDS AND MEANS

On January 20, 1949, without warning or fanfare, a new moral and financial commitment was thrust upon the American people. President Truman pledged the United States to promote the economic development of the underdeveloped areas of the world.[1] American foreign policy, responding to low living standards and growing demands for a better way of life, took on its now famous "Fourth Point." [2]

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1. "*Fourth,* we must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas . . .

"[W]e should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefits of our store of technical knowledge . . . and . . . foster capital investment in areas needing development.

"Our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens." Inaugural Address of the President, N.Y. Times, Jan. 21, 1949, p. 4, col. 3.

2. "More than half the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate. They are victims of disease. Their economic life is primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and a threat both to them and to more prosperous areas." Inaugural Address, *supra* note 1. The President's statements are born out by statistics. Some 28 countries with two-thirds of the world's population are classified as underdeveloped (annual average per capita income under $100). Department of State, Point Four 103-4 (Rev. ed. Jan. 1950). These countries are located primarily in Central and South America, Africa, and the Near and Middle East. *Id.* at 15. The following table suggests the gap between the developed (annual average per capita income over $200) and the underdeveloped countries:

	*Indicators of Development**	
	Well-Developed Countries	*Underdeveloped Countries*
Per Capita Income (U.S. Dollars per annum)	461	41
Food Consumption (Calories per day per capita)	3040	2150
Energy Consumed (Hp. hours per capita per day)	26.6	1.2
Motor Vehicle Registration (Per thousand population)	111	1
Physicians (Per thousand population)	1.06	.17
Life Expectancy (at birth)	63	30
Percentage of Illiteracy (Age 10 and over)	5	78

* These official figures are assembled in Piquet, *Point Four and World Production,* 268 Annals 152–3 (1950).

The great disparity in living standards has achieved new significance with the rapid advance of communication. The backward peoples are becoming aware—and dissatisfied. Their "revolt against hunger and poverty" has been called "as great a threat to civilization as the atomic bomb." Sir John Boyd Orr, former FAO Director, in the N.Y. Herald-Tribune, May 1, 1950, p. 17, col. 3. Fortune has summed up: "Comparative living standards, once a statistical exercise, are now political dynamite." *Point IV,* Fortune, February 1950, p. 91. Secretary of State Acheson has served warning on Congress: "Increas-

Point Four began as a mere statement of purpose, but it is slowly being translated into a concrete program. Congress has authorized a small appropriation to provide the backward areas with technical assistance.[3] This assistance will enable underdeveloped countries to make more effective use of available labor, capital, and natural resources.[4] But development can not take place without actual capital investment.[5] Although much of this

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ing numbers of people no longer accept poverty as an inevitable fact of life. . . . These are the facts we must face. What do they mean to our national security? To the peace and well-being and freedom of the American people—in short, to the fundamental aims of our foreign policy?" Statement of Secretary Acheson on Point Four before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, March 30, 1950. N.Y. Times, March 31, 1950, p. 4, col. 2.

3. A total of $35 million was authorized for technical assistance during the next fiscal year. See N.Y. Times, May 26, 1950, p. 1, col. 8. $45 million had been requested by the Administration. $10 million of the authorization will go to United States technical aid programs already existing. Aid underway to underdeveloped areas through the European Recovery Program will continue separately. See 96 Cong. Rec. 7811, 7829–30 (May 25, 1950) and DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *op. cit. supra* note 2, at 79–80.

The Point Four bill, originally H.R. 7346 (Act for International Development), now Title IV of H.R. 7797 (Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950), gives the President broad powers to use appropriated funds for bilateral assistance programs or for contributions to multilateral programs conducted by the United Nations. See Secs. 4 and 5 of H.R. 7346; Secs. 404 and 405 of H.R. 7797.

From $10 to $12.5 million of Point Four funds have been pledged to the U.N., conditioned on the size of contributions from other countries. See N.Y. Times, June 13, 1950, p. 1, col. 2–3. The U.N. technical assistance program, given impetus by the President's Inaugural Address, was formulated by the Economic and Social Council. It was approved unanimously by the General Assembly on November 16, 1949. The program calls for $676,000 for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1950, to be financed from the U.N.'s regular budget; and for an indefinite amount, estimated at between $15 to $25 million, to be financed by voluntary contributions from member governments. See Wilcox, *The United Nations Program for Technical Assistance,* 268 ANNALS 45 (1950); TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (International Conciliation No. 457, Jan. 1950).

4. Technical aid is a prerequisite to economic development. Usually it is in the form of technical experts and information, and training for local personnel. See ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, U.N. Doc. E/1576 (Dec. 28, 1949). Technical assistance operates in such fields as health, education and agriculture; transportation, communication and industry; public administration, finance and social services. See DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *op. cit. supra* note 2, at 21–33. For some dramatic results from past technical aid, see Statement of Secretary Acheson, *supra* note 2, col. 4.

5. The lack of capital in backward areas is as great an obstacle to development as primitive techniques. See, *e.g.,* ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, U.N. Doc. E/1333, App. II, p. 2 (June 7, 1949). (Memorandum of the International Bank). Technical aid alone cannot yield substantial results: "What . . . is the use of bringing expert medical advice to countries which have no . . . adequate hospital facilities? . . . [W]hat is the use of having the most up-to-date advice in the field of mining if there are no adequate means of communication between the mines and the cities and harbors?" Heilperin, *Private Means of Implementing Point Four,* 268 ANNALS 55–6 (1950). The futility of depending on technical aid unsupplemented by capital investment was seized upon to good advantage by opponents of Point

investment can and must be supplied locally, economically backward countries must receive additional capital from abroad if they are to develop without severe hardships.[6] Since it is the world's greatest source of investment capital, the essential task of backing technical aid with productive equipment falls inevitably to the United States.

Under current plans, capital investment for economic development is to be financed primarily with private rather than public funds.[7] In this respect, Point Four differs markedly from other programs of foreign aid. The emphasis on private financing stems from the desire to reduce as much as possible the tax burden on the American people. It stems also from the traditional preference for private initiative in achieving policy objectives. Since the war, however, private investment in foreign countries has been

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Four: "In other words, the Senator's (Connally) method of encouraging peace in the world is to send to the poor people he is talking about our technicians, our doctors, and our consultants, and then do what? . . . We are going to say to them, 'Here is the prescription, you poor devil. Now go to your own drug store and get yourself cured.'" Sen. Millikin in the Senate's Point Four debate, 96 CONG. REC. 7811, 7819 (May 25, 1950).

6. The ability of the underdeveloped countries to finance their own development is limited. Domestic savings are small, and what savings take place are poorly utilized. In the absence of foreign financial aid, these countries must achieve "forced saving" through inflation, taxation, or direct controls on consumption. See ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, *supra* note 5, at 6–21 (Report of the Secretary-General). Foreign investment makes possible the development of the resources and industries of a country without tremendous sacrifices by its people. "Totalitarian governments have frequently expanded the production of their countries greatly, with almost no assistance from foreign capital, but only on the basis of unnecessary suffering by their citizenry. In other words, goods for export to secure foreign exchange and capital goods that could have been purchased with foreign capital were produced instead of goods for domestic consumption. Only totalitarian governments could force such privations on their peoples . . ." Reeves and Dickens, *Private Foreign Investments: A Means of World Economic Development*, 64 POL. SCI. Q. 211, 219 (1949).

The world's total investment needs (outside of North America) have been estimated at $43 billion a year for 1950–4, of which $8.5 billion must be provided by foreign investment. These estimates are based on current development plans. Some $17 billion a year is required by the underdeveloped countries. $4 billion of this amount must be supplied from foreign investment. The percentage of financing that must be done by foreign funds increases directly with the lack of development in the underdeveloped areas: Latin America—27%; Africa—43%; Near East—47%; Far East—53%. ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. I, pp. 12–13 (Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization).

7. "We put primary emphasis . . . on the need for stimulating an expansion of private investment. . . ." Statement of Secretary Acheson, *supra* note 2, col. 3.

No appropriations have been made for public investment in the backward areas. The possibility of future appropriations, however, has not been entirely precluded. As finally passed by Congress, Point Four provides for "utilization of the resources of the United States, *private and public*." (Emphasis added.) See H.R. 7346, Sec. 3(b) and H.R. 7797, Sec. 403(b), quoted 96 Cong. Rec. 7811, 7825 (May 25, 1950). Nevertheless, with respect to projects for which capital is requested, U.S. government agencies are to take into consideration "whether private capital is available either in the recipient country or elsewhere upon reasonable terms and in sufficient amounts to finance such projects." *Ibid.*

small in amount and limited both as to area and industry.[8] Unless this situation is corrected, present plans for foreign development are unlikely to produce significant results.

A number of incentives have been proposed to stimulate the flow of private investment abroad. To be successful, these incentives must do more than increase the general level of private investment. They must promote investment which is consistent with the specific objectives of foreign development. If they prove inadequate to this task—and if Point Four is taken seriously as a national objective—an alternative form of public investment must be devised. Properly conceived, therefore, the problem of Point Four is that of finding the most effective combination of private and government action. Whatever combination is finally chosen, it is likely to involve new institutions and new legal doctrines. The success of Point Four depends on the successful solution of these joint questions of law and policy.

Why A Point Four Program?

There can be no agreement on how best to implement Point Four until there is some measure of agreement on the precise goals that the program is meant to achieve.[9] Characterizations of Point Four's objectives differ

8. United States private investment for the four post-war years 1946–9 totalled only $2.5 billion or one-tenth of the $25 billion in government loans and grants made available during this period. Council of Economic Advisers, The Economic Report of the President, Tables C-35 and C-37 (1950). Public funds—¾ of them from the United States and Canada—have accounted for over 90% of total foreign investment since the war. Economic & Social Council, *supra* note 5, App. I, p. 2 (Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization). Over two-thirds of direct investments in facilities overseas during 1945–8 were in petroleum. A large portion of these were in Latin America and the Middle East. Rosenthal, Where Is the Money Coming From? 36–7 (Public Affairs Institute, Bold New Program Series, No. 8, 1950). Private investment declined from $1 billion in 1948 to $374 million in 1949, due largely to cutbacks in petroleum investment. Council of Economic Advisors, The Economic Report of the President, Table C-35 (1950); Business Week, Feb. 25, 1950, p. 129.

An increase in private investment under Point Four will have to be achieved by increasing direct investments rather than investments in foreign securities. Public confidence in foreign issues has been impaired by a history of widespread defaults. Furthermore, portfolio investment does not represent the best way to achieve development of the backward areas. Direct operation of enterprises abroad assures control over the use of investment funds; brings technical assistance with investment; and avoids inflexible service charges on the exchange resources of underdeveloped countries. See generally, Lewis, The United States and Foreign Investment Problems 141–6 (1948); Coudert & Lans, *Direct Foreign Investment in Underdeveloped Countries: Some Practical Problems,* 11 Law & Contemp. Prob. 741, 742–5 (1946).

9. Of course, some profess to see no purpose in developing the backward areas at all: "It is of the utmost importance not to accept the *principle* of Point Four. . . . We cannot give our cake away and eat it too." Hazlitt, Illusions of Point Four 44–5 (Foundation for Economic Education 1950). "Once you accept the premise that it is the duty of the United States to provide for economically-backward peoples, everywhere, there is literally no place to stop." Wall Street Journal, Sept. 29, 1949, p. 6, col. 1. In the United States Senate, a move to kill all Point Four appropriations failed by the narrow

strikingly in emphasis. Some see the program primarily as a vehicle for the spread of free enterprise.[10] Others see it primarily as a weapon against the Soviet Union.[11] Official statements, on the other hand, emphasize objectives that are far broader in scope.

Although the fact is not always articulated, Point Four seems essentially to be grounded in humanitarianism.[12] Its first objective is to promote higher living standards in the underdeveloped areas. But greater wealth is not desired for its own sake alone. It is supposed to provide the material environment necessary for greater freedom, opportunity, and personal dignity.[13]

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margin of one vote. N.Y. Times, May 6, 1950, p. 1, col. 8. Senator Robert A. Taft, R., Ohio, protested that Point Four had not been justified by any "intelligent presentation" and was "just another method of spreading government money around the world." *Id.* at p. 2, col. 7. Senatorial opposition to the program erupted in a full-fledged debate on May 23–5, 1950. Senators Millikin, Wherry and Taft challenged the basic assumptions behind foreign development. See 96 CONG. REC. 7602 *et seq.*, especially 7812, 7826–8, 7838–9 (May 23, 1950). Sen. Millikin called Point Four a "damnable provision" and evoked a demonstration from the galleries with a ringing peroration: "We will be so involved in it that we will never be able to terminate it. We will have such big payrolls, so many vested interests, so many clerks, so many lawyers, so many commissions, so many joint commissions, that there will be no way in God's world of getting rid of it." *Id.* at 7818–9.

10. "[C]ountries which desire our help would be more or less required to accept the free-enterprise system of operations." Hendershot, *Backward Nations,* N.Y. World Telegram-Sun, Feb. 29, 1950. "American private enterprise must form the cornerstone of the program for economic advancement in the underdeveloped areas of the world." CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S., THE POINT FOUR PROGRAM—A BUSINESS VIEWPOINT ON THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS 8 (Oct. 1949). For the approach of business groups toward Point Four, see NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND THE POINT FOUR PROGRAM (May, 1949); U.S. COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INTELLIGENT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT (April 6, 1949); NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, THE BOLD NEW PLAN—A PROGRAM FOR UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS (May, 1949).

11. "Willingness to cooperate with the United States" in a "struggle against Communism and other forms of statism" were conditions to be met by the underdeveloped countries before they could receive Point Four aid under H.R. 6026, a bill introduced August 17, 1949 by Congressman Christian Herter. H.R. 6026, § 2. The bill was later withdrawn to make way for the compromise bill, H.R. 7346, *supra* note 3.

12. "The United States and other free nations of the world have a common concern for the material progress of [backward] people . . . as a humanitarian end in itself. . . ." DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 2.

13. "[T]he President's idea is a way to improve [the] material welfare [of the backward peoples] and at the same time [help them] live as free men, retain their personal dignity and independence, and develop to the full extent of their individual capacities. They are offered a way of life that leads not only to freedom from want but also the most priceless freedom—the right to be let alone." Address by Secretary Acheson, Oct. 29, 1949, reported in 21 DEP'T OF STATE BULL. 719. Economic development by foreign investment has not always led to these results. The reason is not only to be found in the errors of Western imperialism. It is partly due to the fact that the spread of Western production techniques does not automatically bring about greater happiness and contentment. See Bowles, *Point Four and Improved Standards of Living,* 268 ANNALS 140 (1950).

The various benefits to be derived by backward areas are also calculated to yield substantial rewards for the United States.[14] An important aspect of Point Four is its place in a total program for American security.[15] For the present, underdeveloped areas in the Soviet orbit appear closed to Point Four development.[16] But most of the peoples of the Middle East, Asia, Africa and South America remain uncommitted in the world's great ideological and political struggle. A program which assured rising living standards in these areas would enable the backward peoples to satisfy their various aspirations through free institutions and by peaceful means. In this way, it could provide an effective weapon against political instability, social unrest, and the spread of totalitarianism.[17] In the long run, it could reduce the threat of war and contribute to the achievement of permanent peace through the United Nations.[18]

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14. "Our policy . . . is based on the assumption that . . . our own welfare is closely related to that of other peoples." Statement of Secretary Acheson, *supra* note 2, col. 3. This familiar assumption is supported at greater length in Hayes, *Point Four in United States Foreign Policy,* 268 ANNALS 27 (1950).

15. "In a very real sense, [Point Four] is a security measure." Statement of Secretary Acheson, *supra* note 2, col. 2.

16. The Soviet Union has attacked Point Four as an imperialistic attempt to penetrate the underdeveloped areas, and has even offered the prospect of Soviet assistance to countries rejecting United States aid. Yakobson, *Soviet Concepts of Point Four,* 268 ANNALS 129–131 (1950). Although the Soviet Union voted in favor of the General Assembly resolution for the U.N. technical aid program, it warned that there remained "different concepts" as to the nature of technical aid and "it remains to be seen which triumphs." *Id.* at 131 n.1. In contrast with the Marshall Plan, aid under Point Four is not now being offered to members of the Soviet bloc. See, *e.g.,* the list of underdeveloped areas in DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 15. Even if aid were offered to underdeveloped areas under Soviet control, acceptance would be difficult. The "cold war" has already kept most of the members of the Eastern bloc out of U.N. economic institutions, and by December 1949, United States trade with the Soviet Union and its European allies (Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc.) had dropped to one percent of total U.S. trade. Compiled from figures in MONTHLY SURVEY OF FOREIGN COMMERCE OF U.S., December, 1949 (U.S. Dep't Commerce, Bureau of Census, March, 1950). The Communist victory in China may have cut off another underdeveloped area from possible Point Four operation.

17. "[The underdeveloped areas] must create a sound economic base for the democratic aspirations of their citizens. Without such an economic base, they will be unable to meet the expectations which the modern world has aroused in their peoples. If they are frustrated and disappointed, they may turn to false doctrines which hold that the way of progress lies through tyranny." Point Four message of the President to Congress, June 24, 1949, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 97. But see The Economist, Oct. 15, 1949, p. 824: "[T]he contributor to Point Four schemes would be mistaken in thinking that, even where the spending of his money is successfully administered, it would serve as an immediate antidote to communism. Paradoxically, any change for the better in the Asiatic peasant's miserable circumstances seems to wake him out of his fatalistic lethargy only to render him receptive to communism whisperings that he ought to be getting more."

18. The U.N. might be strengthened if Point Four created an environment more favorable than the present one for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. To the extent that the U.N. had responsibility for carrying out the program, its authority and prestige might also be enhanced. See DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 13, 14.

The expected benefits of Point Four are economic as well as political.[19] Present levels of employment and income in the United States are closely related to the current export surplus and the government aid programs that make it possible.[20] If these programs end without new foreign investment to replace them, drastic adjustments will have to be made by American industry and agriculture.[21] European recovery, not to mention the recovery of the rest of the world, will be seriously jeopardized.[22] A program of increased investment in the backward areas would avoid these results. The steady flow of dollars abroad would be continued. Although the European nations would no longer be the immediate recipients, they would benefit indirectly. By providing them with both new markets and new sources

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In the view of some, "the success of the Point Four program may be a major factor in determining whether or not we have to live in a garrison state." Salant, *The Domestic Effects of Capital Export Under the Point Four Progam,* 40 AM. ECON. REV. 495, 503 (1950). Note, however, the interesting comment of Rose, *Needs and Resources of the Brave New World,* 268 ANNALS 9, 12 (1950): "Almost without discussion, it is assumed that . . . development would result in better-nourished, better-adjusted, more stable and happier populations and nations; hence that the welfare of mankind would be advanced and the world would be more peaceful. We need note only that the great wars of recent times have not been fought by or in the underdeveloped areas; only those with comparatively well developed agriculture and industry have found it necessary, or have been able, to engage in destructive modern war in a major way."

19. See, *e.g.,* Message of the President to Congress, *supra* note 17, at 98: "To increase the output and the national income of the less developed regions is to increase our own economic stability."

20. U.S. exports totalled $12.0 billion during 1949, imports $6.6 billion, leaving a net export surplus of $5.4 billion. MONTHLY SURVEY OF FOREIGN COMMERCE OF U.S., December 1949 (U.S. Dep't Commerce, Bureau of Census, March, 1950). U.S. government aid during 1949 totalled $5.2 billion in grants, $0.5 billion in long-term loans. COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS, *supra* note 8, Table C-37. By February, 1950, monthly exports were $770 million, imports $599 million, compared with $1,044 million and $567 million, respectively, in February, 1949. SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 2–3 (U.S. Dep't Commerce, April 21, 1950). On this basis the export surplus during 1950 is running at an annual rate of approximately $2 billion.

21. "If the heavy burden of adjustment is not to be concentrated over a short period of time on a limited segment of American economic life, there will have to be continued loans and (or) aid long after 1952." Harris, *Foreign Aid and the Domestic Economy,* 23 ACAD. POL. SCI. PROC. 382, 395 (1950). Without additional financial aid, foreign countries, and Europe in particular, would have to reduce imports of American goods, increase exports to the U.S., or displace U.S. exports in third countries. This "may very well bankrupt many American firms and seriously damage the status of industries dependent upon foreign markets for 10% or more of their markets—for example, fruits, dairy products, bread grains, tobacco, typewriters, machine tools, cinema products, textiles." *Id.* at 386–7. See also Salant, *supra* note 18, at 499.

22. See *e.g.,* the report of U.N. economists that "no remedy is yet in sight" for the imbalance in world trade and the heavy dependence of Western Europe on American dollar aid. N.Y. Herald-Tribune, Feb. 17, 1950, p. 9, col. 1. Further aid is necessary to avert serious economic and political consequences. See Address of President Truman at the University of Missouri, June 9, 1950, reported in N.Y. Times, June 10, 1950, p. 1, col. 8 and p. 2, cols. 2–7.

of raw materials, Point Four would help balance their trade with the United States.[23] Finally, the program would contribute to the prosperity of the whole Western world by helping to maintain high levels of American income and employment.[24]

Point Four cannot be justified, however, as a permanent means of perpetuating the American export surplus. A surplus of exports over imports can only be maintained by annual increases in foreign investment.[25] This so-called lending process would mean, as it has in the past, an annual gift of the national product to foreign countries.[26] Such a policy maintains employment at the expense of real income. Furthermore, the same gift to underprivileged in the United States would provide an equivalent if not a superior stimulus to domestic employment.[27]

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23. Development of the resources of the backward areas may enable European industry to obtain raw materials more cheaply; Europe's dependence on dollar sources for these materials may also be reduced. In addition, dollars invested in the underdeveloped countries will partly make their way to European nations, further increasing Europe's dollar supplies. See Salant, *supra* note 18, at 500. These consequences explain the statement of ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman: "I think one of the greatest hopes for a self-supporting Europe within a reasonably short period of time has got to come through the development of these overseas territories. . . ." *Hearings before Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 5615, 6026, 6834, 6835, 7346,* 81st Cong., 1st and 2nd Sess. 417 (1950).

24. The relation between prosperity and a large export surplus is sometimes explained in terms of the need of the American economy for a high volume of capital investment. Pent-up demand has kept the proportion of American resources devoted to domestic investment somewhat higher than can be continuously maintained. Domestic business expenditures on new plant and equipment dropped in 1949 and are expected to drop still further in 1950. See COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, Table C-17. See also Business Week, Jan. 21, 1950, p. 73. Since prospects for a substantial expansion of domestic investment or domestic consumption do not appear favorable, foreign investment is suggested as a substitute. See Salant, *supra* note 18, *passim.*

The maintenance of American prosperity is essential for other countries because of the intimate relation between U.S. national income and U.S. imports of foreign goods. An American depression would soon be felt in the industry and agriculture of all the major Western nations. See THE U.S. IN THE WORLD ECONOMY 14–16 (U.S. Dep't Commerce 1945).

25. New loans must not only cover the gap in trade but must also make possible the repayment *with interest* of past loans. Thus the gross outflow of new capital would have to increase at a percentage rate equal to average realized interest and dividend payments. Salant, *supra* note 18, at 504–6.

26. Seymour Harris estimates that the U.S. has exported $100 billion worth of goods since 1914, received no more than $20 billion in return. Harris *supra* note 21, at 384. Much of the gap is the result of two world wars. Much is also the result of the international "confidence trick" by which loans are made which cannot be repaid, necessitating further loans, and finally default. See CARR, CONDITIONS OF PEACE 269 (1942).

27. The United States, as well as the rest of the world, has "underdeveloped areas." Political considerations aside, is a Point Four project in Tennessee less desirable than one in the Belgian Congo? Not only does the former preserve the direct results of development for the American people; it may have a greater total effect on domestic employment and income: "[U]nless one is prepared to disregard the rate of change to

The rational alternative to reducing exports or maintaining indefinitely the present export gap is to increase imports and balance American trade at a permanently high level. To obtain repayment of past debts, the United States must eventually adjust to the role of a net importer.[28] This adjustment will enable the American people to share more fully in the gains from trade. If vigorous domestic full employment policies are pursued, it need be no threat to economic stability.[29]

Point Four can provide the time and the means to make this change. A program of investment in the backward areas could greatly ease the lack of foreign productive facilities which is the principal reason for the dollar shortage. Industrialization of the backward areas, bringing with it a higher level of world trade,[30] would help maintain American exports at their present high level.[31] Equally important, the development of these areas could provide new and valuable American imports. By absorbing more raw materials from abroad, the United States could relieve dwindling domestic resources and accelerate strategic stockpiling.[32] Gradually, the trade of the United States and the rest of the world could be brought into balance. A greater amount of free international trade might be facilitated. In this way the gains from trade would create a climate more favorable to traditional American economic institutions.[33]

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a given stimulus or is indifferent to the amount of spending necessary to achieve a given result, foreign investment and home investment are not identical and cannot be so regarded." BUCHANAN, INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND DOMESTIC WELFARE 149 (1945). Furthermore, $2–3 billion spent in foreign investment annually "cannot be expected to produce more than a minor stimulus to American national income." *Id.* at 142. *But see* Salant, *supra* note 18, at 497: "The effects of net foreign investment on domestic employment are, in general, as great per dollar as those of domestic expenditures."

28. A creditor nation can only be paid back for its surplus of exports in the past by developing a surplus of imports in the future. From an economic point of view, this is not only inevitable; it is desirable. Imports, for which nothing is exported in return, give us "more goods for the same amount of work and thereby provide us with the opportunity to attain a higher standard of living. . . ." Salant, *supra* note 18, at 510. See also HOOVER, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT 20–4 (1945).

29. See, HOOVER, *op. cit. supra* note 28, at 14; Salant, *supra* note 18, at 509–10.

30. Under normal conditions, international trade varies directly with industrialization. See Industrialization and Foreign Trade (League of Nations) 14–29, 118 (1945). The link between industrialization and trade is cut, of course, in the presence of non-economic factors: wars, trade controls, and the deliberate promotion of autarchy. To a certain extent, also, very highly developed countries such as the United States tend to spend a greater proportion of their income on services, which usually must be supplied locally rather than through foreign trade.

31. A steadily expanding demand in the underdeveloped countries could offset slackening demand for American manufactures caused by satisfaction of Europe's wartime capital losses or competition by European industry in traditional American markets.

32. See DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 12.

33. This result could come about in at least three ways: (1) The increased supply of dollars relative to the demand for dollars would make foreign exchange controls and other restrictive practices less necessary. (2) Investment aid to underdeveloped countries would enable these countries to develop their economies with less reliance on trade con-

Factors Restricting the Role of Private Investment in Carrying Out Point Four

Any method chosen to promote the objectives of Point Four will face formidable obstacles. These obstacles are particularly discouraging to private investment, which requires a minimum rate of return and is less able than public investment to ignore serious risks. They cast grave doubts on the ability of American business to participate in foreign development.

One of the most serious obstacles to private implementation of Point Four is the present world crisis. Countries within the Soviet bloc are closed for the moment to foreign investment. Countries that are outside, but peripheral to, the Soviet orbit are becoming poor investment risks. Even in countries removed from the centers of conflict, political instability and the possibility of violence on a global scale reduce the normal investment flow.[34]

In addition to international friction, government participation in economic life is itself a major obstacle to foreign investment. Some government controls, of course, may be of temporary duration. Due mainly to present disorders in the world economy, they may be alleviated by the continued flow of productive dollar investment.[35] Other controls, however, seem permanently entrenched. In many countries, government allocation of labor, capital and material resources has become a standard and perhaps essential part of development planning.[36] Effective development can seldom take

trols and fewer controls on domestic consumption. (3) The political and economic benefits of the program might reduce the need for government props to agriculture or industry, and eventually the staggering burden of military expenditures. To suggest that freer economies may be encouraged by Point Four, however, is very different from demanding acceptance of free enterprise as a *condition* of Point Four aid. See note 10 *supra*.

34. "Perhaps the greatest immediate obstacle to private foreign investment is the present conflict of ideologies between the East and the West. . . . Not only is there actual danger to the capital invested, but . . . economic conditions tend to make operation of capital unprofitable and remission of profits, if earned, impossible. . . ." Reeves and Dickens, *supra* note 6, at 226–7. See also Economic and Social Council, *supra* note 5, App. IV (Extracts from Report of 3rd Sess. of Sub-Comm. on Ec. Devel.) 7.

35. See Black, *The World Economy Since the War: Problems and Prospects*, 26 Va. Q. Rev. 1, 18 (1950), and Viner, Trade Relations Between Free Market and Controlled Economies 87 (League of Nations 1943).

36. "[E]conomic development on the scale required in the underdeveloped countries . . . is not likely to be secured without a significant part being played by national governments. Modern technology requires capital and technical skills, which call for government aid in many cases and in some, even for government enterprise. Moreover, underdeveloped countries are usually confronted with a scarcity of currently available resources for economic development, necessitating their strict husbandry and regulated use, which in turn involves special action by their governments." Economic and Social Council, *supra* note 5, App. IV (Extracts from the Report of the 3rd session of the Sub-Comm. on Ec. Devel.) 4 n.1 (quoting Report of Subcommission, 1st sess. E/CN.1/47 p. 14). For a detailed exposition of the need for government planning in the development of backward areas, see Bonné, The Economic Development of the Middle East (1945). For the predominant part that governments currently play in development of these areas, see Hoskins, *Point Four with Reference to the Middle East* 268 Annals 85, 92–3 (1950).

place without fiscal and monetary controls to check incipient inflation, or foreign exchange controls to insure that the dwindling supply of foreign currency is employed only for the most essential imports.[37] Broad government planning is often required to control population pressure [38] and achieve essential social reforms.[39] Finally, many countries—developed and undeveloped—are committed to some form of socialism. In these, private enterprise is faced with a steeply progressive tax structure. It may encounter sweeping price and wage controls and competition from government corporations. It may even be faced with outright exclusion from part or all of the economy.

The inhibiting effects of socialism and the threat of war are further aggravated by the rising tide of nationalism in the underdeveloped areas. Those peoples which have reached the stage of self-government have been most anxious to protect themselves against traditional forms of foreign imperialism.[40] They have enacted restrictions designed to control or perhaps elim-

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37. Inflation and balance of payments difficulties normally accompany development, especially in the early stages. Additional production of capital goods creates new money income without a proportionate increase in consumer goods. Development projects, requiring machinery and equipment from abroad, increase the demand for foreign exchange; and by diverting resources from export industries, they frequently reduce the supply. Higher domestic incomes and prices add to the demand for foreign capital goods an additional demand for cheaper foreign consumer goods or luxury items which could not be afforded previously. If development is to continue successfully, these tendencies must be controlled. See ADLER, THE UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS—THEIR INDUSTRIALIZATION 19, 22–3 (Yale Institute of International Studies 1949).

38. Population pressure is one of the most serious problems in development. Unless development achieves a certain minimum rate, population increases (resulting from improved health conditions, for example) will outstrip the rate at which production of consumer goods is increased. If this occurs, development will bring a lower standard of living, not a higher one. See ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. I (Report of the FAO) 20. It is significant to note that gross output of the backward countries has risen in recent years *by every measure except per capita.* See *Point Four,* Fortune, Feb. 1950, p. 91. See also Valeo, *Point Four Problems in the Far East,* 268 ANNALS 104, 110 (1950).

39. Perhaps the most important example is the need for reforms in land holding. See the program of the U.S. Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in China, discussed in *Hearings before Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 5615, 6026, 6834, 6835, 7346,* 81st Cong. 1st & 2nd Sess. 353 *et seq.* (1950). "More and more on-the-spot students of Far Eastern Affairs are becoming convinced that further American aid in Asia will fail as an Anti-Communist measure, unless it is based squarely upon land reform. They do not decry the need for technical assistance, as envisaged in President Truman's Point IV program. They do say that such assistance will fail, as it failed in China, unless it is based on an improved peasant economy." Id. at 377. See also Peffer, *Point One in A Policy For Asia,* N.Y. Times Magazine Section, May 14, 1950, pp. 60–2.

40. This anxiety was reflected in the U.N. report, *supra:* "[T]he introduction of foreign capital should not be . . . made in a manner or on conditions which are detrimental to the national interest and sovereignty of the underdeveloped countries nor should it be linked with any political or economic privileges for the capital exporting countries. . . ." ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. IV (Report of 3d Sess. of Sub. Comm. on Ec. Devel.) 2. For past examples of political or economic interference

inate outside influence in native life.[41] Even the more mature countries have begun to enact legislation to preserve national pride and cultural independence against the spectre of American economic domination.[42] Growing hostility and skepticism toward the motives of American business do not augur well for the successful participation of private investment in foreign economic development.[43]

Non-self-governing countries give rise to peculiar problems of their own. In addition to native nationalism, private investment in the colonies must often contend with hostile policies from colonial governments. Colonial

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in domestic affairs as a result of private investments, see STALEY, WAR AND THE PRIVATE INVESTOR (1935). Note the resentment against foreign capital in the early history of the United States. *Id.* at 390. Perhaps a suitable political climate for foreign investment in the underdeveloped countries will be achieved as "national inferiority complexes" are corrected and "small nations can be confident that their rights will be fully respected in practice." Coudert & Lans, *Direct Foreign Investment in Undeveloped Countries: Some Practical Problems,* 11 LAW & CONTEMP. PROB. 741, 759 (1946). A practical example of this occurred when investing powers gave up their extraterritorial privileges in China; that country promptly repealed legislation restricting the rights of foreigners to own property. *Ibid.* Note the phrase in the President's Inaugural address, *supra* note 1, col. 3: "The old imperialism—exploitation for foreign profit—has no place in our plans."

41. "[T]he fundamental problem which now confronts foreign enterprise is that of adapting itself to the new economic nationalism of Latin America and the Near and Far Eastern Countries, exemplified by a wave of restrictive legislation, and, more important, by the general determination not to permit alien capital to maintain a dominant position in local life." Coudert & Lans, *supra* note 40, at 752. For enumeration of the kinds of restrictions employed against foreign investment, see, Eden, *Some Restrictions Abroad Affecting Corporations,* 11 LAW & CONTEMP. PROB. 713 (1946); Bonsal & Borges, *Limitations Abroad on Enterprise and Property Acquisition,* 11 LAW AND CONTEMP. PROB. 720 (1946).

42. See, *e.g.,* the French ban on importation of Coca-Cola, which had political and social as well as economic origins. N.Y. Times, March 2, 1950, p. 18, col. 1. The action of the French National Assembly can best be comprehended by those who have seen first-hand the reaction to American business in Europe. "It seems that one of the sights of Venice these days is the Coca-Cola gondolas, navigating the Grand Canal with their huge yellow coolers amidships, dispensing pop to the Venetians in the shadow of the Palazzo Loredan. It would have delighted Mark Twain, no doubt. But the Venetians, apparently, believe the United States forced them to drink cokes as a condition of Marshall Plan aid. . . . Similar suspicions afflict England, Belgium, Holland, France, and Sweden. . . ." *Personal and Otherwise,* Harpers, December, 1949, p. 8. See also Roberts, *Uncle Sam's Friends Are Worried, id.* at 47.

43. Yet many spokesmen for American business appear entirely unaware of the problem: "Foreign countries can be shown simply and convincingly that the record of American investment is almost immaculate." Address of N. A. Bogdan, Director of Finance, Ford International, before the 36th National Foreign Trade Convention, Nov. 1, 1949, p. 6. "Old fears of 'capitalistic exploitation' are pretty well exploded except in Marxist circles. . . ." *Point Four,* Fortune, Feb. 1950, p. 96. Compare the observations in Condliffe, *The Key to Economic Development,* The Survey, April, 1949, p. 197–198: "The Corporations may disclaim any interest in the politics of their operations. They may be actuated solely by economic motives. But in the pursuit of profit—or merely of expansion—their operations have political consequences and those of many kinds. . . . [T]hey arouse the envy and fears of other peoples."

administration usually seeks to create political and economic conditions favorable to the governing country. American capital that spreads American influence, or causes competition for markets and raw materials, will not be regarded with favor. Investment may even meet frank opposition if it creates industries which drain rather than supplement available foreign exchange. Private investment will be blocked at every turn by the colonial government should it disrupt too far the political, economic, or social *status quo*.[44]

Political obstacles are particularly serious in view of the poor prospects for profit offered by projects in backward areas.[45] Private business can rarely operate profitably in a country with inadequate transport and power facilities, low levels of health, and a primitive agriculture.[46] It may be additionally handicapped by inefficient or corrupt local officials,[47] and by the absence of trained native personnel.[48] Difficulties of this kind may be com-

44. For further analysis of the conflicting demands of the United States and the colonial governments, see Emerson, *Point Four and Dependent Areas*, 268 ANNALS 112, 115 (1950); Dickinson, *Point Four With Reference to Western Europe, id.* at 122, 124–5. With regard to the economic problem, The Economist, Sept. 17, 1949, p. 603 notes: "[T]he private American investor who has money to put into the colonies certainly has to face a formidable series of obstacles before he can do so. . . . New enterprises will . . . have to pass the test of being dollar earning or dollar saving." With regard to the political problem, ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman has observed fear in colonial offices of a "new program of American imperialism to take over these colonies." *Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 5615, 6026, 6834, 6835, 7346,* 81st Cong., 1st and 2nd Sess. 417 (1950).

45. Private capital is not normally invested abroad unless the returns from foreign investment are greater than those from domestic investment. "It must not be expected that corporations managed in the interests of public shareholders should have to consider investment under Point IV on humanitarian, political, social or military grounds." Bogdan, *supra* note 43, at 4. In 1948, American investments abroad yielded average returns of 15.6%, compared to an average of 13.8% in corresponding domestic industries. *Point Four,* Fortune, Feb. 1950, p. 94, 182. Even this small differential is misleading: a large part of the returns on foreign investments were frozen abroad by exchange controls. In view of unfavorable political factors, few investors thought the slightly higher rate of return abroad compensated for the far greater risks involved. The comparatively high rate of return available on investment in the United States has therefore been called a basic "obstacle" to private participation in Point Four. *Id.* at 182.

46. "[P]rofitable opportunities for private investment in some underdeveloped areas must await the development of basic services in these countries. The lack of railroads and port facilities, for example, may make the utilization of certain resources impossible. Manufacturing industries may not be feasible, because there is an insufficient supply of electrical current." DEPARTMENT OF STATE, POINT FOUR 62 (Rev. ed. Jan. 1950). The deficiencies of underdeveloped countries in these fields are described in detail in *id.* at 21–3.

47. Private investment usually requires an independent judiciary and an efficient administrative system to handle its relations with the local government and the local population. See Sachs, *Restoring the Economic-Cultural Bases of American Foreign Investment,* 23 ACAD. POL. SCI. PROC. 408, 425 (1950). It is just possible, however, that business has sometimes been more helped than hindered by the willingness of local officials to trade special favor for cash. See, *e.g.,* STALEY, WAR AND THE PRIVATE INVESTOR 184 (1935).

48. Enterprises can not be run profitably abroad in the absence of experienced em-

pounded by attitudes among local business and labor that are fundamentally incompatible with the private enterprise philosophy.[49] Basic development projects must begin to correct some of these handicaps before private investment will be attracted to the backward areas. Because they are long-run undertakings, yielding low and uncertain returns, such projects are seldom suitable for private financing.[50]

Even the establishment of minimum conditions of profitability does not insure the successful implementation of Point Four by private investment. The demands of the profit motive are not always compatible with the objectives of development. Commercial considerations have led private capital to concentrate heavily on investment in mineral resources and tropical agriculture.[51] Development of this kind often provides the underdeveloped

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ployees on the "intermediate" level—foremen, bookkeepers, field engineers, etc. The process of transporting such personnel from the United States or training local personnel is often difficult and costly.

49. American business will have a difficult time enlisting the aid of local labor and capital in countries where the profit motive does not have as strong a hold as in the United States. People who prefer leisure to material rewards, for example, will react to higher wage rates by doing less, not more work. Note also, the psychology of the local capitalist: "In more than one Latin-American country that is reputedly 'short of capital,' the sums that have been spent in Paris in the last half century by wealthy natives would have endowed the country with a modern transportation system and a well-equipped industrial plant." Fetter, *The Need for Postwar Foreign Lending,* 33 AM. ECON. REV., 342, 343 (Supp. 1943).

50. The Economist, noting that 1/3 of all investment in the British colonies during 1948 was devoted to transport facilities, commented: "Behind this . . . fact may well lie the biggest obstacle to any immediate flow of private dollar capital to the colonies. . . . The most urgent need of a great part of the colonial empire is capital for roads, railways and harbours, without which other development cannot proceed. . . . Yet this is the type of investment on which returns are likely to be slow and unspectacular—and indeed which is regarded as being primarily, if not exclusively, the province of . . . governments rather than private enterprise." The Economist, Sept. 17, 1949, p. 603.

51. The fact that over two-thirds of direct investment since the war have been in the oil industry illustrates this point. See note 12 *supra.* For a survey of the range of agricultural and mineral products that have attracted foreign investment, see LEWIS, THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROBLEMS 86–107 (1948). The disproportionate emphasis on extractive industries can be explained by two factors: (1) Raw material development usually offers the quickest and greatest returns. For example, in 1948 American oil investments abroad yielded earnings of 25.6%, compared to 17.6% in foreign manufacturing and 2.4% in public utilities. *Point Four,* Fortune, Feb. 1950, pp. 91, 182. (2) Foreign investors must concentrate on production for export to their home market. "The orientation of foreign capital investments must be determined . . . by the effect the investments are likely to have on the capacity of the receiving country to transfer dividends or debt service payments abroad. Investments in export industries or in public utilities that facilitate exports (such as railways from production centres to ports), clearly help raise the transfer capacity. . . . [I]nvestments in manufacturing for the domestic market would have no obvious effect on transfer capacity. . . ." Industrialization and Foreign Trade (League of Nations) 67 (1945). Erection of plants to process raw materials in the underdeveloped countries would be a way of increasing emphasis on local manufacturing investment, but many firms prefer to utilize existing plants in market

countries with increased holdings of foreign exchange, and foreign corporations pay a part of their profits in the form of taxes or royalty payments.[52] But these rewards are frequently enjoyed only by a small segment of the population.[53] Natural resources are often steadily depleted without any permanent addition to the country's productive equipment. The fruits of development—higher real income and employment—are largely enjoyed elsewhere.[54] As a result, commercially profitable development has frequently left the backward peoples impoverished and resentful.[55]

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areas where there are less political and economic risks. See Coudert and Lans, *supra* note 40, at 749–50.

52. "[O]il and mining enterprises not only pay heavy royalties and taxes but also usually earn more foreign exchange than is required to service investment. . . ." *Point Four,* Fortune, Feb. 1950, pp. 91, 96.

53. "Whatever gain has been obtained for the national economy (of the underdeveloped countries) was mainly received by the upper classes constituting a small minority of the population. . . . But the majority of the people continue to live as they have for centuries on a level of bare subsistence." George Hakim, counselor of the Legation of Lebanon at Symposium on Point Four held by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, quoted in N.Y. Herald-Tribune, April 15, 1950, p. 2, col. 4.

Thus an additional problem is raised: even if royalty or tax payments are substantial, how can their productive employment for the general welfare be insured? The ruling groups of many underdeveloped countries are either corrupt, indifferent to the needs of the masses, or at best simply devoid of the knowledge required to put the funds to effective use. Even where a private enterprise makes these problems its concern, it will be in a poor position to aid in their solution. Setting conditions on how funds should be used may mean losing a concession to a competitor who is somewhat less concerned with the public welfare; further, it will bring from vested local interests the traditional cry of "intervention" in internal affairs.

54. Three reasons have been advanced to support this theory: (1) Since interest and profits go to investors from abroad, the multiplier effects of investment are partially removed from the country where the investment takes place to the investing country. (2) The underdeveloped country is diverted into activities offering little scope for technical progress and does not therefore enjoy the advantages of modern technology. (3) The terms of trade are unfavorable to raw materials, and tend to deteriorate further. Thus capital goods producers in the investing countries sell their products at higher prices, get industrial raw materials at lower prices. Meanwhile, the underdeveloped country suffers both ways. See Singer, *The Distribution of Gains Between Investing and Borrowing Countries,* 40 AM. ECON. REV. 473, 477 *et seq.* (1950).

55. "[T]he preference shown by foreign capital for particular forms of investment . . . as well as the tendency of foreign investors to insist on security of ownership and property, brought about a stagnation in other spheres of economic activity, which were more important to the welfare of the country as a whole. Thus, the process of industrialization was hampered, and the human and material capacities of the local population could not be fully developed." BONNÉ, THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST 97 (1945). A counter argument is frequently heard that foreign investment, though it may have deprived the backward areas of the full benefits of development, has at least left them better off than if there had been no investment at all. This argument may have some validity, but it loses most of its significance at a time when underdeveloped countries are determined to develop themselves, and when the U.S. is seeking to promote development for particular humanitarian, political, and economic ends. Therefore, "the main requirement of underdeveloped countries would seem to be to provide for some method

The tendency of private investment to concentrate in extractive industries is as serious an obstacle to Point Four as the factors which deter private investment entirely. Point Four can achieve its purposes only by diversified development. A certain amount of industrialization is needed to avoid the past misfortunes of one-crop agricultural economies and to bring eventual increases in living standards. The governments of the underdeveloped countries want more than diversification, however. They are demanding primary emphasis on heavy industry.[56] This is largely due to a desire for political and economic independence, as well as for greater military power. American conceptions of optimum foreign development may find these demands too extreme.[57] No matter how these differences are compromised, however, the result promises to be very different from the kind of development generally engaged in by private investment.

The most confounding problems blocking the achievement of Point Four by private investment may be neither political nor economic, but social. It is far from certain that the private enterprise system which has yielded successful results in the United States will yield equivalent results in the underdeveloped countries. Grafting a highly industrialized, free-enterprise culture on a primitive society is a process charged with difficulty.[58] If the native population is not helped to adjust to new physical environments and new social situations, economic development may leave them, and the rest of the world, worse off than before. American business must be prepared to supply that help. This is perhaps the most serious challenge that Point Four presents to private enterprise. It must provide—not simply dollars—but a way of life.[59]

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of income absorption to ensure that the results of technical progress are retained. . . ." Singer, *The Distribution of Gains Between Investing and Borrowing Countries,* 40 AM. ECON. REV. 473, 484 (1950).

56. The marked emphasis on industry may be seen in present development plans. See ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. I (Report of FAO) 10, 12. See also ADLER, *op. cit. supra* note 37, at 1 *et seq.; id.,* App. IV (Report of the 3rd Session of the Sub-Comm. on Ec. Devel.) 1–2.

57. The Communist victory in China indicates the need to begin development by improving the lot of the peasant. Countries in the Far East urgently require improved methods of agriculture, better implements, rural roads, water supplies, and electrification. On the average, the governments of this area are planning to devote only 10% of investment to agriculture. See The Economist, Jan. 14, 1950, p. 58.

58. "People practising their accustomed modes of production, their ancient family and community life, and the forms of art and religion sanctioned by long usage, suddenly find all this disturbed and their lives unsettled by foreigners who introduce articles from abroad more cheaply than native craftsmen can make them, who ruin the livelihood of native transport workers by the competition of their iron horses, who put whole villages to work in factories and mines, and who desecrate the sacred places with tunnels and steel rails." STALEY, *op. cit. supra* note 40, at 398. See also Bowles, *supra* note 13, at 145.

59. "Indeed, if America could export its capitalistic mores, it would do more for Point IV than any amount of capital." *Point Four,* Fortune, Feb. 1950, pp. 91, 178. Apparently, some representatives of American business still have not grasped the fact that "capitalistic mores" do not always harmonize with an alien culture. Such short-sightedness plus the

Overcoming the Obstacles: the Relation of Incentives to the Goals of the Program

A number of proposals have been advanced to overcome the obstacles blocking private participation in Point Four. Each of the proposals provides an incentive to private investment in foreign countries. The ability to carry on significant programs of foreign development lies with the handful of corporations that currently accounts for the bulk of private investment abroad.[60] To be successful, therefore, the incentives will have to induce these corporations to expand substantially their foreign operations. A general increase in the volume of foreign investment, however, is not all that is needed. Incentives will not be successful unless they direct investment to specific countries and to specific parts of their economies. Furthermore, an increase in investment should not be bought at the expense of other objectives of Point Four.

The Tax Incentive

The first type of incentive to increase the flow of private investment to the underdeveloped countries involves changes in the American tax structure. Proposed changes range from minor alterations in the treatment of certain types of income earned abroad to total tax exemption of all foreign income. These changes aim to increase the level of foreign investment by increasing prospective profit margins. In return for a small reduction in public revenues they are supposed to yield a substantial contribution to the Point Four program.[61]

United States citizens and corporations are currently taxed on income derived from foreign as well as from domestic sources.[62] Since most countries tax income derived within their borders, income from American investment abroad is often subject to double taxation. However, a credit provision of the United States revenue code allows income taxes paid to foreign countries to be deducted from American taxes on the same income.[63]

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manifold social problems attendant upon economic development suggest that private enterprise may not be the best vehicle for adapting Point Four aid to the peculiar institutions and traditions of the backward areas.

60. Although two to three thousand American companies have foreign branches or subsidiaries, 10 of these have accounted for over 75 per cent of the net outflow of direct investment capital since the war. About twelve firms accounted for half of the income received on foreign direct investments in 1947. Department of State, *supra* note 2, at 61.

61. See generally Allan & Coggan, *Tax Planning for Foreign Trade,* 3 Tax L. Rev. 23 (1947); Carroll, *Tax Inducements to Foreign Trade,* 11 Law & Cont. Prob. 760 (1946); Share, *Taxation of American Business Abroad,* N.Y.U. Seventh Ann. Inst. on Fed. Tax. 812 (1949).

62. See note 61 *supra.*

63. Int. Rev. Code § 131. See Exhibit 6, The Tax Treatment of Foreign Income, 1 *Hearings before Committee on Ways and Means on Revenue Revision of 1950,* 81st Cong., 2d Sess. 89 (1950). As an alternative, a taxpayer can deduct foreign taxes from his gross income under Int. Rev. Code 23 § (c) (I) (C).

Two limitations combine to reduce the effectiveness of the tax credit. An "overall" limitation provides that the credit for all foreign income taxes shall not exceed that proportion of a taxpayer's liability which his net foreign income bears to his total income.[64] This limitation was enacted to avoid the possibility that higher foreign income taxes would reduce an American taxpayer's liability on income derived in the United States.[65] The "overall" limitation is supplemented by a similar "per country" limitation, under which high taxes paid to one foreign country cannot be used to increase the credit allowed for low taxes paid in another.[66] With the enactment of the "per country" limitation, the "overall" limitation serves only to prevent a taxpayer from claiming a credit for taxes paid on income in one country which is offset by losses in another.[67] The effect of this is to discourage firms who have already invested abroad from spreading out to other countries. One of a number of Treasury Department proposals [68] made in connection with Point Four calls for the abolition of the "overall" limitation.[69]

It should be noted that the credit provision has no value in avoiding double taxation when both the United States and a foreign country consider that they are the place of source for a given amount of income. Nor is the credit effective when the two countries employ different forms of income taxes and different concepts of taxable income. Bilateral tax conventions which iron out these inconsistencies are of some value to American business abroad. The United States now has tax treaties with Canada, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, France, and The Netherlands. Treaties with Belgium, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, and Ireland were presented to the Senate for ratification during the last session of Congress. Additional agreements with Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Italy are currently under discussion. See *id.* at 90. See also Seghers, *How Americans Can Best Do Business Abroad and Foreigners Can Best Do Business Here,* Ann. Inst. Fed. Tax. 926, 954 (1948); Share, *supra* note 61, at 823, The Effects of Taxation on Foreign Trade and Investment (United Nations) 34–55 (1950).

64. INT. REV. CODE § 131(b)(2).

65. "The income tax law allows a credit, dollar for dollar, against our tax for any income or profits taxes paid to any foreign country. . . . Where foreign income or profits taxes are imposed at rates higher than those carried by similar taxes in this country, this credit may wipe out part of our tax properly attributable to income derived from sources within the United States." *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 92, quoting House Report No. 350 on Revenue Bill of 1921, 67th Cong., 1st Sess.

66. INT. REV. CODE § 131(b)(1).

67. "With the adoption of the 'per country limitation,' the effectiveness of the 'over-all limitation' became limited to taxpayers that conduct business operations in more than one foreign country, and realize a loss in one country and a gain in another. Suppose, for example, that a taxpayer derives $1,000 of income in Country A, and suffers a loss of $1,000 in country B. On a net basis he has no income from foreign sources, and under the over-all limitation, he is not permitted any credit for the taxes paid to Country A." *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 92.

68. These proposals were presented to Congress as part of the Administration's tax program. See the tax message of the President, Jan. 23, 1950, reprinted in N.Y. Times, Jan. 24, p. 14, col. 8. The proposals are summarized in DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 69–71; statement by Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 27–8.

69. "The over-all limitation in its present form . . . impedes the establishment of additional enterprises by firms already engaged in business abroad. The risk of incurring a loss, is, of course, the major obstacle to new investment, and the over-all limitation

A second Treasury proposal would provide more favorable tax treatment for foreign branches of domestic corporations.[70] The income of a foreign branch has been taxed as soon as realized abroad on the theory that it is the income of the domestic corporation. By contrast, the income of a foreign subsidiary of a domestic corporation has not been taxed until returned to the United States.[71] Because it makes possible loss-offset and greater freedom from foreign regulation, branch operation remains for many corporations the preferable form of foreign investment.[72] Exemption of income held abroad by branches in the same manner as income held abroad by subsidiaries would enable corporations to combine advantages of branch operation with more favorable tax treatment. It would eliminate taxation on branch income that is accumulated, reinvested, or frozen abroad by exchange controls.[73] By encouraging productive reinvestment of profits earned abroad,[74] it might provide a minor stimulus to foreign investment.

Another Treasury recommendation would alter slightly the tax treatment of income received from foreign subsidiaries.[75] American citizens and corporations receiving dividends from subsidiaries have been entitled to a credit against United States taxes on these dividends, proportionate to that share of the subsidiary's total income that has been paid in foreign taxes.[76] This credit, however, has been granted only to those holding a majority interest in a foreign subsidiary.[77] It is proposed to extend the credit to minority stockholders, thus removing an arbitrary penalty on investors

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tends to increase the burden entailed by that loss. *Id.* at 92. Abolition of the "per country" limitation was proposed instead by the Tax Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council. See International Trade Reporter, Survey & Analysis of Current Developments, Feb. 17, 1950, p. 2. The NFTC proposal would provide a somewhat stronger incentive: American firms abroad would be able to average foreign tax rates, spreading high rates of certain countries over income from countries with lower rates. *Ibid.*

70. See *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 90–91.

71. *Id.* at 90.

72. If branch operations result in a loss, that loss may be offset against income earned by the parent corporation in determining its income tax. A branch may also have a stronger claim to U.S. diplomatic protection than a subsidiary incorporated under foreign law, and may have generally greater freedom from foreign laws and restrictions. In 1947, approximately one-third of income from direct investments abroad was derived by branches of U.S. firms. See *id.* at 91. For a summary of the relative merits of branch and subsidiary organization, see Allan & Coggan, *supra* note 61, at 37 *et seq.*

73. Under present law, if income kept abroad by exchange controls is considered available for use by the taxpayer, it is taxable. See *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 91; Mackey & Smith, *Private Capital Under the "Point Four" Program,* 38 GEO. L.J. 32. 56, 57 n.93 (1949).

74. "[The change] would enable branches to obtain the benefit of tax incentives which some foreign countries offer for the reinvestment of earnings within their borders. At present a reduction in the foreign tax may be offset by a commensurate increase in the U.S. tax, and the inducement to reinvest is dissipated." *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 91.

75. See *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 91–2.

76. INT. REV. CODE § 131(f).

77. *Ibid.*

who are restricted to minority holdings by foreign laws.[78] Such a change is expected to foster a desirable trend toward joint enterprises among American investors or between Americans and investors of foreign countries.[79]

These and other comparatively minor tax changes [80] can be justified on the grounds that they avoid specific instances where the tax burden on foreign income seems unduly harsh. Such marginal changes, however, will not greatly increase overall profit margins. They do not qualify as decisive stimulants to increase the flow abroad of private investment.[81] Consequently, foreign trade interests have requested an extreme measure—total tax exemption for income derived in foreign countries.[82]

Complete exemption from American taxes of income earned abroad would enable private investment to benefit for the first time from foreign tax rates which are lower than American rates. This immediate benefit might lead to additional benefits, since foreign countries would now have an opportunity to offer tax incentives of their own.[83] But a substantial tax exemption is already available for corporations doing business in American possessions,[84] in China,[85] and in the Western Hemisphere.[86] Exemption for

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78. See note 123 *infra*.

79. *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 92.

80. Two other changes in the tax treatment of foreign income were proposed by the Administration: (1) *Taxation of U.S. citizens permanently resident abroad.* Exemption from Federal taxes has been enjoyed by American citizens only for the first full calendar year of bona fide residence abroad. INT. REV. CODE § 116(a)(1). It is proposed to broaden the exemption to include the first part-year of such residence, thus reducing the tax burden on American personnel who participate in programs of technical assistance or private investment in foreign countries. See *Hearings, supra* note 63, at 92–3. (2) *Credit for foreign estate taxes.* Transfers of property held abroad by U.S. citizens and residents are subject to the Federal estate tax. Although these transfers are frequently subject to foreign as well as U.S. taxes, foreign estate taxes have not been eligible for credit as have foreign income taxes. A final proposal, therefore, would extend the credit system to this field. *Id.* at 93–4.

81. Even if reinforced by government guarantees, see pages 1312–15 *infra*, "it's doubtful that [the proposed tax changes] will make a real break in the dam that is holding the flow of U.S. capital overseas down to a trickle." Business Week, Jan. 28, 1950, p. 74. See also note 88 *infra*.

82. See, *e.g.*, NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, *supra* note 10, at 23.

83. Under present law, reduction of foreign taxes which are below U.S. rates only increases the taxpayer's liability to the U.S. government. Therefore, preferential treatment by the U.S. is a prerequisite to preferential treatment by an underdeveloped country. See ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5. (Report of the Sec.-Gen.) 27.

84. U.S. citizens or corporations that derive the bulk of their income from sources within a U.S. possession (Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Guam, Samoa, Wake and Midway Islands) are exempt from the tax on such income provided the income is not received in the United States. See INT. REV. CODE § 251(a)(b), Share, *supra* note 61, at 818.

85. Corporations organized under the China Trade Act of 1922 enjoy complete exemption from income and profits taxes, provided they distribute these tax savings in the form of special dividends during the year. See INT. REV. CODE § 262; Share, *supra* note 61.

86. A U.S. corporation that (1) does all its business in North, Central, or South

operation in these areas has not achieved a significant increase in new investment.[87] Apparently, tax incentives do not sufficiently neutralize the risks facing private investment abroad.[88]

The only result that complete tax exemption seems likely to achieve is interference with the equitable distribution of the American tax burden. Exemption would provide a windfall for existing investment. The largest corporations would be the biggest gainers. They would also be in the best positions to reap rewards in the future.[89] Thus total exemption of foreign earned income would not only force upon domestic income a disproportionate burden of revenue; it would foster concentration of wealth and economic power.[90] These effects might be transmitted abroad if foreign countries were

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America, the West Indies, or Newfoundland, (2) derives 95% of its gross income from sources outside the U.S. and (3) derives 90% of its gross income from the active conduct of trade or business, is exempt from the U.S. corporate surtax. See INT. REV. CODE § 109; Share, *supra* note 61, at 819. The surtax exemption usually is equivalent to a total tax exemption: "The combined effect of this special surtax exemption is to exempt many corporations who meet the requirements from all U.S. income and profits taxes. In most cases the present 24% normal tax is completely wiped out by the credit for taxes paid to the Western hemisphere countries." Share, *supra* note 61, at 820.

87. In 1940, for example, corporations that had bothered to qualify for the China Trade Act exemption accounted for only 4% of total direct investments in China. Share, *supra* note 61, at 819. "Past experience with tax exemption suggests that it is not likely to increase foreign investments appreciably. To date, the surtax exemption granted Western Hemisphere Trade Corporations appears to have provided a windfall to pre-existing investments rather than to have stimulated new ones. The experience with the complete exemption of corporations operating in China and the Possessions is similar." *Id.* at 826.

88. "[I]nvestigations of the subject indicate that U.S. taxes have little weight in the corporate investors' appraisal of foreign investment opportunities." DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 69. "Non-tax factors have assumed an ever-increasing role so that a trader's or investor's decision is made before he even reaches consideration of the tax factors involved." The Effects of Taxation on Foreign Trade and Investment (United Nations) 8 (1950). Tax incentives are particularly ineffective because such a relatively small portion of foreign earned income is presently absorbed by U S. taxes. Credits and exemptions already in effect reduce total revenue on foreign income to about one-quarter of what it would ordinarily be. *Id.* at 3 n.2. In 1939, net income from sources outside the U.S. totalled $378 million. Only $14.5 million was paid in taxes to the American government, 4% of the total.

To a certain extent, complete tax exemption might actually reduce foreign investment: "[I]f investors abroad viewed complete exemption as of temporary duration, they might utilize it to repatriate their accumulated earnings free of tax. . . ." Share, *supra* note 61, at 826.

89. Total tax exemptions are said to be "more valuable to the taxpayer, the greater his income, i.e., the less by definition he is in need of them. The marginal investor . . . and the one who operates at a loss during his first years of operation, will garner little or no benefits from the incentives which presumably were designed especially to attract him." The Effects of Taxation on Foreign Trade and Investment (United Nations) 20 (1950).

90. Adverse results might not be so severe with the present relatively small volume of foreign investment. But if total exemption had the stimulating effects that is claimed

tempted to compete with one another in offering tax concessions to American corporations, thereby employing more regressive taxes against their local populations.[91] In these ways a tax incentive strong enough to be of substantial benefit to American business would tend to create conditions at home and abroad that were incompatible with existing domestic policies as well as with the basic objectives of the Point Four program.

There is another fundamental weakness of tax exemption as a Point Four incentive. At best it can only increase foreign investment generally, rather than direct investment to specific countries and to specific parts of their economies. This failure can only be remedied by withholding tax exemption from all but certain governmentally-approved enterprises. An alternative remedy, perhaps administratively more feasible, would be to extend special subsidies to Point Four projects. The current preference for private investments, however, stems from the fact that it involves no cost to the American taxpayer and no necessity for government control. The first of these advantages is lost in any kind of tax incentive. Both of them are lost in selective tax exemptions and subsidies. If such measures are resorted to, it may be hard to defend the preference for private financing over direct financing by the government itself.

The Antitrust Incentive

The American corporations which must bear the main burden of a privately financed Point Four program[92] are currently subject to United States antitrust laws in their foreign operations.[93] These laws have been called a major barrier to private implementation of Point Four.[94] American

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for it, a considerable amount of the national income, particularly of the higher brackets, would go tax-free. Furthermore, no matter how large the actual amount of income involved "the [exemption] proposal would appear to be particularly ill-timed now when revenue requirements necessitate heavy burdens on income from domestic sources. Under conditions where the income tax, essentially self-assessed and self-administered, is relied upon to yield most of the government's revenue, any damage to the public confidence in the equity and fairness of the income tax must be scrupulously avoided." Share, *supra* note 61, at 825.

91. As a result, exemption may be the cause of "taxes detrimental to economic development and rising living standards." Share, *supra* note 61, at 826.

92. See note 60 *supra*.

93. The principal statutes affecting U.S. business abroad are the Sherman Act, 26 STAT. 209 (1890), as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 1–7, 15 (1946); the Clayton Act, 38 STAT. 730 (1914), as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 12–27 (1946); the Federal Trade Commission Act, 38 STAT. 717 (1914), as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 41–51 (1946); the Webb-Pomerene Act, 40 STAT. 516 (1918), 15 U.S.C. § 61–65 (1946); and the Wilson Tariff Act, 28 STAT. 509 (1894), as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 8–11 (1946). See generally, HUGIN, PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TRADE REGULATORY ARRANGEMENTS AND THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS (1949); Toulmin, *The Law of International Private Agreements*, 32 VA. L. REV. 335 (1946).

94. "The projection of the Point Four program throws into relief the manifest contradiction between the Antitrust Department's doctrinaire attack on international collaboration . . . for American and foreign technical corporations and the fostering solici-

business, it is argued, must be free to adjust to monopolistic conditions imposed abroad by foreign firms and governments.[95] Whether this is a desirable way to promote foreign development, however, may be somewhat debatable. Changes in the antitrust laws may occasionally accord with the demands of some foreign governments. But at the same time they may be inconsistent with general foreign and domestic policies of the United States and in particular with the fundamental objectives of Point Four.

American foreign policy has been directed toward preserving freedom in international trade against private as well as governmental restrictions.[96] This is an important reason for the extension of the American anti-trust laws to activities carried on beyond the territorial limits of the United States.[97] Activities in foreign commerce are no longer safe from anti-trust prosecution if they affect trade in this country.[98] Export associations will

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tude of the State Department for the enormous extension of American direct investments." Sachs, *supra* note 47, at 429.

95. *Id.* at 430–1. See also Lockwood & Schmeisser, *Restrictive Business Practices in International Trade,* 11 LAW & CONTEMP. PROB. 663, 679 (1946): "There is a tide of opinion abroad which insists that foreign capital shall become more closely identified with the nation in which it is invested. . . . Such adaptation would be rendered much more difficult if our laws at home threaten prosecution for acts in conformity with the local law. This would present an element of risk for which no compensatory adjustments could be made. By this treatment of private enterprise we place another risk in the way of private investment, and, by so doing, threaten the success of our Proposals [For Expansion of World Trade and Employment] as a whole." The continued growth of combinations in foreign trade have led some to conclude that monopoly is to a large extent inherent in the structure of the international market and that an attempt to combat it through the American antitrust laws is futile. See, *e.g.,* Perkins, *Cartels: What Shall We Do About Them,* 181 HARPERS 570 (1944).

96. See, *e.g.,* Chapter V of the Havana Charter For an International Trade Organization (U.S. Dept. of State Commercial Policy Series 113 and 114). The United States is currently injecting anti-cartel clauses in its "Point Four" treaties. See Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Economic Development with Uruguay, Art. XIV 3., Message of the President to Congress, Executive D, 81st Cong. 2d sess.

97. The Sherman act was for a time thought inapplicable to activities taking place entirely outside the United States, following the opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes in American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 213 U.S. 347 (1909). Subsequent decisions held the Sherman Act applicable to foreign activity so long as it affected United States commerce. See, *e.g.,* United States v. Aluminum Co. of America, 148 F.2d 416, 443 (2d Cir. 1945); United States v. National Lead Co., 63 F. Supp. 513, 524–5 (S.D.N.Y. 1945). Accordingly, several corporations have recently been prosecuted successfully for activities in foreign commerce. See note 98 *infra.*

International law recognizes the right of the United States to punish foreign violation of its anti-trust laws if the violation (1) was committed by a United States national, (2) affected a United States national or (3) exerted influence in the United States. See BRIGGS, THE LAW OF NATIONS 275–276, 302–5 (1946).

98. See United States v. National Lead Co., 332 U.S. 319 (1947); Branch v. Federal Trade Commission, 141 F.2d 31 (7th Cir. 1944); United States v. General Electric Co., 1948–1949 CCH TRADE CASES 62,912 ¶ 62,352 (D.N.J. 1949); United States v. Timken Roller Bearing Co., 1948–1949 CCH TRADE CASES ¶ 63,041 (N.D. Ohio 1949).

be prosecuted as are other corporations if their foreign activities restrain commerce in the United States, artifically affect American prices, or restrain the trade of an American competitor.[99] Even foreign corporations will be prosecuted for violations abroad when these violations affect the United States, and their officers can be found within American jurisdiction.[100] Carried to its logical extreme, the rule that restrictive practices abroad are illegal if they affect the commerce of the United States would proscribe all such practices wherever located. Few foreign economic agreements cannot be shown to influence American commerce in some respect.[101]

Extension of antitrust enforcement to foreign commerce has been coupled with more stringent interpretations of the antitrust laws themselves. As a result, some of the most typical forms of private participation in foreign commerce have been rendered suspect. Price fixing [102] and market allocation [103] have both been held illegal *per se*. The fact that parties to such agreements are in the relation of parent and subsidiary may no longer be enough to validate them.[104] Nor will these agreements be saved simply because they are natural counterparts to an exchange of "know-how." [105] The exchange of future "know-how" may itself be unlawful.[106] Finally, the mere power to exclude competition—even if unexercised—may be fatal.[107]

Agreements concluded with foreign governments or made in accordance with foreign legislation are frequent incidents to business operation abroad. But even these are illegal if they shut off the foreign market to other Amer-

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99. See United States v. United States Alkali Export Ass. 86 F. Supp. 59 (S.D. N.Y. 1949); Webb-Pomerene Act § 2, 40 STAT. 516 (1918); 15 U.S.C. § 61 (1946).

100. United States v. Scophony Corp. of America, 333 U.S. 795 (1948).

101. "It is a matter of conjecture . . . whether under present day conditions understandings can be had with . . . international combinations without their having reciprocal effect in this country." Schilz, *Postwar Operations of Export Associations Under the Webb and Sherman Laws*, 31 VA. L. REV. 613, 626 (1945). Compare HOOVER, *op. cit. supra* note 28, at 75: "There can be little doubt that domestic cartelization and international cartelization are intimately inter-related."

102. *Cf.* United States v. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., 310 U.S. 150 (1940).

103. United States v. National Lead Co., 332 U.S. 319 (1947).

104. *Cf.* United States v. Timken Roller Bearing Co., 83 F. Supp. 284 (N.D. Ohio 1949); United States v. Yellow Cab Co., 332 U.S. 218 (1947); Note, 24 N.Y.U.L.Q. REV. 901 (1949).

105. The exchange of patent rights, trade marks and technical information upon the manufacture and sale of a product is not illegal, since the essence of a patent is the granting of a limited monopoly. But if conditions beyond the terms of the patent monopoly are attached to the agreement, such as allocation of exclusive marketing territories for patented articles, the whole agreement will be invalid. See United States v. National Lead Co., 332 U.S. 319 (1947).

106. So-called "cross-licensing" agreements to exchange rights to future discoveries are thought to have the same restrictive effects as marketing agreements. See United States v. Aluminum Co. of America, 148 F.2d 416 (2d Cir. 1945); United States v. General Electric Co., 1948–1949 CCH TRADE CASES ¶ 62,770 (S.D. N.Y. 1948).

107. United States v. Aluminum Co. of America, 148 F.2d 416 (2d Cir. 1945); United States v. Griffith Amusement Co., 334 U.S. 100 (1948).

ican exporters [108] or restrict imports into the United States.[109] Concession contracts or other types of exclusive agreements may be made the basis of prosecution, even if they cause no actual injury to competitors, as long as they tend to close out potential American competition.[110] A possible way around these prohibitions might be for American firms to conclude agreements with foreign governments through foreign subsidiaries.[111] But the parent corporation may still be held responsible for restrictive arrangements if it can be linked in some way to their negotiation.[112]

The threat of prosecution for such a wide range of typical activities in foreign commerce may constitute a major deterrent to private participation in Point Four. It may obstruct the exchange of "know-how" between American and foreign corporations, or make it difficult for American firms to cooperate in the projects of some foreign governments. But the exchange of "know-how" is desirable only if it results in greater efficiency, lower prices, and greater consumption.[113] Cartels are particularly objectionable because they limit free access to resources and foster unhealthy concentrations of economic power.[114] They may interfere with the ability of the United States and the underdeveloped countries to carry out commercial or even political policies.[115] These results are the very opposite of those

108. If the agreement actually affected the foreign commerce of the U.S., the fact that a foreign government was involved would not in any way protect the American company. See United States v. Sielken, Equity No. 9–188 (S.D. N.Y. 1912).

109. See United States v. Sisal Sales Corp., 274 U.S. 268 (1927) and Wilson Tariff Act, 28 STAT. 509 (1894), as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 8-11 (1946).

110. See note 107 *supra*. See address of Attorney-General Berge, CCH TRADE REG. REP. ¶ 56,070 (1945): "Our trade, whether of exports or imports, cannot grow if cartels determine who may enter foreign markets, who may sell or buy in the American market, and what industries can or cannot exist here or abroad."

111. Domestic corporations have escaped liability for cartel agreement entered into by their foreign subsidiaries. See United States v. Aluminum Co. of America, 148 F.2d 416 (2d Cir. 1945). Cf. the comment of HUGIN, *op. cit. supra* note 93, at 209: "It would seem that, in such a case, a court might have been justified in going behind the corporate entity to determine the real parties in interest and the true nature and result of the arrangement. . . ."

112. See United States v. Aluminum Co. of America, 142 F.2d 416, 441–2 (2d Cir. 1945).

113. Cartel agreements may reduce the speed with which technological developments are put into effect; or, by maintaining artificially high prices, they may prevent their benefits from being passed on to the consumer. BERGE, CARTELS—CHALLENGE TO A FREE WORLD c. 3–11 (1944); HUGIN, *op. cit. supra* note 93, at 214; Knorr, *The Problem of International Cartels and Intergovernmental Commodity Agreements*, 55 YALE L.J. 1097, 1100–2 (1946).

114. See, *e.g.*, Loftus, *Middle East Oil: The Pattern of Control*, 2 MIDDLE EAST J. 17 (1948). The Federal Trade Commission has begun an inquiry into the foreign activities of American oil companies.

115. "[C]ertain fundamental decisions affecting our relations with the rest of the world have been formulated and put into effect by private groups. . . . These decisions concerning our strategic materials, industries and trade, our Good Neighbor and our European policies, our disposition of enemy property, considerations of espionage, secrecy and the

which economic development of the backward areas is meant to achieve. Consequently, there should be no antitrust immunity for foreign practices of American business. Unrestrained private power in foreign development is a poor way to promote the objectives of Point Four.[116]

The full reach of the antitrust laws in foreign commerce is still undetermined.[117] Therefore, the demand for exemption from these laws is frequently accompanied by an alternative demand that they be clarified, either by statutory amendment or by administrative declaration. Presumably, giving business greater certainty in its foreign operations might provide a minor stimulant to private investment. But there are serious dangers in attempting to impart certainty by statute. To be effective, the antitrust laws must prohibit general results—restraint of trade and monopoly—rather than specific techniques of achieving them. It is difficult to produce certainty without creating loopholes through which the ingenious may circumvent the law.

Administrative surveillance of foreign activities might avoid this danger. Advance disclosure by corporations of doubtful agreements is a common suggestion.[118] But the value of this device is limited by the fact that the full future significance of such agreements can seldom be anticipated. Consistent definition and application of the antitrust laws abroad may only be achieved with the establishment of a special administrative agency to police all activities in foreign commerce. In view of the increased emphasis on foreign investment under the Point Four program, such an institution deserves careful consideration. Here again, private enterprise cannot begin to implement Point Four without a considerable amount of government control.

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evasion of our laws, have all been accomplished without the knowledge of our government or its acquiescence." BERGE, *op. cit. supra* note 113, at 230. These results from cartel operations are even more likely in an underdeveloped country. In the case of Middle East oil, "an industrial empire is established within the local state, sometimes even coterminous with it geographically. Subject to the limited and specific stipulations of the contract, this enterprise is almost autonomous; it has extensive rights which in other jurisdictions are frequently reserved to the state. The local government has . . . no control over the destinations to which its oil is shipped or the political ends such shipment may serve. . . ." Loftus, *supra* note 114, at 26.

116. Despite the protests of foreign trade interests, the trend still seems to be toward more, rather than less, anti trust enforcement abroad. A bill introduced early in 1950 would amend the WEBB ACT to increase the antitrust liability of export associations. See *Hearings Before Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power, Committee on the Judiciary on H.R. 5041,* 81st Cong., 2d sess. (Feb. 23, 24 and March 1, 1950).

117. See, e.g., United States v. Alkali Export Association, 86 F. Supp. 59, 71 (S.D. N.Y. 1949): "[T]he possible legality of international agreements touching only foreign markets . . . has not been overlooked." But see note 101 *supra.*

118. At the present time, disclosure is sometimes rewarded with a promise of immunity from criminal prosecution, but the disclosing corporation is still liable in a civil action. Furthermore, the Department of Justice reserves the right to change its mind as to the legality of the agreement. See TIMBERG, THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY 42–3 (Practising Law Institute Pamphlet, 1949).

The Treaty Incentive

One of the major incentives to private participation in Point Four requires assistance from the underdeveloped countries themselves. The very nations which most require investment aid have handicapped American business with a host of unfavorable controls and practices. Multilateral negotiations to ameliorate these restrictions have so far proved unsuccessful.[119] As a result, the United States government has been urged to press directly for their removal through bilateral investment treaties.[120]

Assurance of better treatment from foreign governments might increase substantially the flow of private investment abroad. Investment treaties will not be effective Point Four incentives, however, if they eliminate foreign restrictions that are fundamentally consistent with the purposes of economic development. For this reason, each of the restrictions sought to be eliminated must be weighed on its merits. Furthermore, even those restrictions that seem unjustified must be removed with tact and caution. Point Four will not be successful if it is forced upon the underdeveloped countries against their will.[121]

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119. Early in 1948, the Havana Conference of the International Trade Organization and the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogota both devoted considerable time to restrictions on foreign investment. The resulting documents contained general investment provisions that were unsatisfactory both to capital-exporting and capital-importing nations. See LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 262–71.

120. See, *e.g.*, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, THE BOLD NEW PLAN—A PROGRAM FOR UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS 10 (1949); NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND THE POINT IV PROGRAM 11, 16 (1949). The specific treaty provisions desired by American business can be found in INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CODE OF FAIR TREATMENT FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENTS (1949).

Negotiation of investment treaties has received official emphasis as an important element in Point Four. See the President's Point Four message to Congress, *supra* note 17, at 101; DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 68–9. A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Economic Development was signed with Uruguay on Nov. 23, 1949. "The treaty . . . is appreciably broader in scope than existing United States commercial treaties in matters relating to the encouragement of economic and industrial development. It contains provisions designed to encourage the flow of capital, skills, and technological assistance. . . . In this regard, the treaty is in accord with the general policy of this Government for the encouragement of the economic and industrial development of other countries." Dept. of State Press Release No. 916, Nov. 23, 1949.

121. "[W]e must make sure that [investment treaties] completely respect the individuality, the business mores, and the cultural preferences of other countries." Kreps, *Point Four and the Domestic Economy*, 268 ANNALS 160, 168 (1950). Although economic assistance to the underdeveloped countries may make possible the removal of some controls, the sweeping provisions of the INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *supra* note 120, have been criticized as bearing "curious similarity to those stipulated in the 'New Order' . . . which the German industrialists under the leadership of I. G. Farben considered necessary for 'fair treatment' in their negotiations with Austria, France, and other contiguous countries." Kreps, *supra*, at 168 n.12. Compare the assurances in the President's Point Four Message to Congress, *supra* note 17, at 101: "In negotiating such

Restrictions on Ownership and Control. A common form of restriction imposed by the governments of the underdeveloped countries limits the power of foreign investors to own or manage local enterprises. In their most extreme form, such restrictions prevent investment by non-nationals in certain strategic industries, public utilities, or raw materials.[122] More often they simply restrict stock holdings by foreigners in local enterprises—usually to a minority share.[123] But American investors have not been anxious to share their profits. They complain that local control of business operations means reduced efficiency and undue preoccupation with quick returns.[124] Ownership and management restrictions not only reduce the flow of private investment abroad by limiting the amount that can be invested in particular enterprises; they may deter some American firms from undertaking any investment at all.[125] As a result, the elimination of these restrictions has been urged as a primary objective of investment treaties.[126]

Despite the fact that they reduce the amount of private investment abroad, most ownership and management restrictions are consistent with the political, economic and social purposes of the Point Four program. By forcing American investors to combine with domestic investors, they insure that profits from local resources are enjoyed locally. They reduce foreign exchange problems caused by the need to transfer earnings abroad. They help gain the cooperation of local business and government and

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treaties we do not . . . ask privileges for American capital greater than those granted to other investors in underdeveloped countries or greater than we ourselves grant in this country."

122. See LEWIS, UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROBLEMS 159–61 (1948); Bonsal & Borges, *Limitations Abroad on Enterprise and Property Acquisition*, 11 LAW & CONTEMP. PROBS. 721, 724–7 (1946); Eder, *Some Restrictions Abroad Affecting Corporations, id.* at 715.

123. See Coudert & Lans, *supra* note 40, at 752–7; Reeves & Dickens, *supra* note 6, at 230–1.

124. See, *e.g.*, Reeves & Dickens, *supra* note 6, at 231.

125. See the statement of Austin T. Foster, General Counsel, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., at Point IV Forum, 36th National Foreign Trade Convention, p. 27 (1949). See also Reeves & Dickens, *supra* note 6, at 231: "American investors feel they cannot jeopardize their capital by a management over whom they have no control and in whose business judgement they may have little confidence."

126. THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DRAFT CODE, *supra* note 120, would abolish foreign restrictions on the nationality of shareholders or members of the board of directors (Art. VI). It would give foreign and domestic nationals equal rights to make investments with a possible exception for "investments immediately concerned with national defense." (Art. III). The Herter Bill, H.R. 6026, called for treaty provisions to protect investors against "measures which unduly restrict the right of nationals of the United States to own, manage, and operate business enterprises within the participating country." (Sec. 11(a)(1)). Compare the Treaty with Uruguay, which grants equal treatment with nationals to foreigners engaging in certain enumerated enterprises but withholds it for investments in minerals; and which reserves the right to impose specific limitations on occupations engaged in by particular aliens. (Art. V, 1, 2, 3).

frequently reduce the appeal of native nationalism.[127] It is desirable to find a way to retain these benefits and yet alleviate the worst fears of American business. One method may be joint ownership of enterprises under temporary American management, with ownership and control gradually devolving upon domestic nationals.[128]

Restrictions on Employment. Foreign laws providing for employment of local labor and technical personnel represent further attempts by the underdeveloped countries to preserve for themselves the fruits of development.[129] Employment of local personnel, especially on the technical and supervisory level, assures the spreading of skills and "know-how." [130] It increases local employment and income. In addition, it helps adapt foreign enterprise to native life.[131] These results are all basic to the Point Four program. But American business has urged treaties to relax these controls on the grounds that an efficient staff cannot always be recruited from local personnel.[132] Where labor restrictions make it impossible for foreign enterprise to operate at all, some modification may be desirable.[133] In most cases, however, these restrictions accord too closely with the interests of the underdeveloped countries to make their elimination by treaty either feasible or advisable.

Minimum wage laws and other social legislation in foreign countries have

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127. These advantages of joint enterprises are summarized in Coudert & Lans, *supra* note 40, at 752–7. Compulsory partnership with local nationals is regarded favorably by the Economic and Employment Subcommission of the Economic and Social Council. See ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra*, note 5, App. IV. pp. 12–13.

128. For recent examples of arrangements for local control coupled with temporary American management, see Business Week, Feb. 19, 1950, p. 117. Some underdeveloped countries are willing to allow administrative and executive control by foreigners provided that provision is made for the eventual transfer of this control to domestic nationals. See, *e.g.*, Statement of Industrial Policy of the government of Pakistan, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Laws Regulations Policies and Practices Affecting Private Foreign Investment in Pakistan, App. IV, p. 8 (Feb. 15, 1949).

129. See, *e.g.*, LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 156–9.

130. "The greatest needs of the peoples of the underdeveloped areas are to learn the significance of individual freedom and to acquire the ability to develop their own resources. Both of these are primarily educational processes. . . ." Bowles, *supra* note 13, at 140. The importance of training local labor in technical skills is stressed in ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. IV (Report of Sub-Comm. on Ec. Devel.), 11–13.

131. "Suspicion of economic imperialism is least likely to attach to those enterprises which manifestly seek transferred responsibility and initiative at the earliest possible opportunity." Bowles, *supra.*, note 13. Hiring a number of local citizens as supervisory employees may bridge the "psychological gap" between foreign business and the native population. See Coudert & Lans, *supra* note 40, at 750–1.

132. The International Chamber of Commerce Draft would allow foreign enterprises to bring with them all the "administrative, executive and technical officers and staff" which they require. (Art. VI.)

133. The Treaty with Uruguay permits free choice by foreign enterprises of technical experts, executive personnel, and other specialized employees, regardless of nationality. (Art. V, 4).

also met with objections from American business. Allegedly, they make operation inconvenient and expensive. Social legislation may not always be compatible with economic development: if labor's share in the national product is raised too rapidly, investment funds may not be forthcoming.[134] But the power to allocate resources between labor and capital, consumption and investment, is one which the local government will not want to relinquish. Attempts to hamper social legislation by negotiation of treaties are likely to invite antagonism from the peoples as well as from the governments of the underdeveloped countries.[135] Such efforts will frequently be inconsistent with programs of social legislation being carried on simultaneously in the United States.

Restrictions on Earnings. The underdeveloped countries employ a number of measures which restrict the earnings of foreign business. The general form of these restrictions is a high income and profits tax. Sometimes an absolute limitation is put on the rate of profit that can be enjoyed by foreign enterprises.[136] These measures often provide a vital source of revenue.[137] Business may also be required to reinvest earnings in the same or in other local enterprises, and thus make a concrete contribution to local productive capacity.[138]

While such restrictions are obviously discouraging to foreign investors, proposals to eliminate them by treaty have serious shortcomings. Existing treaties frequently provide for equal treatment in taxation with domestic nationals, and for taxation only of those profits fairly attributable to local production.[139] But tax rates can impose a heavy burden on foreign enterprise without being technically discriminatory. Taxation of all profits above a certain absolute amount, for example, might affect only large American corporations. The United States government has been urged to oppose such measures.[140] It cannot easily do so, however, without seeming to dictate

134. See, *e.g.*, Reeves & Dickens, *supra* note 6, at 232–3.

135. "Capital investment in these areas is essential, but it must be capital investment conforming to proper regulations protecting the interests of the people, and particularly the rights of the workers in the resulting enterprises. It must come, also, not as a substitute but as a supplement to the efforts of the people themselves in solving their own political and economic problems." Manifesto of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions passed in London, December 1949, quoted in *Hearings on Point Four Bill, supra* note 23, at 438.

Provisions for paid annual vacations to native workers and for insurance against discharge without just cause were included in the Bogota Convention (Art. 32) upon the insistence on capital-importing countries. The United States filed reservations to both these provisions. See LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 268–9.

136. The limitation may impose a maximum rate of return for the foreign firm in its local activity, or a limit on the percentage of profits that can be remitted abroad. See Reeves & Dickens, *supra* note 6, at 235.

137. See The Effects of Taxation on Foreign Trade and Investment (United Nations) 4 (1950).

138. Reeves & Dickens, *supra* note 6, at 167, 236.

139. See, *e.g.*, Treaty with Uruguay (Art. IX, 1, 3).

140. "[T]here should be no *de facto* discrimination against American enterprises . . .

matters of internal policy. Moreover, the purpose of Point Four would be frustrated if pressure were exerted on underdeveloped countries to employ low and regressive taxes, causing native resentment and permitting an inordinate proportion of the national income to be drained away to foreign investors.[141]

Restrictions on Convertibility. Exchange controls are a prevalent form of government restriction in the underdeveloped countries.[142] These controls are usually employed to correct a deficit in the balance of trade. They are often necessary to prevent the flight of capital and the purchase of nonessential imports that threaten to occur in the early stages of development.[143] By blocking the transfer of earnings and capital, however, exchange controls discourage private investment in the backward areas.[144]

Negotiation of special provisions on exchange control is held to be an essential step toward the achievement of Point Four.[145] Existing treaties already require that exchange controls be used only under stringent con-

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by subjecting them to scales of rates which are so graduated as to affect such corporations and not, in general, those owned by nationals of the country." National Foreign Trade Council, *supra* note 10 at 21. The Herter Bill, H.R. 6026, Sec. 11(a)(2)(c), would have made Point Four aid conditional upon the conclusion of a treaty committing the underdeveloped country to pay compensation where it "imposes restrictions or charges on [foreign] property or business (*even though on a nondiscriminatory basis*) to such an extent as to deprive [the owners] of any substantial beneficial interest therein." (Emphasis added.) It is interesting to note that no principle of international law prevents discriminatory taxation against aliens, whether *de facto* or *de jure*. See 1 HYDE, INTERNATIONAL LAW 664 (2d ed. 1945).

141. "Perhaps the most important measure required in this area [to promote development beneficial to the underdeveloped countries] is the re-investment of profits or else the absorption of profits by fiscal measures. . . ." Singer, *The Distribution of Gains Between Investing and Borrowing Countries,* 40 AM. ECON. REV. 473, 484 (1950). See also The Effects of Taxation on Foreign Trade and Investment (United Nations) 5 (1950). "[T]ax privileges granted in the past to powerful foreign enterprises have often been the forerunner of anti-foreign sentiments and legislation which have barred the entry of foreign traders and investors in many countries more effectively than the equal administration of general tax laws would have done." *Id.* at 19. Private investment already receives a great deal of preferential treatment in underdeveloped countries, either by general legislation or by special arrangements between investors and governments. See *id.* at 22–5, 26–33. In Iran, for example, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company received immunity from Iranian taxation during the first fifteen years of its concession (1935–48); in return, it agreed to make a substitute payment based largely on the amount of oil produced. This payment amounted to $3.3 million in 1946. In the same year, the United Kingdom's income tax on the company's profits amounted to $10 million. *Id.* at 29.

142. See, *e.g.,* LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 148–50.

143. See note 37 *supra.*

144. See Reeves & Dickens, *supra* note 6, at 238–9.

145. "The protection that the American investor would require before venturing with his funds into a foreign country amounts to a pledge of nondiscrimination *plus* specified exemptions from trade restrictions. . . . [T]hese are matters which, exceptional cases aside, no investor can settle with the foreign government; it is the proper object for negotiations and agreement between the United States and foreign governments." Heilperin, *Private Means of Implementing Point Four,* 268 ANNALS 54, 60–1 (1950).

ditions and in a manner which does not discriminate against the commerce of any nation.[146] These provisions are not much help to American business. As a result, proposals have been made to exact an unqualified commitment for service of capital; or alternatively, absolute priority or priority second only to "essential imports." [147] Another and roughly equivalent suggestion would require free convertibility for service of capital until foreign exchange receipts fall below a specified amount.[148]

Provisions of this kind are likely to cause hostility and hardship. Giving foreigners exchange priority over domestic nationals would be less than popular with the peoples of underdeveloped countries. Moreover, the provisions would force the governments of those countries into an undesirable strait-jacket. To be a significant aid to foreign investment, the term "essential imports" would have to exclude capital equipment and include only those supplies necessary for a minimum standard of living.[149] Yet this might prevent a domestic government from hastening its own development program or from enabling its people to gain some current benefits from economic expansion—benefits which they desperately need.[150] Consequently, specific

146. See Treaty with Uruguay (Art. XV, 3, 4). Neither of these provisions goes far enough for private investment. Conditions of stringency are usually determined by the capital-importing country alone. The promise to employ controls in a non-discriminatory fashion is equally incapable of enforcement. If dollars alone are in short supply, demand will have to be directed away from American imports. The United Nations itself has found it necessary to "discriminate." See *U.N. Will Favor Soft-Currency Area in Buying,* N.Y. Herald-Tribune, March 2, 1950, p. 16, col. 3.

147. The Herter bill, H.R. 6026, Sec. 11(b)(1)(B), called for a Treaty of Convertibility in which an underdeveloped country would undertake "an unqualified commitment of convertibility [into the investor's currency or other currency acceptable to him] for the service on capital or . . . a commitment of convertibility into such currency with either priority in the highest category or priority second only to essential imports." These provisions are identical to those suggested by the NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, *supra* note 10, at 25. Capital service, as defined in the Herter Bill, Sec. 11 (b)(2)(A) "includes stipulated interest and amortization charges on loans, dividends on stock or comparable equity interest, profits, engineering and management service fees, royalties, copyright fees, but such term does not include except, in the case of amortization of loans, the transfer of capital as such . . ."

148. Since the specified amount would be defined in relation to the need for "essential imports," there seems little difference between the two provisions. See ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5 (Report of the Sec.-Gen.) 30–1.

149. The Herter Bill, H.R. 6026, Sec. 11(b)(2)(B) defined "essential imports" to include "only food (including seeds, fertilizer, agricultural machinery and other supplies essential to the reduction of food imports), fuel, and supplies for shelter and the cure and prevention of disease, and such imports only in such volumes as may be essential to the maintenance of an accepted standard of living." Capital goods for development were specifically excluded from this category. *Ibid.* The same definition was suggested by the NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, *supra* note 10, at 26–7.

150. Holding people to a minimum standard of living may also hold down their productive capacities. The opportunity to gain more than life's bare essentials creates an incentive for labor. Further, an improved diet may provide a significant stimulus to productivity. See Stearns, *The Road that Food Built,* Harpers, June 1950, p. 82.

provisions which give private investors a fixed claim on an underdeveloped country's foreign exchange seem incompatible with the fundamental purposes of the Point Four program.

Government Expropriation and Government Competition. The prospect that property held abroad will be taken by foreign governments without adequate compensation has become an increasing deterrent to private investment.[151] Expropriations in the past were isolated events. Now they are coordinated to meet the requirements of partial or total nationalization programs. A commitment to refrain entirely from expropriation seems impossible to obtain.[152] Most treaties simply provide for payment of "just compensation in a prompt, adequate and effective manner" in the event that expropriation occurs.[153] These vague provisions are interpreted according to local law.[154] As a consequence, the private investor has little assurance of how much, when, or how he will be paid. Business has long sought adoption of the principle that compensation be paid in the currency of the expropriated investor.[155] This principle is not acceptable to the underdeveloped countries; it faces the same objections that are made to specific commitments for convertibility. The best compromise that can be hoped for seems to be a promise of eventual convertibility at the rate of exchange existing when expropriation occurs. This would at least avoid the additional hazards of depreciating currencies.

Complete or partial socialization abroad may mean not only outright

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151. See LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 150–6.

152. The investment provisions of the ITO Charter failed to provide security from expropriation. Although the ITO members pledged themselves not to take "unreasonable or unjustifiable action" against foreign investment (Art. 11, par. 1 (b)), they reserved the right "(i) to take any appropriate safeguards necessary to ensure that foreign investment is not used as a basis for interference in internal affairs or national policies; (ii) to determine whether and to what extent and upon what terms [they] will allow future foreign investment; (iii) to prescribe and give effect on just terms to requirements as to the ownership of existing and future investments; (iv) to prescribe and give effect to other reasonable requirements with respect to existing and future investments." (Art. 12). See Havana Charter, *supra* note 96; ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL *supra* note 5, (Report of the Secretary-General) at 29; ICC Draft Code, *supra* note 120, at 17–19.

153. See, *e.g.*, Treaty with Uruguay (Art. VIII, 2). The Bogota Agreement (Art. 25) similarly provided that "an expropriation shall be accompanied by payment of a fair price in a prompt, adequate, and effective manner." See LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 268.

154. Eight South American countries filed reservations to the Bogota Agreement stating that the expropriation provisions, *supra*, were to be subordinated to the provisions for expropriation provided in the constitutions of the signatory countries. *Id.* at 268–9. The ICC Draft Code states by contrast that "fair compensation" be paid "according to international law" (Art. XI a) and provides, in the event of an impasse, for interpretation by an International Court of Arbitration (Art. XIII).

155. The Herter Bill, H.R. 6026, Sec. 11(b)(1)(A), following the lines of the ICC Draft Code (Art. XI, c, d) provided for "an unqualified commitment of convertibility of the proceeds of just compensation . . . into the currency of the investor's country or other currency acceptable to him. . . ."

expropriation but competition with private firms by government-owned or government-subsidized enterprises.[156] The interests of American business are currently represented in bilateral treaties by provisions that government enterprises should occupy the same status before the law as private competitors, and that they should conduct business according to purely commercial considerations.[157] In practice, such provisions are of little value. Consequently, American trade interests have asked for a specific commitment by foreign governments to pay compensation not only for expropriation but also for injury due to government competition and other government action.[158] Thus business is demanding privileges abroad that have been expressly denied it in the United States.[159] In an era of increasing government participation in economic life, these demands are likely to produce much resentment and negligible results.

Subjection to Local Jurisdiction. With the demise of extraterritorial rights,[160] investors in foreign countries have become almost entirely subject to local law.[161] Treaties usually provide for equal treatment with local nationals in protection of an alien's person, rights, and property.[162] Equal treatment is not enough to satisfy American business, however, when less favorable treatment is received in foreign courts than would be accorded at home. Since legal protection may be particularly inadequate in underdeveloped countries, private participation in Point Four is likely to revive the demand for treatment of aliens that measures up to a satisfactory "international standard."[163] It has yet to be decided, however, just what

156. See, *e.g.*, LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 164–5.

157. See Treaty with Uruguay, Protocol 1 and Art. XIV, 1. But government enterprises may be given more favorable treatment where they are "supplying, at prices substantially below competitive prices, the needs of particular population groups for essential goods and services not otherwise practically obtainable. . . ." (Protocol 1.)

158. Almost identical provisions to this effect were contained in the Herter Bill, H.R. 6026, Sec. 11(a)(2), and in NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL *supra* note 10, at 16.

159. Private firms have been refused compensation for alleged injuries due to United States government competition. See Alabama Power Co. v. Ickes, 302 U.S. 464 (1938). They have also failed to recover for alleged injuries due to reasonable administrative action. See Perkins v. Lukens Steel Co., 310 U.S. 113 (1940).

160. Extraterritoriality enabled citizens of Western nations travelling or residing in certain non-Christian countries to have their disputes settled by their own judges according to their own laws. See Brown, *Exterritoriality*, 6 ENCYC. SOC. SCI. 36–9 (1938).

161. See, *e.g.*, BRIGGS, *op. cit. supra* note 97, at 501–2, 507–9; LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 180–1.

162. See, *e.g.*, the Treaty with Uruguay (Art. II, 1).

163. See BRIGGS, *op. cit. supra* note 97, at 507–9. The Bogota Agreement (Art. 24) provided that policies adopted toward foreign investments must be effectuated "within a system of equity and of effective legal and judicial guarantees." See LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 268. Compare the provisions (Art. V) of the ICC Draft Code: "Should the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties not enjoy the full benefit of the civil rights generally recognized *by the other High Contracting Parties or by international law*, the nationals of the other High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to such rights and this protection shall not be denied to them on the ground that a preferential system

fundamental rights of Americans are to be enforced abroad, and whether they should be insisted upon even against the wishes of the local population. The problem is particularly acute in cases of foreign expropriation. Past attempts to enforce American concepts of due process in controversies abroad have not improved business dealings or international harmony.[164] As a result, the United States may now be precluded from diplomatic intervention in some countries at least until local remedies have been exhausted.[165]

The limitations of treaty provisions in this field have led American business to seek an expansion of commercial arbitration.[166] Settlement of trade disputes by private arbitrators, however, means less control over foreign development by the underdeveloped countries and by the United States. It may mean enforcement of cartel agreements or other policies which are incompatible with the objectives of Point Four.[167] The need to combine responsibility in foreign development with security for private investment may require the establishment of a new International Court for the handling of trade disputes.[168]

Summary. Negotiation of investment treaties will not overcome the obstacles to private participation in Point Four. Although present treaties do not satisfy private investment, few significant safeguards can be added without doing violence to the objectives of foreign development.[169] Most

would thus be established in their favour." (Emphasis added). This provision goes further than enforcing an "international standard"; it seems almost a partial return to extraterritoriality. See note 160 *supra*.

164. See STALEY, *op. cit. supra* note 40, at 435–454.

165. The "Calvo clause," included by many South American countries in their constitutions, statutes, treaties, or contracts with foreign investors, makes resort to local courts and renunciation of diplomatic protection a condition of doing local business. See Borchard, *Protection of Foreign Investments*, 11 LAW & CONTEMP. PROB. 835, 846–847 (1946). The effectiveness of this clause in altering alien rights under international law has long been a subject of controversy. See BRIGGS, *op. cit. supra* note 97, at 541–2. It would seem that an alien must at least avail himself of existing local remedies before he can pursue an international claim. See United States (North American Dredging Co. Claim) v. United Mexican States, United States–Mexico, General Claims Commission (1926), reprinted in *id.* at 524–33.

166. See Rosenthal, *Arbitration in the Settlement of International Trade Disputes*, 11 LAW & CONTEMP. PROB. 808 (1946). "[T]he international merchant needs legislation in most countries of the world which will insure universal recognition of the validity of the arbitration clause, which will adequately define the powers of the arbitrators in all jurisdictions and which will enable the enforcement of foreign arbitration awards in the jurisdictions of the losers." *Id.* at 833.

167. See Kronstein, *Business Arbitration—Instrument of Private Government*, 54 YALE L.J. 36, 56–57 (1944).

168. The present International Court of Justice is empowered to consider only disputes arising between states, not those arising between individuals. Statute of the International Court of Justice, Art. 34 (1). Further, the Court has no special competence in the field of commercial relations. Thus a new international institution would be needed. See LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 260–2; Coudert & Lans, *supra* note 40, at 758.

169. The treaty with Uruguay grants private investment substantially all the safe-

foreign controls and practices are either economically justified or too deeply rooted in public demand to make an assault on them advisable. The concessions private enterprise wishes the United States to exact would put this government in frequent opposition to measures of social reform and national interest. The very system of negotiation would direct capital toward countries offering the greatest concessions rather than those offering the greatest possibilities for development. Finally, the proposed investment treaties would exact assurances from the underdeveloped countries without giving any assurances in return. As a result, they seem particularly far removed from the original conception of Point Four.[170]

The Guarantee Incentive.

The shortcomings of all the previous proposals have paved the way for a new and more extreme kind of incentive. To break the bottleneck, the United States government would guarantee American firms against the risks peculiar to their foreign investment.[171] This proposal accepts the in-

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guards that are desirable. Analysis shows the practical limitation of these provisions. No great stimulus to private investment can be expected from inclusion of similar provisions in treaties that are still below the Uruguayan standard.

170. "Guaranties to the investor must be balanced by guaranties in the interest of the people whose resources and whose labor go into these developments." Point Four address of the President, *supra* note 1. The mutuality of obligations in Point Four development is recognized in the Point Four bill, H.R. 7346, Sec. 2 (c): "Technical assistance and capital investment can make maximum contributions to economic development only where there is . . . due respect for the legitimate interests of the peoples of the countries to which the assistance is given . . . and of the countries from which the assistance and investment are derived. In the case of investment this involves confidence on the part of the people of the underdeveloped areas that investors will conserve as well as develop local resources, will bear a fair share of local taxes and observe local laws, and will negotiate adequate wages and working conditions for local labor." Even if investors gave such "guarantees," how could they be enforced? Furthermore, when an underdeveloped country signed an investment treaty, what assurance would it have that "any American capital would actually be invested, that any American goods or technical processes would actually be made available, or that anything at all would happen . . ."? WARBURG, "POINT FOUR"—OUR CHANCE TO ACHIEVE FREEDOM FROM FEAR 40 (1950). Although these considerations are important, they will receive little attention if businessmen are permitted to write Point Four treaties in the same way as they would a commercial loan. See, for example, the statement of N. A. Bogdan, *supra* note 43, at 6: "Foreign countries must . . . be led to understand that when someone who really wants to borrow goes to a bank to raise a loan, it is the bank and not the borrower which sets the terms. After all, we do not *have* to make investments abroad."

171. President Truman introduced the guarantee proposal in his Point Four message to Congress, *supra* note 17, at 101–2. The reasons for the proposal are described in DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 73: "The deterrents to private investment abroad cannot be completely removed by investment treaties, by tax incentives, or by technical advance alone. Certain risks peculiar to investment abroad . . . will remain excessive from the point of view of U.S. investors. For example, although a treaty may assure no discrimination against U.S. investors seeking to remit profits, it cannot assure that sufficient dollars for that purpose will actually be available. . . . The extension of guaran-

evitability of foreign restrictions; it commits the American government to make good the losses its citizens suffer as a result of them. Since guarantees would only be granted to firms whose operations fitted Point Four requirements,[172] the proposal would avoid the defect of those incentives which only spur investment generally rather than direct it for specific purposes.

The success of the guarantee program as an incentive and its cost to the American taxpayer both depend on the risks against which guarantees are to be given. A current proposal would guarantee American investors against losses suffered as a result of expropriation or exchange control.[173] Limited guarantees of this kind have done little to stimulate private investment in the past.[174] They offer incomplete protection against the wide variety of hazards that face the foreign investor. A guarantee against expropriation, for example, does not help an investor who is put out of business by government subsidized competition or by confiscatory taxation. A guarantee against inconvertibility of currency will not encourage the investor who is deterred by the prospect of war or internal violence. To be more than a gesture, a guarantee program would have to protect investment against all, or most of these contingencies.[175] Such a program would raise

tees by the U.S. Government against risks peculiar to investment in foreign countries is a means of attacking these difficulties. . . ."

In the summer of 1949 the Administration introduced identical bills, S. 2197 and H.R. 5594, amending the Export-Import Bank Act, 59 STAT. 526; 61 STAT. 130 (1945) to enable the Bank, in addition to its other functions, to "guarantee United States private capital invested in productive enterprises abroad which contribute to economic development in foreign countries against risks peculiar to such investments." See *Hearings Before the Committee on Banking & Currency on S. 2197,* 81st Cong., 1st Sess. (1949); *Hearings Before the Committee on Banking & Currency on H.R. 5594,* 81st Cong., 1st Sess., 19, 22, 23, 24 (1949). The bills were subsequently amended by inserting in place of "against risks peculiar to such investments" the following: "by assuring either or both (i) the conversion into United States dollars of foreign currency derived from an investment and (ii) compensation in United States dollars for loss resulting from expropriation, confiscation, or seizure."

172. "In issuing guarantees the [Export-Import] Bank will give full consideration to the contribution that the investment can be expected to make to economic development. Furthermore, we do not intend to impose our own plans of economic development on foreign countries, and we would not, therefore, guarantee investments if those countries themselves did not consider that the investment would make a contribution to their economic development." Under-Secretary of State Webb in 21 DEP'T STATE BULL. 305, 316 (1949).

173. See note 171 *supra.*

174. The Economic Cooperation Administration was authorized to guarantee private investments against loss through non-convertibility up to the amount of $300 million in 1948 and $150 million in 1949. As of Aug. 1, 1949, only $2.7 million in industrial guarantees were outstanding, and only $12.5 million in guarantee applications were under consideration. See *Hearings, supra* note 171, at 22. It is true, of course, that the proposed guarantee would compensate for losses from expropriation as well as from exchange control. It is also true that guarantees might be more widely used by private business in underdeveloped countries where the risks are greater than in Western Europe. See Business Week, Feb. 19, 1950, p. 118.

175. One proposal presented to Congress would provide U.S.-guaranteed compensation

perplexing administrative problems—how to determine to what extent foreign controls and practices were responsible for financial loss. Moreover, it is doubtful that the United States government would want to guarantee investors against ordinary business risks,[176] or against the same forms of government activity from which they receive no protection at home.[177]

A guarantee program large enough to achieve significant results would have to be extremely expensive. There is no apparent way of offsetting the cost. Investors who received guarantees could, of course, be made to pay insurance premiums. But it is difficult, if not impossible, to assess premiums for risks of this kind. Insurance schemes are effective only when they cover predictable risks and non-related events. The risks facing foreign investment, such as expropriation or war, are unpredictable and cumulative in nature. The sudden activity of one government could wipe out millions of dollars of guaranteed investments. To be even roughly commensurate with the risks involved, premiums would have to be extremely high. In that case, the program would not be attractive to private investment. There seems no way to avoid the necessity for substantial appropriations of government funds.[178]

Despite its high cost, a guarantee program provides no assurance of success. The program is regarded with disapproval by most representatives of American business, mainly because of the extensive role that government would have to play.[179] There would be little point in guaranteeing projects which were not approved both by the underdeveloped country and the United States.[180] A certain amount of continued supervision would be required to assure that actual operations accorded with the specifications of Point Four. It is doubtful that many American firms will want to submit to possible control by two governments.

The results of a guarantee program would be novel and disquieting. The American government, having reimbursed a private investor for his losses, would itself pursue the private claim against the foreign govern-

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for "any law, ordinance, regulation, decree, or administrative action . . . which . . . prevents the further transaction of the business for which the guaranty was issued." See Statement of Norman M. Littell, *Hearings, supra* note 171, at 87.

176. See DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *supra* note 2, at 74.

177. See note 159 *supra*.

178. These funds would probably reduce amounts available for direct government lending. So far, the administration has requested no new appropriation for guarantee activity. But to the extent that the Export-Import Bank sets aside uncommitted funds for the guarantee program, it will have less funds with which to make loans to foreign governments. See the criticism on this ground by Norman M. Littell, *Hearings, supra* note 171, at 92.

179. See, *e.g.*, NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, *supra* note 10, at 8–9: "[T]he Council does not recommend the inclusion of 'guarantees' by the United States Government. . . . It is convinced that 'guarantees' would tend either toward undue regulation by the United States Government of American private enterprises operating abroad or toward undesirable involvement of the United States government in business."

180. See note 172 *supra*.

ment.[181] Diplomatic negotiation over what is "fair" compensation or what is "discriminatory" legislation is likely to be complex and protracted.[182] It will not contribute to international good will. There is the additional danger that the United States, faced with a threat to guaranteed investments abroad, would be tempted to intervene in favor of the *status quo*.[183] Although a program of public investment would involve similar problems, it would at least provide greater control over the source of controversy. A guarantee program, on the other hand, would involve national interests and national prestige in disputes of private origin. Consequently, it has all the shortcomings and few of the advantages of direct investment by the government itself.

Planning for World Development: the Rational Adaption of Means To Ends

Present plans for implementing Point Four do not bear the test of examination. Tax, antitrust, treaty, and guarantee incentives are unlikely to cause a significant increase in foreign investment. They are less likely to spur investment in directions required by Point Four. In some ways, they may even conflict with the basic purposes of the program. Consequently, private enterprise cannot be given primary responsibility for foreign economic development. If Point Four's political, economic and humanitarian goals are to be achieved, an alternative source of capital investment will have to be found.[184]

The main burden of Point Four will have to be carried by the United States government itself.[185] Only direct public financing can overcome the

181. See the Statement of Secretary Snyder, *Hearings, supra* note 171, at 10.

182. See, *e.g.*, the variety of questions raised in Economic & Social Council, *supra* note 5 (Report of the Secretary-General), at 33.

183. "[Y]ou make these investments and then there is a change in government or a threat of a change in government, and, of course, since we have guaranteed the stability of that government we use the force of our Government to keep in power the government that has been friendly to us and a government which may have become unpopular with the people of that country." Statement of Rep. O'Hara, *Hearings on H.R. 5594, supra* note 171, at 55. Compare the answer of Under Secretary Webb: "I should like to state for the record as forcefully as I can that whatever may have been our mistakes in the past, it is the policy of this Government not to intervene in the domestic affairs of foreign countries. Whether or not this Government undertakes a guarantee program, that policy will not be altered." *Id.* at 56.

184. "To wait upon private capital (even when it is buttressed by guarantees of convertibility, tax help and the like) is to allow the future of the underdeveloped areas to be dependent on a very uncertain quantity. . . . To wait upon this uncertain element to do a job whose success depends on a fairly steady increase of investment and income, and the hope, opportunity and freedom that go with that, is to give up the whole program in advance." Anderson and Raushenbush, A Policy and a Program for Success 50 (Public Affairs Institute, Bold New Program Series No. 1, 1950).

185. "[H]ere and now the decision to extend aid is political. In other words, it is the United States and the Commonwealth Governments that must decide to act." The Economist, Jan. 14, 1950, p. 59. The point is similarly expressed in Harris, Foreign

obstacles blocking foreign development by private means. Government investment is needed to offset the political risks and the nationalist hostility that presently deter American business. It is needed to carry out unprofitable, long-range development programs. It is needed to guide development in the interests of the backward peoples rather than by purely commercial considerations. A program with such far-reaching political, economic, and social effects must be carried out by an institution capable of planning in the public rather than the private interest.

Public financing alone, however, will not insure the success of Point Four. Unsupervised loans and grants may not be used economically. The governments of the underdeveloped countries are less likely to make efficient use of investment funds than the recipients of the Marshall Plan.[186] In some countries, investment may be dissipated on consumer goods, leaving the population increasingly dependent on American aid. In others, it may be channelled too rapidly into heavy industry.[187] Close control must be maintained to see that investment is employed for diversified development and for productive purposes. Moreover, investment in these areas must be accompanied by widespread industrial and agricultural reforms. Direct intervention may even be necessary to insure that the primary benefits of development are enjoyed by the whole population rather than by a privileged few.[188]

AID AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY 13 (Public Affairs Institute, Bold New Program Series No. 7 1950): "Where the gains accrue largely to the nation generally, then the disburser of funds has to be the government." It seems unreasonable to expect private investors to "see the necessity for undertaking investments in the underdeveloped countries as an obligation imposed on them in the interests of world economic development, of the promotion of world peace, and of the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations." ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. IV (Report of Subcomm. on Ec. Devel.) 14. Foreign lending, having become a vital instrument of foreign and domestic policy, can no longer be left entirely to individuals. See BUCHANAN & LUTZ, REBUILDING THE WORLD ECONOMY 160–77 (1947).

186. "The institutions, the traditions, the administrative framework which made the Marshall Plan effective, hardly exist in Asia." The Economist, Jan. 21, 1950, p. 114. The same can be said of the other underdeveloped areas. See also The Economist, Jan. 14, 1950, p. 58: "[T]he underlying dilemma remains between the insufficient numbers and insufficient experience of Asian officials and businessmen responsible for development and the nationalism which forbids too great a dependence upon outside instruction, experience and advice."

187. See The Economist, Jan. 14, 1950, p. 59, and note 57 *supra*.

188. "[T]o put American money into development of technologically backward areas while leaving as they are the internal distribution of wealth and power and the existing relation between the small omnipotent minority and the impoverished majority is to aggravate conditions already so bad as to be volcanic. . . . Both in industry and on the land there must be equitable taxation. . . . Any belief that the economically powerful groups will do this voluntarily is illusory. They will do so only if compelled, and we alone can compel them if we intervene at all with money and technical assistance. We can

The need for such complete participation in the economic and political life of the underdeveloped countries raises doubts that Point Four should be directed by the United States alone. Unilateral action—or more precisely, bilateral negotiation with recipient countries—is defended on the grounds that it enables the most effective use of American economic power for American political purposes. But past experience, coupled with the high degree of control required in Point Four development, tends to discredit this argument. When a lending nation seeks to direct the use of its funds, it subjects itself to the criticism that it is directing the aid in its own interests rather than in the interests of the borrowers. It assumes exclusive responsibility for the frequent decisions which affect adversely a group or a national interest. It takes the blame when aid fails to produce promised results. In return, it is seldom the object of national gratitute or reciprocal favor.[189]

International administration of the Point Four program would substitute divided responsibility for the perils of unilateral control.[190] It would make the underdeveloped countries more willing to allow the administration of aid by outside personnel and more willing to compromise with outside demands.[191] Direction of the program by an international authority would have the further advantage of facilitating important regional planning which could not be un-

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do so by keeping our representatives on the spot, watching the exception of the program, threatening to withdraw unless the measures we demand are carried out, and withdrawing both in money and personnel, if they are not." Peffer, *Point One in a Policy for Asia,* N.Y. Times Magazine, May 14, 1950, p. 13, 62.

189. "Between individuals occasion is not unfrequently given for the exercise of gratitude. . . . But among nations they perhaps never occur. . . . [T]o deduce . . . arguments for a self-denying or self-sacrificing gratitude on the part of a nation, which may have received from another good offices, is to misrepresent or misconceive what usually are, or ought to be, the springs of national conduct. . . ." HAMILTON, THE FEDERALIST, "THE LETTERS OF PACIFICUS" No. IV, 573–575 (1818 ed.). See also *Dislike of U.S. Held Increasing Abroad,* N.Y. Times, May 31, 1950, p. 1, col. 5.

190. "[S]ome parts of this development program require both a type of decision and a type of action which the people of the United States will not want their own Department of State to undertake single-handedly." ANDERSON & RAUSHENBUSH, *op. cit. supra* note 184 at 30. As a matter of fact, public opinion in the United States seems favorably disposed toward international control of Point Four. See *Survey Favors Letting the U.N. Handle Point 4,* N.Y. Herald-Tribune, May 22, 1950, p. 3, col. 1.

191. International administration threatens the self-respect of recipient countries less than unilateral administration; therefore it is more likely to elicit their cooperation. See LASWELL, WORLD POLITICS FACES ECONOMICS 67–9 (1945). See FOX, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FOURTH POINT AND THE UNITED NATIONS 470 (International Conciliation No. 452, 1949). "International assistance would make their dependence seem much less direct and more general. They would instead feel that they were participating in a symbolic campaign for world reconstruction and development. Furthermore, the unpalatable truths about economic development should prove more acceptable to these countries when elaborated through an international organization of which they are a part than if handed down by one country." Some countries actually prohibit direct investments controlled by a foreign

dertaken by one or two nations alone.[192] It would make it possible for other nations besides the United States to make contributions to the program, particularly in the fields of technical knowledge and colonial administration.[193] Most important, an international authority could provide a rational means of settling economic differences arising between the mature and the underdeveloped countries, and among countries in similar stages of development.[194]

Present institutions for international development fall far short of this goal. Only one organization exists—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.[195] The Bank has no jurisdiction over national development policies. It lacks the resources for a large and sustained development program.[196] Its directors have consistently pursued a conservative

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government. See LEWIS, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 252–3. An international authority in which these countries were represented might be exempt from such legislation.

192. See FOX, *op. cit. supra* note 191, at 470. The case for regional planning on the national and international level is given detailed presentation in MCDOUGAL & HABER, PROPERTY, WEALTH, LAND: ALLOCATION, PLANNING, AND DEVELOPMENT (1948). "[L]and-use problems really demand regional solutions, because of the geophysical configuration of natural areas as opposed to the artificial boundaries defining states. . . ." *Id.* at 1070. "Rational concern for the production and sharing of wealth and other values either in the United States or in other countries cannot today stop short with the political boundaries of the contemporary nation-state." *Id.* at 1166.

193. "Here is a field in which genuine international cooperation can expand and flourish. No country has a monopoly of skills, knowledge, or available personnel. Certainly the United States has no such monopoly. The amount of technical assistance will begin to approximate the need only if all nations contribute to the joint effort." Assistant Secretary of State Thorp in 20 DEP'T STATE BULL. 287 (1949). The Western European nations are already sharing the burden of colonial development with the United States under the European Recovery plan. See note 3 *supra* and *Hearings on the Point Four Bill, supra,* note 23, at 419–21.

194. The demands of backward nations for primary emphasis on heavy industry, see notes 56 and 57, *supra,* and of colonial powers for development which directly aids their own economies, see note 44 *supra,* are not likely to yield to unilateral pressure.

195. One of the purposes of the Bank is to encourage "international investment for the development of the productive resources of members, thereby assisting in raising productivity, the standard of living and conditions of labor in their territories." Articles of Agreement, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Art. iii (U.S. Treasury Dep't 1944).

196. The Bank is empowered to finance development in three ways—(1) by direct loans out of its own paid-up capital and surplus (2) by floating securities on the private capital market and (3) by guaranteeing loans made by private investors. See Articles, *supra* note 195, Art. IV § 1. The total amount of loans made or guaranteed in these ways may not exceed the Bank's total capital, reserves, and surplus. *Id.* Art. 3 § 3. According to the most recent available report, capital, reserves, and surplus totalled $1.7 billion, exclusive of $6.7 billion in uncalled for subscriptions. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT 42 (1948–9). Only $1 billion of hard-currency funds was available, however, as of March, 1949; of this, $650 million was already committed. ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. I (Report of FAO) 39.

lending policy. This is explained by the Bank's dependence on private investors for most of its capital funds.[197] Bound by commercial considerations, the Bank has many of the shortcomings of private investment itself. It will not finance general programs of economic development, but only specific projects. These projects must be planned in detail; they must present the prospect of reasonable returns. When aid is granted, it is in the form of loans with customary rates of interest. The underdeveloped countries can rarely meet these terms. As a result, the very countries which need assistance the most are cut off from the only available supply of international credit.[198]

Point Four requires a new international institution based on fundamentally different conceptions.[199] An International Development Authority

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197. See note 196 *supra* and ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL *supra* note 5, App. I (Report of FAO) 38. This is not only a necessity, it has become a conscious policy: "In the judgment of the Bank, foreign development financing should preferably be derived mainly from private sources." IBRD REPORT, *supra* note 196, at 13.

198. At the end of 1949, only $174 million had been loaned by the Bank to underdeveloped countries. ANDERSON & RAUSHERNBUSH, *op. cit. supra* note 184, at 51. For a summary and defense of the Bank's present lending policies, see ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. II (Memorandum Submitted by the International Bank) and IBRD REPORT, *supra* note 196. The Bank takes the position that "the amount of productive investment that can be undertaken in any short period of time in the underdeveloped countries will never be such as to yield rapid or spectacular results." Memorandum, *Id.* at 3. Furthermore, it claims to "have or be readily able to acquire sufficient resources to finance all sound development projects in its member countries *that are ready for execution and that can appropriately be financed by foreign loans which are expected to be repaid.*" (Emphasis added). *Id.* at 10. For a critical view of the Bank's activities, see ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. IV. (Report of Subcomm. on Ec. Devel.) 15: "There are fields and types of investment required for economic development which can neither satisfy the pre-conditions required by the Bank, nor carry the interest charges involved, nor be liquidated within the period required." See also FOX, *op. cit. supra* note 191, at 472: "The project-by-project approach, represented by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development . . . is neither broad enough or sufficiently sustained to answer the needs of underdeveloped countries. Defense of projects in terms of their economic justification tends to ignore other projects of a 'welfare' nature which are not immediately remunerative but which must go along with the 'financially feasible' enterprises in order for the latter to succeed."

199. What follows does not purport to be anything more than a tentative proposal, illustrating the general outlines which an internationally-administered Point Four program might take. Specific proposals have already been put forward by the Public Affairs Institute. They would channel development financing through two new institutions—an International Resource Conservation Corporation and a Revolving Credit Fund for Cooperatives; and through two old ones, the International Bank and the Export Import-Bank. See ANDERSON & RAUSHENBUSH, *op. cit. supra,* note 184, at 46 et seq.; and Anderson, *A Really Bold New Program,* 170 Nation 490, 491 (1950). Why four institutions must be used, two of which have serious limitations, is not entirely clear. At any rate, the philosophy behind the new institution(s) is the primary thing to agree upon. That philosophy has been eloquently summed up by the British periodical *Planning:*

could be formed, operating within the United Nations. The Authority would have the power to finance projects which could not be financed from a country's domestic resources or from other sources under orthodox lending principles. Aid would be in the form of interest-free loans and grants.[200] It would not be confined to regions traditionally described as underdeveloped. It would be administered as far as possible without regard to political considerations. Aid would be granted wherever it was likely to produce the greatest relative increase in production and living standards.[201]

The magnitude of the program cannot be entirely foreseen. It would have to begin slowly, increasing with available administrative and technical facilities and with the ability of underdeveloped countries to make productive use of investment funds. Eventually, total investment by the Authority —as nearly as can be estimated from current surveys—might reach an annual figure of $6 billion.[202] The investment funds would be supplied by subscribing nations, according to their ability to contribute. The United

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"The principle(s) upon which this machinery would work must differ radically from those on which international bodies have operated in the past, in two ways: First, the loans should be neither private nor simply inter-governmental but operated through an international clearing system, whose object would be equitable pooling of the burden of international investment; secondly, *the criterion should not be whether a given investment is likely to prove financially profitable, but whether it provides the most economical means for relating available resources to the most urgent human needs.* (Emphasis added). Quoted in BONNÉ, *op. cit. supra* note 36 at 111–12. See also STALEY, WORLD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 83–91 (International Labour Office 1944).

200. It seems reasonable to agree with the International Bank that it is better to render such assistance in the form of "outright grants rather than in some form of 'fuzzy' loans which would tend to cast discredit upon the integrity of normal international investments." IBRD Report, *op. cit. supra* note 196, at 14. Point Four in particular requires the avoidance of "that perilous attitude, which, in reducing all major questions of international financial policy to a greedy huckster's concept of dollars and cents accounting, threatens to lose us a rational world in order to gain a few bookkeeping entries of no consequence in themselves." N.Y. Herald-Tribune, Feb. 1, 1946, p. 18, col. 2 (editorial in connection with the pending loan to Britain).

201. A proposal roughly similar to this one was presented to the United Nations during 1949. See ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. IV (Report of 3d Sess. of Subcomm. on Ec. Devel.) 17–9. Although the proposal gained the support of the Subcommission of the Economic and Employment Commission, it failed to gain the approval of the Commission itself. The Commission report, however, made a gesture of compromise toward the plan by acknowledging that, in the cases of certain countries, the U.N. should explore "various other methods" for economic development than those currently existing. ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. V, 4.

202. Perhaps the best that can be said for estimates of this kind is that they are no more arbitrary than any other estimates. This one is based mainly on the FAO survey, *supra* note 196. World requirements for foreign investment (outside of North America) were approximated at $8.5 billion a year, based on current development plans. Of this figure, $4 billion annually was required by underdeveloped countries. The $5 billion figure allows for the use of funds in some areas not strictly "underdeveloped," and for cumulative increase in the rate of development.

States share might be about two-thirds of the total—something like $4 billion a year.[203]

From present indications, such a program is certain to be attacked as too expensive for the United States.[204] At its height, however, the cost to the American people would be less than two percent of their national income. In absolute magnitude, it would be considerably less than the average appropriations for foreign aid made during the first four postwar years.[205] Furthermore, by improving political and economic conditions in the backward areas, it might considerably reduce the need for emergency economic and military assistance, currently being dispensed in hasty and disorganized fashion in far-flung corners of the globe. Measured against the need for the program and the benefits it can achieve, the cost does not seem unreasonable.

American business may be expected to oppose an internationally-directed Point Four program if it appears to spell the end of private foreign investment. This result can and should be avoided. The achievements of the program in the backward areas may prove a more effective stimulant to private investment than any of the incentives currently proposed.[206] Moreover, though Point Four would be planned and carried out by the experts of the various participating governments, it could also utilize the organizing ability, the technical knowledge, and the development experience of American and foreign enterprise. There would be room for those joint enterprises between private investors and governments which have enjoyed a considerable measure of success in the past.[207] The Point Four program would afford an opportunity to determine whether private enterprise and government can really cooperate for mutual benefit and a common purpose.

A final objection to such a program is likely to be levelled at the possibility

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203. This is more conservative than some proposals. Sen. Brien McMahon has suggested U.S. aid of $10 billion a year for a five-year period, conditioned on Soviet acceptance of effective atomic energy control. See N.Y. Times, Feb. 3, 1950, p. 1, col. 4. Seymour Harris advocates American investment in the program of about $5 billion annually. HARRIS, *op. cit. supra* note 185, at 7, 11, 70. On the other hand, Morris Rosenthal has proposed American aid of $2 billion a year over a five-year period. ROSENTHAL, *op. cit. supra* note 8, at 53.

204. The 81st Congress was in no mood for increased foreign spending. Even $45 million for technical assistance was attacked as unnecessary and was eventually cut down. See notes 3 and 9 *supra*.

205. Government loans and grants abroad totalled $25 billion for 1946–9. See note 8 *supra*.

206. By providing underdeveloped countries with foreign exchange and greater productivity, public investment could have a "pump-priming" effect on private investment. See ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, (Report of the Secretary-General) 36.

207. An outstanding example is Nelson Rockefeller's International Basic Economy Corporation. For a description of this and other experiments in "partnership capitalism," see Fortune, Feb. 1950, p. 81; Hutcheson, *Government and Capital in Point Four*, 25 FOREIGN POLICY REPORTS 66, 69–72 (1949).

of participation by the Soviet Union and its allies. Giving the Soviet bloc a minority influence in the administration of Point Four would certainly raise problems that the United States would not have if it retained exclusive control. But few members of the Soviet bloc still belong to the specialized agencies of the United Nations which would handle the bulk of development administration. Neither the Soviet Union nor its allies would be eligible for aid unless they allowed free access to United Nations technicians and private enterprise of foreign countries. They would also have to make available necessary economic data, as well as permit international supervision over national development projects.[208] The Soviet bloc countries, if they participated at all, would have to participate on terms favorable to international political and economic cooperation.

For the time being, at least, participation by the Soviet Union itself seems unlikely.[209] But several countries, not yet entirely absorbed in the Soviet sphere, would have a great interest in joining the program. Some of them still retain economic ties with the West. An international development program would offer an attractive alternative to the ruthlessly exploitative "Molotov Plan."[210] Eventually, the program might replace the present trend toward economic and political division with united activity for the general benefit. The contribution to the prestige and power of the United Nations, and to the future of world peace, would

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208. These seem reasonable and necessary conditions to attach to investment under Point Four. It is interesting to note that similar provisions were included with reference to technical assistance under H.R. 7346. Assistance was to be given to countries which would (1) pay a fair share of the cost (2) provide all necessary information and give the program full publicity (3) coordinate local plans of technical cooperation (4) endeavor to make effective use of the results and (5) cooperate with other participants in the program in the exchange of technical knowledge and skills. *Id.* § 7(c) Compare these requirements with the political requirements of the Herter Bill (H.R. 6026), *supra* note 11.

209. The Soviet Union however, has been the verbal champion of development of the backward areas during recent U.N. meetings. See, *e.g.*, ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL, *supra* note 5, App. V, 4. An American proposal for a large program of world development might well force the Soviets into an embarrassing dilemma. Refusal to cooperate might lose them the propaganda initiative in the backward areas; cooperation would mean raising the iron curtain and modifying their traditional pattern of autarchy. For the background of Soviet foreign economic policy, and the problems it raises for cooperation with the West, see GARDNER, THE PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION (unpublished mss. in Widener Library, Harvard, and Yale Law Library, 1948).

210. Satellites whose economies still have a strongly westward orientation are Poland and Czechoslovakia. These, and other Eastern bloc countries, would find Point Four a happy contrast to the Soviet system of "putting almost nothing in and taking almost everything out" (as charged at the U.N. by Yugoslav delegate Joza Vilfan, quoted in *Yakobson, supra* note 16, at 136). For a summary of Russia's postwar economic activities in Eastern Europe, see *id.* at 134–6.

be considerable. In days of hopelessness and despair, a boldly conceived Point Four program offers at least a chance for reuniting a divided world.[211]

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211. The outbreak of war in Korea followed by a few days the completion of this Comment. The immediate increase in military expenditures requested by the President—$10 billions—was more than twice the amount that has been suggested here as the annual American contribution to a comprehensive program of international development. The United States seems likely to be preoccupied for some time with military considerations. An imaginative program of economic development, however, may still represent the least expensive and most efficient way to halt the advance of Communism. The results may be slow and unspectacular, but they could some day be decisive. Secretary of State Acheson made this point in his Statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, *supra* note 2: "The fight for freedom and democracy has been going on for more than 2,000 years. It will not be won in a decade. The question that concerns us is whether it will be going our way ten years from now. . . . [P]art of that answer, I am convinced, lies in the energy, the skill and the faith that we put into this Point Four program."

The Reporter

March 18, 1952 25c

Italy's Harassed Premier: Alcide de Gasperi

Our Most Serious U.N. Defeat?

RICHARD N. GARDNER

ONE DAY in January, as the U.N. General Assembly was preparing to pack up and go home, a group of newspapermen were sitting in the lounge of the Palais de Chaillot trying to decide what had been the most significant development of the 1951-1952 session. It wasn't easy.

Rather halfheartedly, most of the newsmen cast their votes for the East-West disarmament talks. One or two held out for the debates on Germany and on the admission of new members. Not one mentioned what future historians may well record as the most important development of the 1951-1952 Assembly. This occurred early in January, when a coalition of economically backward countries braved the opposition of the United States to ram through a little-publicized resolution.

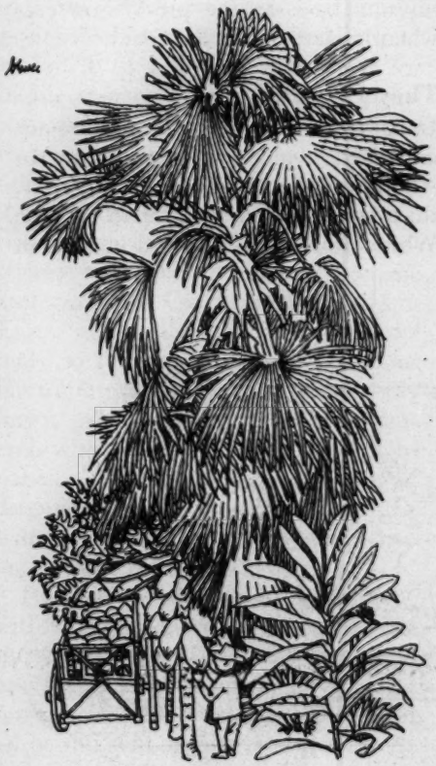
The resolution calls for a new fund of grants-in-aid and long-term, low-interest loans to speed the development of those countries which are too poor to finance their economic progress from domestic capital and which, because of their backwardness, are such poor investment risks that they cannot now obtain foreign capital from private or public sources. It paves the way for the creation of a new United Nations institution—an International Development Authority—which could plan and execute economic-development projects on a global scale.

Enter Santa Cruz

The idea is not new. It goes back well before United Nations days and has been popping up with increasing frequency in recent years, both in U.N. debate and in recommendations by U.N. and U.S. experts. But it would still be just an idea kicking around in some U.N. subcommission if it were not for the fast footwork of Hernán Santa Cruz, the large and energetic Latin American who is Chile's permanent representative to the United Nations.

Some observers say Santa Cruz is angling for the Presidency of Chile, or a big job in the new development agency, if one is finally set up. Whatever his motives may be, the Chilean representative has been pushing for a bold approach to the problem of economic development ever since India's R. K .V. Rao, Professor of Economics at the University of Delhi, outlined the idea for an international authority before the Economic and Employment Commission four years ago.

Until now the United Nations has restricted its efforts in the field of economic development to a modest though still significant program of technical assistance. In the first eighteen months of this program, some $20 million was collected from U.N. members for technical aid in such fields as health, education, agriculture, and industrial engineering. It will continue on about the same scale in 1952.



Technical assistance can yield only limited results unless it is backed by substantial capital investment. It does little good for technical experts to draw up plans for improving health conditions, for example, unless someone is prepared to put up the capital to pay for hospitals, medicines, and the training and maintenance of qualified personnel.

In putting his case before the Assembly, Santa Cruz put particular emphasis on the following:

First, private investment has proved unable to do the whole job. Private U.S. investment has averaged less than a billion dollars a year since the war, and nearly three-quarters of that has gone into petroleum development. Moreover, the governments and peoples of the backward areas want these basic projects to be undertaken and carried out by themselves, not by foreign private enterprise.

Second, economic development cannot be carried out entirely by bilateral programs of American aid. The United States, it is true, spent some $250 million in the backward areas during the last fiscal year, and will spend $400 million more this year under the Mutual Security Act. But this is still below the sum recommended in the Gray and Rockefeller Reports—two official surveys intended to guide American policy in this field. It is far below the sum necessary to produce even a modest increase in living standards. Also, our military-

assistance program has made it politically difficult for some governments to accept direct U.S. aid. The recent crisis over U.S. aid in Indonesia was a case in point.

Third, existing international institutions are not at present equipped to carry out the program. The International Bank has stressed repeatedly that as an orthodox financial agency it cannot finance non-self-liquidating development projects. Its president, Eugene R. Black, again told the Assembly this.

The Bogey: Congress

Despite the Gray and Rockefeller Reports, Santa Cruz's effort to get Assembly approval for a new development fund pitted him squarely and bitterly against the American delegation. The Chilean delegate complained to a reporter that every attempt to advance the project "was taken over the serious opposition of the United States."

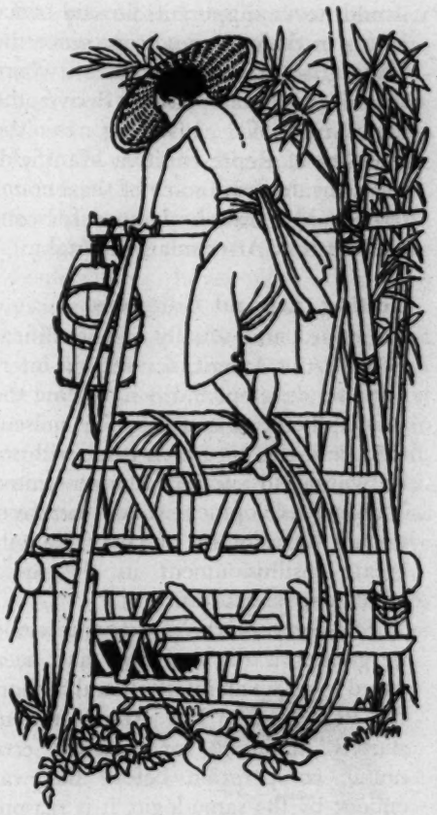
The explanation, of course, lies in the present temper of Congress. The same newspapers which carried inside-page squibs on the new development fund a few days later headlined Congressional plans to make drastic cuts in President Truman's $85-billion budget. In the trimming process, it seemed, the most expendable item would be foreign economic aid.

The American delegation had been aware of the gathering storm for some time, the U.S. representative having led the fight against such a resolution in the Economic and Social Council last summer. He was successful, thanks to the fact that the Council is composed of nearly equal numbers of economically advanced and economically backward countries.

In the General Assembly, where the backward countries outnumber the developed countries about two to one, things were bound to be different. In an effort to stem the tide, the United States chose as its spokesman one of the two Congressmen who had been sent along as members of the delegation—Representative Mike Mansfield, a tough-talking Democrat from Montana. Mansfield did not try to speak the language of diplomacy.

"As a member of the Congress of the United States," Mansfield said, "I am positive that I am correctly reflecting the prevailing opinion in that body when I say that the United States is not prepared to commit itself to any such action either now or in the foreseeable future."

It would have been difficult to put the American position more bluntly. But neither the unsympathetic attitude of Congress nor the prospect that, as one delegate put it, "a fund without funds" might be created, was able to move those representatives whose constituents were restless and hungry. To them, arguments about the absolute priority of defense expenditures were particularly unconvincing.



Almost to a man they backed Santa Cruz when he remarked that "ninety per cent" of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America were "indifferent" to the struggle against Communist aggression, and warned: "It is essential to attract that mass of the people who knows no party and which, moreover, will not be disposed to shoulder responsibilities and recognize obligations of international solidarity, so long as they do not see any sign of others acting in a similar way towards them. The battle, the true battle today, must be fought within the mind of each one of these millions of human beings in the backward countries, and so long as this is not understood by the responsible leaders of the great powers, the cause of the United Nations will be in danger. . . ."

When it came to a showdown, these arguments carried the day. Out of respect for U.S. opposition, representatives of the less-developed nations rejected a resolution that would have called for the immediate establishment of an International Development Authority; instead they asked only that the Economic and Social Council submit "detailed plans" for a special fund to the next session of the Assembly.

The resolution was passed by a two-to-one majority, although fourteen countries, many of them perhaps afraid of antagonizing their rich Uncle, abstained. It was the least-publicized setback, and to many delegates' way of thinking the most deserved, that the United States suffered in the entire session.

U.S. Arguments

During the closing days of the Assembly I spent some time discussing the reasons for this defeat with members of the U.S. delegation. Their arguments gave me the impression that the weakness of the American stand was partly due to the fact that many of our representatives more or less agreed with the opposition.

One argument, advanced privately by U.S. delegates as the debates progressed, concerned the "irresponsibility" of many of the countries sponsoring the fund whose governments showed no inclination either to make real sacrifices to finance the program or to carry out the domestic reforms needed to assure its success.

As a statement of fact, this charge is hard to dispute. Some of the Latin-American countries that talk the loudest have been the slowest to make their small contributions to the existing program. Many have never authorized the International Bank to use the subscriptions that they previously pledged in local currency. Most significant of all, they have been slow to take steps to restrain luxury spending at home and to use their resources for projects of public importance.

Whether this is an effective argument is a different question. If no outside pressure is brought on these governments, the existing evils will surely be perpetuated. If pressure is brought

by the United States alone, it is likely to cause resentment and ill will. The United States has already discovered how unwilling certain Middle Eastern countries are to subscribe to even the most modest "conditions" on bilateral aid. One reason for the enthusiastic support of an international development plan by the governments of Yugoslavia and India is a similar reluctance to take needed aid directly from the United States.

Some of the men who seek to explain American policy toward the new development fund have a second defense: That the creation of such a fund would somehow benefit the members of the Soviet bloc. Although the Soviets would necessarily be outnumbered on any administering board, there is of course no guarantee that Russia or its satellites would not be given help.

Perhaps we have already reached the point, as this argument suggests, where the United States must oppose any idea, no matter how good, that may possibly give aid or comfort to the Soviet Union. Even if this is correct, the objection still seems untenable. The Soviet bloc has refused to take any part in the already-established U.N. technical-assistance program. It has not received loans from the International Bank in recent years. Two main reasons for this attitude are the unwillingness of the Soviet-bloc nations to supply information about domestic economic conditions and their refusal to permit the entry and maintenance of foreign technicians.

The recent Assembly debates on the fund, far from eliciting Soviet enthusiasm, revealed considerable apprehension in the eastern bloc over the idea. A. A. Arutiunian, a Soviet delegate, charged that an International Development Authority would mean the creation of an "international economic protectorate" over the backward areas. But, he quickly added, all the talk about the new fund was so much "altruistic phraseology." The Americans would never support it, he said, since it was in their interest to preserve the backwardness of those areas where American "monopolists" derive the greatest profit. Listening to the speeches of Representative Mansfield, the delegates from some of these countries could hardly be blamed for concluding that Arutiunian was right.

Getting Around Congress

The third and usually final justification for the American stand on international development is in a sense the most difficult to counter. The present Congress, the argument runs, will not be willing to support a new United Nations development fund; therefore, to start planning for one now can only create disillusionment in the areas which expect assistance.

The force of this argument would be greater if the Assembly had been asked to set up an international authority right away. The Allied nations started planning for postwar economic co-operation before the war ended; by the same logic, it is reasonable to have machinery ready a few years hence when, as all hope and expect, the pace of rearmament slackens. Moreover, the Congress that is now being "antagonized" is not being asked for funds. It seems unnecessarily defeatist to assume that the next Congress cannot be won over when and if the time comes for substantial U.S. contributions.

Finally, even if one grants the difficulty of achieving a considerable increase in the volume of American aid to the backward areas now, there remains the possibility of channeling more of the aid presently available through international rather than national agencies. Proponents of the new U.N. fund estimate its first-year needs in the neighborhood of $500 million. If we contributed sixty per cent (the rate at which we now contribute to U.N. technical assistance), the American share would be $300 million. This sum could be raised by diverting part of the present bilateral-aid funds.

A major opponent of this solution, besides Congress, may be the State Department. Within the department, the Bureau of United Nations Affairs is not in a strong bargaining position when competing for funds with the various area divisions. Foreign-service representatives in the field want to dispense American assistance themselves, and recent events have not convinced them that they should yield some of the U.S. power and prestige so gained to the United Nations.

If the American delegation maintains its present position when the Economic and Social Council meets soon to frame plans for the new development fund, two equally unfortunate outcomes are possible: We may, by brandishing our military and economic power, succeed in destroying the project. Such a Pyrrhic victory would cause immense resentment in the backward areas. Or we may wean some of the important western powers away from the plan, leaving some of its less-responsible supporters to go ahead without a restraining hand.

It is clear that the Administration will soon have to decide whether it really believes in the principles enunciated by President Truman at his inauguration three years ago when he called for the economic development of the backward areas by means of "a co-operative enterprise in which all nations work together through the United Nations." To many representatives of the backward areas, the recent position of the United States represents a repudiation of the Point Four ideal.

Garrett, P.

April 27, 1955

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for remembering my birthday.

I have just about reached the point

where I am content to forget them.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Garrett
General Motors
Detroit, Michigan

rh

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

by WESTERN UNION

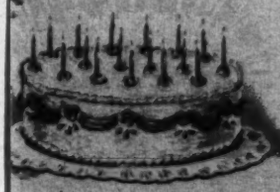
NA051 BDA PD=GM DETROIT MICH 25 852AME= (44)..

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM=

485 MADISON AVE=

HAPPY BIRTHDAY=

PAUL GARRETT=



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Geber, Anthony

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Murrow, Church and Morgan

from: Mr. Seward

January 29, 1954

Here is an account of the education and experience of Anthony Geber, the former State Department employee at Bonn who had meetings with Messrs. Murrow and Church and of whom I spoke to Mr. Morgan. Geber started on a two-month job with the Kiplinger people at the beginning of this week but still wants a permanent job. Needless to say, I should appreciate receiving any thoughts that either of you might have on his problem.

J.M.S.

JMS:PL

693

CURRICULUM VITAE - ANTHONY GEBER

I was born in Budapest, Hungary, February 18, 1919. Following my secondary school education in Budapest, I attended the Law and Political Science faculty of the University of Budapest (1936-1938) and at the same time the Consular Academy, Vienna, an international school for political and economic studies, from where I received a diploma in 1938. I also spent two brief periods at the Universities of Oxford and Exeter in England. I came to the United States in September 1938 and continued my studies at the University of Chicago, first at the Business School and then at the Graduate School of Economics. I speak and write fluent French, German and Hungarian.

I came to the United States with the kind help of Mr. Lester M. Selig, then President of General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, with whom members of my family in Europe had some business contact. I worked for General American Transportation Corp. on a part-time basis from the time that I arrived in the United States until I was drafted in the Army in March, 1943.

I entered the Army in March 1943 and after one year of training and schooling I was sent to Europe and participated in several western European campaigns doing intelligence work while attached to an infantry division. My last military assignment was with the Office of Military Government, Berlin. I received an honorable discharge in April 1946 in Berlin and continued with Military Government in a civilian capacity.

From April 1946 until October 1949 I rose from the position of economic analyst in the Office of Intelligence of Military Government to Chief of Economic Branch in the same office. My work consisted in collecting, analysing and reporting economic information to the Military Governor and to Washington. In contrast to the functional and operational offices charged with carrying out U.S. economic policy in Germany, our office was called upon to make objective appraisals of the effects and impact of these policies in Germany and to report the views of qualified German observers and shapers of German public opinion concerning these policies. In addition to regular weekly reports, special reports prepared by me at that time dealt with such topics as the economic effects of dismantlings, the economic aspects of the refugee problem, the Soviet Zone under the counterblockade (1948-1949), etc.

Shortly after Military Government was transformed into the Office of the High Commissioner and control was transferred to the State Department, I was sent to Berlin to become Chief of the Economic Division, Eastern Element, an office newly organized to report on developments in the Soviet Zone. In April 1952 I was again transferred from Berlin to Bonn to the Office of Political Affairs to prepare basic studies on major economic trends which have a bearing on German political developments. In the Fall of 1952 I was sent on a temporary mission by the Department of State to the Saar to prepare a comprehensive economic report on the Saar with recommendations for a possible U.S. position on the solution of the Franco-German controversy concerning the Saar. Since my return from Saarbrucken I functioned as the desk officer for Saar and Berlin matters in the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG. My Saar report, as well as three other reports prepared in the course of the last two years, received special commendations from the Department of State and from other governmental agencies.

Present salary is $9,710 per annum.

GEORGE, WA

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

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PA094 WM79

W.SNA150GOVT NL PD=SN WASHINGTON DC 21

=EDWARD R MURROW=

CBS ANS NA291 DL 21 NYK=

1955 MAR 21 PM 6 45

RETEL MARCH 21 MY POSITION IS THAT COMMUNIST CHINA SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN A HIGH LEVEL CONFERENCE: THAT CONFERENCE SHOULD BE CONFINED TO GREAT BRITAIN, RUSIA, AND THE UNITED STATES: THAT I DID NOT INDICATE THE CLOSING OF THE DOOR AGAINST FRANCE BUT LIMITED THE CONFERENCE TO THE THREE POWERS NAMED IN THE INTEREST OF EFFECTIVE RESULTS=

WALTER F GEORGE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

George, Walter Sen

LTER

MARCH 21, 1955

SENATOR WALTER GEORGE
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

WOULD YOU CARE TO INDICATE WHICH STATEMENT IS CORRECT ABOUT TOP LEVEL CONFERENCE. TIMES SAYS YOU "EXCLUDED COMMUNIST CHINA" BUT IT REPORTS YOU LATER AS SAYING YOU "RECOGNIZED THE NEED FOR A MORE NORMAL RELATIONSHIP WITH RED CHINA" AND HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS YOU TOLD REPORTER AFTER BROADCAST YOU "MEANT TO LEAVE THE DOOR OPEN TO FRANCE AND CHINA." THE DIFFERENCE IS CONSIDERABLE AND I ASK WHICH VERSION GIVES YOUR VIEWS.

EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS
NEW YORK

(SWING)

444-710-43

Senator Walter George

Senate Office Bldg

Washington DC

Would you care to indicate which statement is correct about top level conference. Times says you "exluded Communist China" but it reports you later as saying you "recognized the need for a more normal relationship with Red China". Herald Tribune says you told reporter after broadcast you "meant to leave the door open to France and China." The difference is considerable and I ask which version gives your views.

Edward R. Murrow

C.B.S.

New York

414-13

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Geraldo, F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Leslie Harris cc: Ed Murrow

From Howard Kany Jan. 28, 1955

Station

Please note the attached about the availability of television film subjects in England from Geraldo Orchestra, Ltd. I suggest you have Tony Bartley look into the merits of these properties when he goes to Britain next month.

HK

Gerard, Francis

September 14, 1955

Dear Francis:

Many thanks for your letter of August 29th.

I read it with considerable interest and have given it a great deal of thought but regret very much that so far I am unable to make any suggestions or arrangements that would be of interest to you.

I sympathise completely with your desires to do something in the existing situation and if anything comes to mind, you may be sure that I will let you know right away.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Francis Gerard
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.
Public Relations Department
44 Main Street
Johannesburg
Africa

fc

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

POST OFFICE BOX 4587.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"ANMERCOSA".
TELEPHONE 33-2261.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT,
44, MAIN STREET,
JOHANNESBURG.

29. August 1955.

Dear Ed,

I know -- indeed, I have read -- how frantically busy you are and I suggest, therefore, that you wade through this letter when you have a moment to think. There is nothing in it of immediate urgency, though it is, perhaps, something of a cry from the heart. I only wish to God I could afford the time and money to come to New York to talk to you.

Briefly, I am more and more concerned at the trend of events in this country. Strydom's extreme Nationalist government has got the bit between its teeth and the position is deteriorating rapidly. At the same time, to the north of us, the new young Central African Federation under Lord Malvern's leadership is persuing a path diametrically opposed to what is happening here. I am not of the opinion that the situation is as yet explosive but it could very quickly become so. I have made my home in this country and my three children are growing up here and I would do much to try to improve conditions.

One of the things which hamper the decent elements in South Africa is the irresponsible, biased and, not infrequently, malicious reporting in the Press overseas. We, who are trying to do something constructive, badly need calm, factual and truthful news coverage. Not to beat about the bush, I want to do something of the kind myself. And I want especially to do it for an American organisation because the Nationalists will take criticism better from an American source than from a British.

Since last you and I had any dealings I have become very much more fitted for such a task by virtue of having worked for the above organisation. I have travelled tens of thousands of miles, by plane, car, jeep, horse and on foot, in South Africa, SWA, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the Congo, Uganda and Tanganyika.

In order for you to judge I will (in case you don't know) outline what Anglo American is, what it does and where I fit into the picture.

AAC is the largest mining group in the world. At the head of it sits Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. Born a Jew, he has long been a member of the Church of England and there is some reason now to suppose that he may go even further as regards religion. At least, he is a Liberal, in the best meaning of the word. It is therefore Group policy

to afford our African employees every opportunity -- consistent with the law -- of advancing themselves.

In addition, Sir Ernest is also Chairman of De Beers and Rhodesian Anglo American, to which coporations we act as secretaries and consulting engineers. On top of that we have a half interest in African Explosives, the other partner being Imperial Chemical Industries.

Thus we mine all the diamonds of Southern Africa, with the exception of Williamson's holdings in Tanganyika. We have 18 gold mines (of which several are also uranium producers), 14 coal mines (not counting Wankie Colliery in Rhodesia which is the biggest coalfield in the world), the lion's share of the copper mines on the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia and we also mine monazite, cobalt, lead, zinc, tungsten and asbestos. There are also certain interests in the Congo and elsewhere in Africa. Our properties extend from South West Africa to Natal, from Central Africa through the Reef and the fabulous goldfields of the Orange Free State down to the Cape.

We have something over 20,000 white employees and approximately 250,000 Africans who are drawn from almost 200 different tribes.

I, myself, after acquiring a working knowledge of general mining, have been working for the past eighteen months in industrial relations in this huge concern. I have been covering the map of Southern and Central Africa and dealing with British, South Africans, Afrikaners, Belgians, Americans, Canadians, French, Australians, Portuguese and Hollanders. This, quite apart from attending indabas with the chiefs of dozens of tribes. One day I might be staying in one of the princely Guest Houses maintained by AAC, the next I would be dossing down at some little Jesuit Mission in the bush. I have talked with Cabinet Ministers, with General Managers of mines and with the miners, with missionaries and chiefs and with the ordinary tribesmen. I have thus had a most unusual opportunity of making a close study of the complete scene and may now claim to have a working knowledge of what is really going on.

Apart from that I have contacts outside the areas which are my especial stamping-grounds. My mother-in-law is farming in Kenya and through her have learnt much about the situation there. In Uganda the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Andrew Cohen, is a great friend of mine. We were on Dobbie's staff in Malta together. In the Central African Federation I have contacts with Lord Malvern, Roy Welensky and Garfield Todd. Here, in South Africa, I have means of reaching anyone who matters.

As you may imagine, my job is a most interesting one. It is also very well paid. Nonetheless I feel that I am not doing sufficient to help the common weal. Vast things are stirring in Africa and there are so many who appear to me to be doing all the wrong things. In this country

we have these goddam Nationalists who are Calvinists without heart, pity, humour or even a sense of common humanity. Up north there are wild enthusiasts who would go to the other extreme. One must try to keep a decent Christian sense of balance between these two opposits. It is in this connection, in keeping the Western world accurately and dispassionately informed that I feel I could best serve. Reporting on this sub-continent must be kept nearer the truth, without fear or favour.

As for the rest of my qualifications, other than the above, I am, as you may recall, Foreign Office trained, a journalist and the author of some 30 books. As to my capabilities regarding radio, you know them.

Do you think you could use me? I haven't an idea whether you are thinking in terms of really entering the field here in Africa but if you are, I think I have something to offer.

Incidentally, I can't tell you how vastly delighted I was at the masterly way in which you shot down that unmitigated shit McCarthy. Though he is a co-religionist of mine, he is the kind of stupid Catholic that raises all my hackles. In fact, The Compleat Bastard.

Please regard all that I have told you in this letter as between ourselves. Also if you answer would you mark the envelope "Confidential". I apologise for the weary length of this screed but I wanted to put you completely in the picture.

With all best wishes.
Sincerely yours,

Francis

(Francis Gerard)

MEMO

BILL GOLDEN

Thurston —

I saw this fellow last week and he asked me to give you this note. Said he was sorry to have missed you

Bill G.

You were in Pawling.

Golden Bill
Gerard Francis

TELEGRAMS: "ANMERCOSA"
TELEPHONE NO. 33-2261.

44, MAIN STREET,

JOHANNESBURG.

25. V. 55.

Dear Ed.,

This will introduce a friend of mine, Mr. A. N. Wilson, from South Africa who will be visiting New York during September.

Arthur Wilson was Information Officer to General Smuts throughout the war and is a very real authority on this country.

He has, incidentally, a most experienced microphone personality and I thought it might possibly interest you to get him to do a short talk for you.

Things are blowing up again out here, with Strydom and his lunatics well into their stride. Let me know if you would like a recording from me.

With all best wishes,
Yours as ever,

Francis

(Francis Gerard)

Lunch: Frank Gillard (BBC)
Wed - 1:00

Gillard
Frank

Yes.
Lunch.

June 30

Century

THE WILLARD HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
The Residence of Presidents
Tele. Na. 8-4420 Teletype WA-732

16. 6. 34

My dear Ed.,

My coast-to-coast wanderings will soon be over. I shall be back in New York from June 25 - 30 before sailing in the Q.E. on July 1. I should be very happy if there was a chance of seeing you during those last few days. It would be like meeting a Potentate of Democracy, for in the remotest parts of my travels I have found people who regard you with feelings which barely stop short of idolatry. But you must know that already. If you have any time to spare between June 25

& June 30, will you drop me a line c/o British Broadcasting Corp. 630 Fifth Avenue, N.Y? Thanks.

Warmest regards,

Yours,

Frank.

From: Frank Gillard, BBC, Bristol. Gillard, Frank

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

17th February, 1954

My dear Ed.,

You were on my TV screen last night - 'Person to Person'. The boys and I have been spending all day today trying to work out how you did it.* It was a fasc--inating programme.

You won't remember me, so I will have to re-introduce myself. I was a BBC war correspondent, and for the last six months of the war I was assigned to Eagle Tac where we saw a good deal of you. I caught a glimpse of you at the BBC Coronation cocktail party but you were unapproachably engaged there. Since the war I have been Head of Programmes in the BBC's West Region, the best job in the Corporation for me because I am a Devon man and a great bel--iever in country life.

I am writing for two reasons. First to thank you for 'Person to Person', which engaged my attention and took my fancy in a big way. Second, to mention that the BBC is sending me to the States for a couple of months in May and June, to study some aspects of radio and Tv. If you could spare me a few minutes sometime I would much like to make my number with you once again.

Kindest regards,

Yours,

Frank.

(Frank Gillard)

Ed.Murrow,
C.B.S.
New York.

* The technique is quite beyond us.

Gillie, Darcy

July 30, 1954

Dear Darcy:

I'm sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of February 25th. I'm now spending a few weeks vacation at my log house in Dutchess County and this is literally my first opportunity in months to attend to an avalanche of correspondence.

About Hubert Ripka, I know him well and favorably and shall hope to get in touch with him when I return to the office in September.

NO 9/27

If the gods are good, I shall get to Europe again in the not too distant future and shall hope for the pleasure of seeing you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Darcy Gillie
15, Quai de Bourbon
Paris, IVe
France

rh

15, Quai de Bourbon,
Paris, IVe.

25th February 1954.

Dear Ed,

I don't know if you knew the Ripkas when you were sharing your troubles in London during the war. Just in case the trouble he is having now has escaped your attention, I send you the Guardian's news story and leader about it.

Although I have often quarrelled with him about politics, I think he is a very sound man and entirely reliable. I have known him for about twenty-five years. I know that he and his family are very upset by his troubles with Senator Welker, though probably less so since Carey intervened on their behalf. I had hoped that the trouble between Stevens and McCarthy was going to improve the prospects of all non-Senators, but it seems that the latter are going to continue to be an under-privileged group. Fortunately, the non-Senators include you.

My best wishes to your wife. I hope you will both soon be in Europe again.

Yours ever,

D R G Mc

D. R. Gillie

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
485, Madison Ave.,
New York, 22, N.Y.

SENATOR'S ROUGH HANDLING OF EXILED CZECH

Motives for Criticism of Dr Ripka

From our own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 22.

So far Dr Hubert Ripka, who was a member of the Czechoslovak Provisional Government in London during the war and is now in exile in the United States, has made no public statement about the investigation of his case by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The hearing was held in secret at the beginning of this month and Dr Ripka can say nothing about it.

The case was, however, brought to public attention ten days ago when Mr James Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organisations (C.I.O.), wrote to Vice-President Nixon saying that Dr Ripka had been accused of being a Communist by Senator Welker (Republican, Idaho). Mr Carey said that Senator Welker had made these charges at a closed session while he had been acting as a one-man subcommittee acting for Senator Jenner's Internal Security Subcommittee. Copies of the letter were also sent to all members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which the Jenner subcommittee is a unit.

The C.I.O.'s intervention seems to have done some good, as when Mr Peter Zenkl, chairman of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, appeared under subpoena on February 16 before Senator Welker's subcommittee, again meeting in secret session, he apparently was treated much more fairly than Dr Ripka had been.

It would be quite misleading to report that the Ripka case has caused much interest in Washington. Mr Carey's letter was briefly noted at the time and then no more attention was given to it. The reason for this lethargy seems to be the C.I.O.'s conduct. It is behaving rather curiously for an organisation which chose to raise this issue in a crusade for freedom. Its officials now take the stand that the C.I.O. has exhausted its rôle in this controversy by the publication of Mr Carey's letter.

A Fight Between Czechs ?

The battle for justice, if battle there is to be, must be fought from now on by others. Dr Ripka, of course, must remain silent, for he cannot very well challenge Senator Welker for what happened at the secret meeting. Thus the issue has lapsed into oblivion in Washington while remaining a subject of argument among Czech refugee groups.

Even in his letter Mr Carey did not challenge Congress's right to investigate Dr Ripka or other refugees. He said:

"We are not suggesting that a committee of the United States Senate does not have the right to investigate foreign groups who have sought asylum here and want our support. I do say emphatically, however, that we should not do that investigating in such a way that we make ourselves the laughing stock of Moscow by destroying exactly those men who can be the leaders in the struggle to make Czechoslovakia again free."

Dr Ripka was Minister for Foreign Trade in the last Czechoslovak Government before the Communists seized control of the State. Since coming to this country he has been active in the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, which is recognised by the State Department as anti-Communist. Mr Zenkl, Deputy Prime Minister in the last Benes Government, is the council's chairman.

Mr Carey said that Senator Welker had the assistance of several Czech refugees in cross-examining Dr Ripka. This led the "Washington Post" in its comment on Mr Carey's letter to say that a Senate subcommittee may have "permitted itself to be made a tool in the political fight among Czech émigrés with consequences that make fine grist for the Communist propaganda mills."

A Forecast

The very morning that Dr Ripka appeared before the Welker Committee a Czech daily in Chicago, "Narod," published a report from its Washington correspondent. Mr Carey accepted as accurate this forecast of what points would be raised at the secret session. The report said Dr Ripka would be asked: "Why he had tried to negotiate a friendly Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty which, as a result, brought Czechoslovakia, at Tehran and later, into the Soviet sphere of influence and finally into the throes of communism. The paper went on:

"Hubert Ripka will also be investigated on his pro-Soviet activities at a time when in the capacity of State Secretary, entrusted with the office of Foreign Affairs by the Czechoslovak exiled Government in London, he worked for the closest ties with the Soviet Union; also why he negotiated in Moscow in 1947 the Czechoslovak-Soviet Trade Treaty which pauperised Czechoslovakia and dragged her down under Soviet domination.

"Several times our press had given warning against Hubert Ripka's activities in exile. Hubert Ripka strove to make unity impossible in the Czechoslovak exile unless it were a 'unity of questionable people encumbered by the past.' Until quite recently it was possible for Hubert Ripka to hold the office of Foreign Affairs in the Council of Free Czechoslovakia and to continue in disrupting the Czechoslovak exiles.

"Likewise Hubert Ripka exerted his influence successfully in another way: anti-Communist propaganda beamed to Czechoslovakia, especially by Radio Free Europe, is pro-Leftist in its orientation and sometimes so dangerous that it wrecks the people's resistance in Czechoslovakia."

The article added that "the activity of Hubert Ripka and other Socialist exiled leaders has finally come to the attention of several Congressional Investigating Committees. We are told that not only Jenner's Committee but also McCarthy's Committee intends to deal with the above-mentioned cases and that the Department of Justice is also following them with interest."

THE GUARDIAN

MANCHESTER TUESDAY

FEBRUARY 23 1954

INVESTIGATION

If the Republicans in America want to help the anti-Communists in Eastern Europe some of them are going about it in a very odd way. Senator Jenner's Internal Security Subcommittee and its offshoot under Senator Welker (Republican, of Idaho) have been investigating some leading Czech and Slovak exiles. They have called before them Dr Hubert Ripka, who is well known in this country for his work here during the war (he was in exile from 1938 to 1945 and has been again since 1948); he was Minister of Foreign Trade before the Communist coup. Among the others called is Mr Peter Zenkl, who was a Vice-Premier from 1946 to 1948 and is now president of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia. Both Dr Ripka and Mr Zenkl were charged with treason by the Czech Communist Government in their absence four years ago. Now it seems that they have been charged before the Jenner Committee by their enemies in the United States. The charges were brought by an unholy alliance of three political groups—the Sudeten Germans in America; the Czechs of the extreme Right, heirs of those who accepted a Czech State without Slovakia; and the Slovak nationalists who had co-operated with the Nazis in the puppet Slovakia created by Hitler. The charges have been heard in secret before Senator Welker, but the Right-wing Czechs have been so elated by their success that they have shouted their triumph in a Czech language newspaper in Chicago, the "Narod." Thus the affair has come to the notice of other newspapers. The "New Yorské Listy," which seeks to prolong the tradition of the liberal Czechoslovakia of Masaryk and Benes, has expressed great surprise at its Chicago colleague's claim to know in advance what charges would be made by the Jenner Committee against Dr Ripka and to know what happened in secret hearings. A protest has also been made by the "Washington Post." Dr Ripka himself says he is bound by Congressional secrecy.

According, to the "Narod," Dr Ripka was being summoned to explain why he had sought to conclude a pact of Czech-Soviet friendship which led to Czechoslovakia being included in the Soviet zone at the Tehran conference, and so to the country falling under Communist control, and why he had further concluded a Czech-Soviet commercial agreement in 1947 which would reduce Czechoslovakia to misery. Dr Ripka is further accused by the "Narod" of preventing the union of Czechoslovak exiles, of grouping about him persons of a doubtful past, of influencing wireless propaganda to

the Tehran conference, and so to the country falling under Communist control, and why he had further concluded a Czech-Soviet commercial agreement in 1947 which would reduce Czechoslovakia to misery. Dr Ripka is further accused by the "Narod" of preventing the union of Czechoslovak exiles, of grouping about him persons of a doubtful past, of influencing wireless propaganda to Czechoslovakia so as to give it a Left-wing cover, and of "dangerously discouraging the resistance of the people in Czechoslovakia." From the accusations, which appear to be a fantastic travesty of the truth, it looks as if an attempt is being made to strike hard at the leading liberals now serving on the Council of Free Czechoslovakia. Wittingly or unwittingly, the machinery of Congress is being used for this damaging purpose. Of Dr Ripka's record, apart from his war-time service here, certain salient points are worth recalling. First, he was for years the diplomatic correspondent of the "Lidove Noviny" of Brno, the paper most closely associated with Dr Benes, on whose behalf he undertook many confidential and semi-official missions before the war. Secondly, he was in 1945 the only member of the Czech Provisional Government in Exile who was in London when the American forces reached Plzen and were then held back in order to allow the Russians to be the first to reach Prague: at that moment Dr Ripka did his utmost to urge through the British Government that the American forces should continue their march. Thirdly, a month ago he contributed an article to the "Figaro" expressing anxiety at the way the French Socialists in internal affairs and the Gaullists in matters of foreign policy were accepting the Communists as occasional allies: his point was to give warning of the danger of letting the Communists get hold even of your little finger. These are not the actions of someone who is "soft" to Communists.

Senator Jenner has said more than once that men who come before his Internal Security Subcommittee are not on trial as individuals. In legal terms that may be true, since only a court can convict a man in the United States. But the effect of Congressional hearings, especially when they are accompanied by the "leakage" of news to particular newspapers, can be as damaging to an individual as a Court conviction. That may not, of course, have been the intention in this case of Senator Jenner or Senator Welker. But if not then the duty to take action now lies with them. The least they can do is to repudiate the accusations of the "Narod," take action against its informants, and make publicly clear the true record of Dr Ripka and his associates. That may make them unpopular with the political groups in America which initiated the attack on Dr Ripka, and it may go against the grain of their normal "investigating" practice. But surely there can be no excuse for permitting the defamation of people who have served the Allied cause well and have sought to keep Czechoslovak democracy alive. It is not in the interest of the United States, of Congress, or in the end of the Republican party. It is revolting and unjust.

0 5 1 8

Gillie, D.

file

DARSIE GILLIE

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
PARIS CORRESPONDENT

15, QUAI DE BOURBON
PARIS-IVE

8, RUE DU MONT-THABOR
PARIS-1ER
OPÉRA 94-57

Ginsburg, David
(attach to other)

JANUARY 7, 1955

MR. DAVID GINSBURG
c/o MRS. DORIS FOSTER
3933 LIVINGSTONE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SORRY TO SAY THAT MR. MURROW WILL NOT BE IN NEW YORK ON THE 10th or 11th AND WILL BE AT AN ALL DAY BORRD MEETING ON THE 12th STOP HOWEVER MR. MURROW WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO SEE YOU STOP COULD YOU POSSIBLY COME IN ON THURSDAY THE 13th AT 3:00 pm?

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO
MR. MURROW

414-710-43

Gitlin, Irving

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Irving Gitlin

November 17th, 1955

This one has probably been suggested before, but just in case it hasn't: a compilation of your "Words for Today" would make a fascinating book -- not as comprehensive as Bartlett, but more interesting: a pungent selection of quotations that have meaning for our times.

If someone wanted to get elaborate, a chronology could be drawn up -- the big stories of the past 15 years, with the "Word for Today" to go with each story. And more elaborate still, the whole could be sprinkled with top news photos of the period. But these additional elements would not strictly be necessary.

Wouldn't Simon and Schuster jump at this one? Or is the whole thing crazy?

IG/pe

TO Mr. ~~Murrow~~ MF.

FROM Rebe Holder

December 30, 1955

Joe Glaser called to tell you that NBC wants to give coverage to Louis Armstrong when he gets off the plane and Glaser is holding them off until he hears from you or Mr. Friendly since he doesn't know if this will conflict with your wishes.

PL 9-4600

arrives this weend - Do you want to call?

Glaser, Joe

Associated Booking Corp.

8619 SUNSET BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD 46, CALIF.
Phone Crestview 1-8131

745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Phone PLaza 9-4600

203 NORTH WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Central 6-9451

FROM NEW YORK OFFICE

Dec. 29 - '55

Fred Friendly
CBS
485 Mad Av
New York

Dear Fred:

I just returned from Miami Beach where I spent a few days over Xmas with Mother, who is 86 years young and wintering in Florida, where she is having a wonderful time -- to find your letter of December 28th. I greatly appreciate your sending Armstrong's mail and I expect Louis and the group to arrive here late this Sat. or early Sunday. I may take him over to Ed Sullivan's show to take a bow. Louis and the boys leave on Monday late as they report January 3rd at Metro for the start of "High Society" with Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra and Grace Kelly - this is the picture in which Louis is featured right through the production and will sing with Bing, Frank and by himself as well as having a big role.

Fred, if you want to see me, I will be here in New York for the next ten days or so.

Hoping you and Ed and your families have a wonderful time over the holidays and I do want to thank you both for the splendid job you did on Louis -- and assure you it will always be a pleasure to extend every cooperation where my attractions are concerned -

Kindest regards

Joe Glaser

JOE GLASER

Glaser, Joe

Associated Booking Corp.

8619 SUNSET BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD 46, CALIF.
Phone Crestview 1-8131

745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Phone PLaza 9-4600

203 NORTH WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Central 6-9451

FROM NEW YORK OFFICE

October 29-1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
#485 Madison Ave.
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I am most anxious that you have the latest Columbia release on Louis Armstrong. This is an excerpt from THE THREEPENNY OPERA written by Kurt Weill and Blitzstein, and is Louis' own version of MACK THE KNIFE. It is something different, and I want you to play it and have it.

I want to thank you again for your cooperation and the honor that has been bestowed on Louis in recording him and photographing him in Europe for SEE IT NOW. I spoke to Louis in Berlin last night, and your staff will have the fullest cooperation.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Joe Glaser

JOE GLASER.

jg-c

Goldsmith, Morton

February 25, 1955

Dear Mr. Goldsmith:

Many thanks for your nice letter of February 8 and your kind comments about my programs.

Thank you also for sending me the ties. It was indeed good of you to be so thoughtful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Morton Goldsmith,
Vice President
Arthur Siegman - Staffordwear, Inc.
16 East 34th Street
New York 16, New York

fc

arthur siegman—staffordwear, inc.
16 east 34th street, new york 16, n.y. • telephone mu. 4-4301

February 8, 1955
OUR 51st YEAR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
484 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sending, under separate cover, two ties which I thought you might get a particular kick out of.

If you will flip the front of the tie you will note the scene of "person to person", and though it is different than your own show of "Person to Person", I think it might add a bit of a new feeling.

My family and I have always gotten particular enjoyment from your programs, so I felt this would be a small way to repay you.

Sincerely yours,

Morton Goldsmith

Morton Goldsmith
Vice President

MG:sb

robes by staffordwear
Signet ties
factory: 151 orange avenue, west haven, conn.

Goldstein, Leon

June 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

You are quite right in assuming that the Herald Tribune did not print my comment in full. However, I have no objection to the way they put it.

I am entirely persuaded that there does not exist, despite the FCC language, any legal brief against the radio or television station adopting and practicing any overt editorial stand on any clearly labeled policy. The reversal of the Mayflower decision removed the last obstacle.

I sought informal legal opinion on this and although I do not have such opinion in writing, I am convinced there is no obstacle in law to the proposal I made.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leon Goldstein
Vice President in Charge of Programs
Station WMCA
1657 Broadway
New York 19, New York

rh

1657 Broadway • New York 19, NY • CIrcle 6-220

May 20, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Herald Tribune of Sunday, May 8, quotes you as follows: "It's time for the radio and TV stations to adopt and declare editorial policies like newspapers...They have a responsibility to do so, and I know of nothing which denies them the right...Let them choose their sides and fight it out in the open." The underlining is mine.

Within twenty-four hours the boss, Nathan Straus, was down to see me, stuck your picture and quote under my nose and said, "Why can't we do it without any strings attached like Ed Murrow says?" I believe you had certain strings in mind when you made this statement, but I want to be sure of it before I make any reply to Mr. Straus. Hence this letter.

By way of background, you are probably aware that we are, perhaps, the only station in the United States which regularly presents an editorial under the name of the owner of this station. However, we do this with the proscription of the Commission's ruling on editorializing which says in effect "that a licensee has an affirmative duty to seek out opposing viewpoints." You will find this interpretation in the FCC regulation concerning WLIB's editorial on FEPC.

It has always been my interpretation of FCC regulations that a broadcaster could editorialize providing that the expression of editorial opinion by the broadcaster was but one of the formats given to achieve a "reasonably balanced presentation of all responsible viewpoints on particular issues." I have in mind specifically the Commission's language in its decision on editorializing which said that though "the public has less to fear from the open partisan than from the covert propagandist," nonetheless it must be remembered that "in the absence of a duty to present all sides of a controversial issue, overt editorialization by station licensees could conceivably result in serious abuse." The quotes are from the FCC opinion entitled "Editorializing By Broadcast Licensees."

Is not the kind of editorializing which is outlined above a little different from the kind of newspaper editorializing you espoused in the above statement? It would be most helpful for me to know how you reconcile your statement with the FCC declarations. My own feeling is that the Herald Tribune did not give your statement in its full context. Please let me hear from you.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Leon Goldstein

Leon Goldstein
Vice President in
Charge of Programs

LG:fp

Goodwin, George

STATE·MUTUAL·LIFE
Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts

GEORGE M. C. GOODWIN
General Agent

THE GOODWIN AGENCY
84 STATE STREET, BOSTON 9, MASS.

Tel: LAfayette 3-7610

September 3, 1954

9-6-6
[illegible]
[illegible]

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow: Your son, Casey

You may remember me as John Daly's life insurance advisor and the last interview I had with you at your office in regard to a program for Casey. At that time you decided to postpone any action because of personal reasons of a confidential nature.

In the light of the most recent tax legislation I feel most sincerely that twenty minutes spent in an interview will be well worth your time and consideration.

I shall be available in New York, on the morning of Wednesday, the fifteenth of September, and at any time on Thursday that might be convenient for you.

An early reply will be appreciated very much.

Sincerely yours,

George M. C. Goodwin

George M. C. Goodwin
General Agent

GMCG/M

MU 6-9200

Told him to get in touch with DeOrsey 9/15/54

Wed. May 5
3:15

MAX GORDON
55 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
BRYANT 9-8438

Yes.
not lunch

leaving for
Europe May 17

April 12, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I got a terrific kick out of your call Friday night, and duly reported same by letter to Groucho.

Without a manuscript to read, I am the lonesomest man in town at six in the morning, and so the morning following your call an idea struck me about the theatre and theatrical production that I believe to be new and original, and I think it is something that would interest you for a broadcast. It would take me about five minutes to tell it to you, and you can fix any time convenient to you for me to do it.

Of course, if I can take you to lunch, it would be a great pleasure for me to tell you some stories about myself and the show business since I began my career on February 1, 1910 as an advance agent with a burlesque show. The show was called "The Behman Show" and it was a little before your time.

Please let me hear from you.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Max Gordon

Max Gordon

MG/ph

Gottlieb, Lester

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Lester Gottlieb

from: Ed Murrow

February 8, 1954.

Many thanks for your generous comments
on PERSON TO PERSON and SEE IT NOW.
Glad you enjoyed them.

E.R.M.

1137

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Lester Gottlieb

February 3, 1954

I thought that this week's PERSON TO PERSON and SEE IT NOW were extraordinarily good and the only two sufficient reasons for turning off the Radio.

L.G.

Lou

693

Gould, Raphael

April 22, 1954

Dear Mr. Gould:

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your several letters about my book "This is London".

While I appreciate your bringing to my attention that you have copies available, I have no need of them, and am therefore returning the copy you sent to me on February 15.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raphael Gould
American Library Service
117 West 48th Street
New York 36, New York

APR 1 9 1954

My dear Ed Murrow:

When it is convenient, willyou please let us know if you are going to retain the copy of THIS IS LONDON delivered to you on Feb. 15th last.

Sincerely,

Raphael Gould

Raphael Gould

AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE
117 West 48th Street New York 36, N. Y.
Phone: CIrcle 5-6194

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117 WEST 48th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

March 29, 1954

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Ed Murrow:

I do hope that my letter of March 13 did not reach your attention for upon looking at my file copy I discovered much to my embarrassment that a rather graveled version appeared in transcription especially the classic substitution in line three of the word "three" for the word "free".

At any rate I trust that you have decided to retain the copy of THIS IS LONDON and we shall look forward to receiving your remittance accordingly.

My very good wishes,

Sincerely,

R Gould

Raphael Gould
Director

RG:ev

Established 1921

Circle 5-6194

AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE
117 WEST 48th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

March 13, 1954

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Ed Murrow:

I wish to add one more small verse to the lusty majority supporting your views and stand on the McCarthy issue. I agree wholeheartedly with the principle, that when three men stand up and are not afraid to be counted individuals of his persuasion, either collapse and fade away, like the morning mist before the rising sun, or in desperation, resort to more and more reckless charges, which in themselves, have the seeds of self-destruction. At the present moment, the latter course seems to be the case.

I know it seems rather unrealistic at this time to refer to THIS IS LONDON, but you may recall that on February 15, last we delivered a copy to you which we thought you might like to own or possibly present to a friend or colleague in view of its scarcity. If you are retaining this copy kindly remit $4.75 plus 3% city sales tax at your convenience. Since last writing we have been fortunate in locating a second copy which we would undertake to deliver at the same price, even though its cost to us is a bit higher.

Keep up the good fight. Everyone who has one iota of concern for the truth is 100% behind and with you.

Sincerely,

Raphael Gould

Raphael Gould,
Director

RG:LL

Established 1921 Circle 5-6194

AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE
117 WEST 48th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

February 23, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y.C., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If you can use a second copy of your book...THIS IS LONDON, we have just located same, and can let you have this work at $4.95 delivered.

Sincerely,

Raphael Gould
Director

RG/h

Established 1921

CIrcle 5-6194

AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE
117 WEST 48th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

February 15, 1954

Mr. Ed. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Ed Murrow:

True to our word, we are reporting to you the first available copy of your book THIS IS LONDON. It is somewhat war-battered, but otherwise reasonably sound and respectful looking. It has become a rather scarce item, as you know. The price is $4.75.

We are happy to be of service and shall await to hear from you after you have inspected the item.

Sincerely,

Raphael Gould

Raphael Gould
Director

RG:ea

Gould, Symon

April 11, 1955

Dear Mr. Gould:

Many thanks for your letter of April 3rd which I read with great interest.

We appreciate your offer to contribute to one of our programs, and will be glad to keep your story in mind for possible future use.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Symon Gould
117 West 48th Street
New York 36, New York

fs

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 7-8362

THE AMERICAN VEGETARIAN
and
Progressive Health Journal

117 WEST 48th STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

April 3, 1955

Mr. Edward C. Murrow
C.B.S.
501 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith a copy of a letter addresse to President Eisenhower and also a reply which I have received from Harold E. Stassen on White House stationary which reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Gould:

Thank you for the copy of your constructive letter to President Eisenhower of March 23rd with the suggestions for my assignment.

I am requesting my staff to analyze the thoughtful ideas which you have advanced.

President Eisenhower is so deeply devoted to the objective of peace that I have faith a solution can be found, even though I realize the extreme difficulty of the problem.

Sincerely,

(signed) Harold E. Stassen"

If there is any way I can contribute to one of your programs, I shall be pleased to have the opportunity to do so.

Sincerely yours,

THE AMERICAN VEGETARIAN

Symon Gould

SG:DC

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF HON. HAROLD E. STASSEN AS "SECRETARY OF PEACE".

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

March 25th, 1955

My dear President:

Four million American vegetarians honor and bless you for being the first head of a government to appoint as a member of your Cabinet a "Secretaryof Peace" whose function it will be to pursue a goal of disarmament which will eventually usher in an era of complete amity among nations as a prelude to "Peace on Earth and Good Will to all Men".

This aspiration has been the dream of philosophers, poets, artists, composers and humanitarians since time immemorial. Its vision, appeal and plea are present in the writings and compositions of such immortals as Pythagoras, Plato, Oliver Goldsmith, Michel de Montaigne, Rousseau, Voltaire, Gandhi, Tolstoi, Leonardo da Vinci, Shelley, Richard Wagner, Bernard Shaw and our own Thoreau - all vegetarians. Their credo is fundamental based on the ethical principle of non-killing for sustenance, sport, style or nationalistic strivings, which in essence is Pragmatic Pacifism.

With your designation of the Hon. Harold E. Stassen to the office of peace-surveyor, with the rank of a Cabinet minister, you are serving notice on all governments that you are avowedly and dynamically dedicated to the ideal of international peace, not as a time-serving manoeuvre or diplomatic device, but as an active instrument in your persistent quest for a way out of the quagmire which is miring all sincere efforts to achieve a basis for mutual trust and co-operating fraternity as against the Damocean threate of suspensive and incipient world conflict which now make our statemen haggard with frustration and which haunt the thoughts of men everywhere with the nightmare prospect of an H-bomb holocaust.

We believe the choice of Mr. Stassen is admirable and impressive in all respects. He has deservedly earned the gratitude and honor of many nations for his tireless efforts to help those in economic distress He has thereby created a climate for the peaceful procedures he will pursue in his contemplated program to convince and persuade representatives of these nations and those presently in opposition to democratic principles of the virtues of international disarmament measures.

It is interesting to note that four years ago, in 1951, I prepared and presented on behalf of the Vegetarians of this country and other lands, a proposal that every government should appoint a Secretary or Minister of Peace as an active member of their Cabinets. It was proposed in this plan that these Secretaries and Ministers of Peace should meet with frequency to explore and probe every prospect for peace and co-operative amity and approach each conclave not as mere emissaries with chauvinistic objectives.

Peace-loving Americans as well as the peoples of all other nations who have nothing to gain through fraticidal wars are in heartfelt accord with your history-making appointment which is in effect an endorsement of the Vegetarian Peace Proposal. We believe it may be the catalyst which should precipitate a world-wide momentum towards effecting international disarmament which is the only true method of creating universal peace. This is the impulse which is in the souls of all human beings who w ish to live their brief existences in peace and with the assurance of that small measure of essentials that will confer on them and their dear ones the sufficiency for their natural wants and contentment without the ever-present imposition of finding themselves placed on far-flung battlefields to slay or be slayed.

Be assured, therefore, Mr. President, that the common man everywhere is profoundly grateful to you for this momentous gesture in behalf of world peace which must, if we give it our unrestricted moral support, exercise a concretely constructive influence on our leaders and representatives everywhere.

Sincerely yours, Symon Gould

Symon Gould,
The American Vegetarian
117 West 48th Street, N.Y.City 36.

TO SYMON GOULD
who was my First Publisher

A more spirited and ruthless realist
Could scarce be met with.
Nor a more constant Idealist.
His astonishing vitality is excelled
Only by the numbleness of his wit.
And the pluck and nonchalant gaiety of his heart.
He is a genius of the New York Sidewalks
As much at ease in the West
As in the East of his Island City.
And through his veins runs quicksilver
And the ends of his magnetic fingers
Forever conjure gold dust to their tips
As it flies, like Spring pollen, past his ears.

(signed) Llewellyn Powys

****

To Whom It May Concern:

I hereby wish to set down for the information of anyone interested, the opinion I hold of Mr. Symon Gould and to add my testimony to that of his many friends in the newspaper, theatrical and literary world.

I have known Mr. Gould for over twenty-five years and have followed his career with admiration. He has been one of New York's really useful citizens, often working anonymously and behind the scenes for the cultural welfare of the town.

From the time he originated and created the Little Cinema movement, all through his sponsorship of the People's Forums of Carnegie Hall - (the predecessor of the Radio Forums) - right down to the many years during which time he has supplied the literary world with its rare books and manuscripts gathered from the four corners of the earth---Symon Gould has been patron, father-confessor, and friend of writing men and women from New York to Hollywood.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) BURNET HERSHEY
Noted Foreign Correspondent
and Former President,
Overseas Press Club of America

****

To Whom It May Concern:

My acquaintance with Mr. Symon Gould covers a period of nearly a quarter of a century.

I have always found him, both from a business and social standpoint, a man of the highest integrity and a clean man in thought, action and speech.

For his character I have the highest respect.

(signed) BENHAMIN DeCASSERES
Celebrated Author and Poet

Graham, Brick

June 6, 1955

Dear Brick:

Sorry this is so late in coming, but I have just returned from a week in London.

Here are the tickets to some television programs for Dr. and Mrs. Bardwell and their son.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. A. Graham
J. A. Graham Agency
805 Kamiaken Street
Pullman, Washington

rh

J. A. GRAHAM AGENCY

Insurance

805 Kamiaken Street Telephone 1196

PULLMAN · WASHINGTON

May 10, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, New York

D ear Ed:

I was certainly sorry to hear the reason for your sudden trip West several weeks ago, but of course we all have to face these family sorrows.

We have some very close friends, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Bardwell and their son, who are making a trip to New York the early part of June and I would like to ask if you would be kind enough to have your secretary mail me the necessary cards so that they might visit the C.B.S. Studio and observe some of the Radio and T.V. programs. They would be available for such a visitation June 15th, 16th or the 17th.

will do
RH

Thanks in advance Ed, for this favor.

Sincerely,

"Buck"

J. A. Graham

J.A.G.: dmh

Representing: FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY · FIREMAN'S FUND INDEMNITY COMPANY

Graham, J. A. (Brick)

~~June 15-29~~

June 15, 1954

Dear Brick:

I shall of course be glad to do what I can for your "nine lovely girls".

I suggest that you have them call my office upon their arrival, and we can let them know then what tickets we have been able to collect. The telephone number is PLaza 1-2345.

Hope all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. J. A. Graham
Pullman, Washington

dm

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT = Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

PRA362

1954 JUN 14 PM 6 02

PR.PLA030 NL PD=PULLMAN WASH 14=

EDWARD R MURROW=

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY RADIO CITY NYK=

NINE LOVELY GIRLS FROM KAPPA ALPHA THETA COMING TO NEWYORK JUNE 25TH TO 29TH FOLLOWING CONVENTION. WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR HELP SO THEY MIGHT VISIT RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS. PLEASE ADVISE HOW THEY MAY CONTACT YOUR OFFICE IF YOU CAN ARRANGE REQUEST. REGARDS.=

J A (BRICK) GRAHAM=

25TH 29TH=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Graham, F.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS • UNATIONS NEWYORK • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

4 August 1954

Dear Ed,

It was not necessary for you to write to me in reply to my letter of loyal support and high admiration of your most timely and effective work in the cause of freedom and democracy. I am glad, however, that you found time to answer your mail from people whom you don't know, but who follow your broadcasts and are guided much by their faith in your integrity and willingness to not only stand up and be counted but to stand forth and strike telling blows for things for which our country and our religion should impel us to do.

Sincerely,

F. Graham

(by F. Stein
Secretary to Dr. Graham,
who dictated but did not
read this letter)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

July 30, 1954

Dear Frank:

I hope you'll forgive the delay in replying to your letter of April 26th. After the McCarthy program, a veritable avalanche of mail descended on my desk and I had to wait until my vacation to get a good look at it.

It was most kind of you to write as you did and I want you to know even at this late date how much I appreciated it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Graham
United Nations
New York, New York

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE NO.

26 April 1954

Dear Ed Murrow,

I have had so many things to congratulate you about meantime that I haven't called you about the many events since your memorable McCarthy and Annie Lee Moss occasions in which you had them speak for themselves, in one case revealing the most discouraging and in the other case the most hopeful things in American life.

I congratulate you now on the Peabody award, the Sidney Hillman award etc. but more on the day to day inner satisfactions of a great job for America which is its own reward.

Two days after your reply on the Anglo American Institute matter I was in Miami speaking at a National Conference of Christians and Jews on behalf of the United Nations and was asked by a reporter whether in my opinion you had made an accurate report on our connections with the enterprise. I said that you had simply told the truth. Though as a member of the U N Secretariat I am not supposed to engage in controversies within any one nation, I was glad that the man made a headline out of my reply pointing out that I said that you had told the truth in your reply to McCarthy - not that you need any vouching from me or anyone else as to the accuracy of your recollections and interpretations. More than any other person in the United States you have brought about a turning of the tide, for which we are all deeply grateful.

If the Aluminum Company of America should drop your television program it would be damaging to their own interests because it would be hurtful to freedom in America and the world. I believe that ALCOA has more enlightened self-interest than to let America down.

The University of North Carolina is prouder than ever that you are an honorary alumnus.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Graham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gray, Gordon

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

September 6, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your note of September 1.

I will try to get with you in New York some time, but also would request that you give me a ring when you are down here.

Sincerely,

Gordon

Gordon Gray
Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA)

Gray, Gordon

September 1, 1955

Dear Gordon:

I am just back from vacation, spent mostly on a hay baler and bulldozer and take this first opportunity to send off congratulations on your new post.

I do hope that if you ever have time for a drink or meal when you are in New York, you will let me know; and when next I am in Washington I shall venture into that labyrinth where you are now housed.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gordon Gray
Assistant Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Washington, D.C.

rh

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

DON K. PRICE
VICE PRESIDENT

July 11, 1955

a

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Counsellor on Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You will be as sorry to learn as I was that Gordon Gray, on accepting his new position as Assistant Secretary of Defense, felt compelled to resign from the Advisory Committee on International Training and Research. I enclose copies of his letter of resignation and of the letters in which Rowan Gaither and I tried to express the Foundation's very great gratitude for his services, and that of the Committee under his chairmanship, over the past several years.

Yours sincerely,

Don

Don K. Price

Enclosures

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 28, 1955

COPY

President Gordon Gray
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Gordon:

My warmest congratulations on your appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense. As a private citizen I feel deeply reassured that you are reentering Government service and adding your great talents and experience to the direction of the defense effort.

I appreciate completely why you must relinquish your responsibilities as Chairman of our Advisory Committee on International Training and Research. You have been a very great help to us and to the advancement of this program, and I want you to know that we feel greatly indebted to you.

If there is any way in which the Foundation can properly be of assistance to you in your new role, I hope you will feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

H. Rowan Gaither, Jr.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

June 27, 1955

COPY

President Gordon Gray
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Gordon:

When I read of your appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense, I feared that you would find it necessary again, as you did when you became Secretary of the Army, to retire from various private activities. While I had hoped that it would not be necessary, I can certainly understand why you feel obliged to do so.

I suppose there is no alternative for the Foundation but to accept your resignation as a member of the Advisory Committee, but as I do so I want to say how much the Foundation appreciates the tremendous contribution you have made as Chairman of the Board on Overseas Training and Research, and of its successor Advisory Committee.

You and your colleagues helped initiate a program of which I think the Foundation has every right to be proud, and you took a large measure of responsibility for the conduct of the program at a time when no other administrative arrangement was feasible.

I am sure, therefore, that I speak for the President and the Trustees when I tell you how much the Foundation is grateful for the contribution you have made to its program, and how much we all will miss your participation in the future.

Yours sincerely,

Don K. Price

C
O
P
Y

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill

June 21, 1955

Mr. Don Price
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Don:

The Senate has now approved my appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense, and any questions relating to my service in that post seem to be cleared away. The Trustees of the University declined to accept my resignation, but in lieu thereof granted me an indefinite leave of absence.

Under all of these circumstances, it seems to me that I should resign as a member of the Advisory Committee on International Training and Research. Is this letter sufficient, or should it be written to some one else?

Please let me say I have enjoyed the work a great deal, and will miss the meetings very much.

Sincerely,

Gordon Gray
President

Gray, H. E.

June 30, 1955

Dear Mr. Gray:

Thank you for your gracious letter of June 10. Your people in London were as courteous and considerate as they could possibly have been, and went to great trouble and inconvenience to re-load us on BOAC.

Incidentally, I was delighted to see the attention paid in the public prints to your fifty-thousandth transatlantic crossing. I feel as though I have made half of them and hope to make more with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. E. Gray
Executive Vice President
Atlantic Division
Pan American World Airways System
26-19 Bridge Plaza North
Long Island City 1, New York

rh

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
28-19 BRIDGE PLAZA NORTH, LONG ISLAND CITY 1, N. Y.

June 10, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The lengthy delay at London of Flight 101 on which you intended to travel with us on May 29 is sincerely regretted. You will recall that the departure was postponed due to the unavailability of equipment. The aircraft originally scheduled for your trip was assigned to an earlier flight which met with mechanical difficulties.

Apparently, there was a lack of definite information with regard to the expected time of arrival of the relief aircraft in London. As a result, the estimated departure time was changed several times. We are extremely sorry for the annoyance it caused you and members of your party who, I understand, transferred to BOAC's Monarch flight. The matter is being reviewed carefully for we certainly want to avoid similar unpleasant situations.

Please be assured of our earnest efforts to operate each and every flight on schedule, for getting passengers to their destination on time is our constant objective. In this respect, Pan American, among other directly competitive airlines, has achieved, and is still maintaining, an outstanding record for on-time schedule performance. There are occasions, of course, such as on your trip, when unavoidable delays occur. You may be assured, however, that our efforts will continue to be directed toward improving schedule regularity while conducting an entirely safe operation.

We apologize for the inconvenience and hope to serve you dependably and to your complete satisfaction on your next trip. It will be a pleasure to do so.

Sincerely,

H. E. Gray

H. E. Gray
Executive Vice President
Atlantic Division

P.S. As of this morning, Pan American World Airways has completed 49,715 transatlantic crossings.

Gray, William

LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

June 1, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

The date Wednesday, June 15, at one o'clock is fine, and Managing Editor Ed Thompson and his colleagues are delighted that you can join the LIFE group for lunch. It will be held in the private dining room 64-16 room 3 in the RCA Building. Take the express elevator to the sixty-fourth floor.

I'll be seeing you at that time. Thanks for calling and best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

William P. Gray

Gray, William

LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

March 29, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

About two weeks ago while you were away I left a message with your secretary telling you that LIFE's editors--a group of about a dozen headed by Managing Editor Ed Thompson--would like very much to have you as their guest at one of the off-the-record private luncheons which they hold each Wednesday in a private dining room in the RCA Building.

This invitation still is one we hope very much you can accept in the near future. I know you have been away on recent Wednesdays, but would it be possible to plan one within the next month or so? Because it is necessary to plan the invitation to each guest somewhat ahead, perhaps we could handle the scheduling by telephone if you are willing. Would you please give me a ring at your convenience?

Best regards,

Bill

William P. Gray

Graybill, Leo C.

MR. LEO C. GRAYBILL
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

OCTOBER 22, 1954

SORRY UNABLE SUGGEST WHERE YOU MIGHT SECURE MORE INFORMATION ON MATUSOW RETRACTIONS STOP SORRY REPORTED IN BROADCAST OF OCTOBER 18TH WAS TAKEN FROM THE WIRES.

E.R. MURROW

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

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VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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OC384 PRD165

1954 OCT 21 PM 10 31

KC

PR.GFA329 NL PD=GREAT FALLS MONT 21

ED MURROW=

C B S 485 MAIDSON AVE NYK=

REFERRING YOUR EVENING BROADCAST OCTOBER 18TH IN WHICH MENTION MADE OF HARVEY MATUSOW COULD YOU ADVISE WIRE COLLECT OR AIR MAIL WHERE MIGHT SECURE MORE INFORMATION ANY MATUSOW RETRACTIONS. WE HAD UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE WITH HIM IN MONTANA 1952 WHEN HE ATTACKED SENATOR MANSFIELD AND OTHERS. COMPARABLE VICIOUS ATTACKS BY OTHERS NOW BEING MADE AGAINST OUR SENATOR MURRAY=

LEO C GRAYBILL DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Gridley, Ansel

March 7, 1955

Dear Mr. Gridley:

It hurts like hell to be caught in an obvious, in retrospect, incredible error particularly when it is in the field that I know something about. When your letter came in I was sure you "mis-heard me" but the script bears you out. How it happened, I don't know. I am sure there will be an occasion to deal with this subject again on the air, and when that happens I will take myself into the woodshed. Thanks for whacking me so gently on the wrists.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ansel E. Gridley
Vice President
Salisbury Broadcasting Corporation
P. O. Box 609
Worcester 1, Massachusetts

rh

WWOR-TV
CHANNEL 14

Salisbury Broadcasting Corporation

POST OFFICE BOX 609 • WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN Z. BUCKLEY, *President*
ANSEL E. GRIDLEY, *Vice President*
KENNETH P. HIGGINS, *Treasurer*

February 25, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In your report last night of the court's decision to decide, on a case by case basis, whether one company may own more than seven (7) television stations, you mentioned that heretofore commission rules had restricted ownership to no more than five (5) "standard" television stations and two (2) UHF television stations. - attached

Do you mean to imply that UHF television stations are sub-standard or in any way non-standard? We believe that television is television and that all regularly assigned television channels are standard. You could much more properly have referred to the two classes of stations as UHF and VHF stations respectively as most people are doing. Your own network, CBS, owns a UHF television station and I am certain that they do not consider it anything but a standard television station operating on an assigned television channel.

Yours very truly,

SALISBURY BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Ansel E. Gridley

Ansel E. Gridley
Vice-President

aeg;md

The Associated Press reports that a recommendation that federal money for school construction "is not necessary" has reportedly been approved by the United States Commissioner oor Education..Dr. Samuel Brownell. Its now under study by a presidential commission. The report says that there is no state which cannot afford to make more money available for its schools..no state that is economically unable to support an adequate school system. This report, prepared by a group under the President's Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations, also recommends that the government get out of the school lunch program..withdraw most of its contributions to the vocational education program and not give aid to community libraries

The President told a Masonic breakfast in Washington today that Americans must accept the duties of individual citizenship to prove that the Communists are "liars" arguing that our free enterprise system won't work.

The United States Court of Appeals in Washington today knocked out a Federal Communications Commission ruling limiting the number of television stations that may be owned by the same interests. The F.C.C. rule limits ownership to five normal T.V. stations plus two ultra-high frequency stations. The Court ruled unanimously that anyone who now owns such stations cannot be denied a hearing on additional applications. The court said that it is conceivable that in some circumstances "common ownership of a greater number of stations might be compatible with the public interest." Another F.C.C. rule limits radio station ownership, under one interest, to seven standard frequency stations and seven in frequency modulation.

The C.I.O. executive Board today approved the A.F. of L--C.I.O. merger. The Transport Workers Union was the only dissenter.

Grolier Society

THE STORY OF OUR TIME

ENCYCLOPEDIA YEARBOOK

2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TEL. VANDERBILT 6-5464-0600

November 16, 1954

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We appreciate very much being able to use your material in our yearbook, THE STORY OF OUR TIME. I am enclosing a carbon copy of the material we have chosen for this year; will you please read it over and if it is satisfactory, please initial your approval at the top of the first page. We should like to send the material to the printer on Thursday, and I wonder if you would mind asking your secretary to phone me if this meets with your approval. If there are any changes that you want to make, please indicate them in the margins of the carbon and I'll see that they are put on the printer's copy. I'm sorry to rush about this but they have pushed our deadlines way ahead.

I'm not holding up the material for your check, but I'll be putting it in the mail probably tomorrow or Wednesday. And many thanks.

Sincerely yours,
Marian Lockwood
Marian Lockwood
Editor in Chief
The Story of Our Time

We can make changes if ~~we~~ get your carbon back by Friday (November 19) morning — MC

Grolier Society

November 11, 1955

Dear Miss Lockwood:

Enclosed herewith is the carbon for your files which Mr. Murrow approved.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Marian Lockwood
Editor in Chief
The Story of our Time
2 West 45 Street
New York 36, New York

THE STORY OF OUR TIME

ENCYCLOPEDIA YEARBOOK

2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TEL. VANDERBILT 6-5464-0600

November 10, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We were very much pleased with the scripts which you were kind enough to let us see. We have chosen the one on the Saar--October 24--and feel that it is a great addition to The Story of Our Time 1956. On page 3 I added two words which I have indicated on the carbon, because while it would be perfectly clear as spoken, I thought it was clearer for reading with the "that they" inserted. If you don't want it, take it out.

I am enclosing our check for twenty-five dollars - to Seward with our thanks. Will you please initial your OK at the top of the first page and return the carbon to me for our files?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Marian Lockwood
Marian Lockwood
Editor in Chief
The Story of Our Time

Could we have your approval soon, as our deadline is early next week? ML

THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC., Publishers

Gross, Ernest A.

June 3, 1955

Dear Ernie:

I am sorry about the delay in answering yours of May 9; I am just back from a week in London. Friendly and I are still keen to do the Grandma Moses piece and trying to work out a mutually convenient time. We will be in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ernest A. Gross
Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle
63 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly, plus correspondence

Gruenther Al

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED POWERS EUROPE
OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER

November 10th

Dear Ed –

What a pleasure it is to be in Ed Murrow's state! It flatters my vanity to have you send me such a generous message. Now my hat won't fit for another week or so.

Please find an excuse to come over soon. We'd like to roll out our red carpet for you

All my best
Al Gruenther

Gruenther, Alfred Ma

NOVEMBER 9, 1954

PRESS
GENERAL ALFRED GRUENTHER
SACEUR
PARIS

YOU WERE NEVER BETTER THAN ON SENATOR SMITH INTERVIEW WHICH WE

USED TONIGHT REGARDS AND THANKS

ED MURROW

SEE IT NOW
202-550-43

Gruenther, Alfred

MARCH 25, 1954

GENERAL ALFRED GRUENTHER
SACEUR
PARIS
FRANCE

WE HAVE EXTENDED INVITATION RENY PLEVEN TO DO BRIEF TELEVISION FILM ON PRESENT SITUATION INDO-CHINA FOR USE NEXT TUESDAY STOP THINK THIS OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE IN VIEW CURRENT CLIMATE OF OPINION HERE STOP IF YOU FEEL ABLE SUPPORT THIS INVITATION TO PLEVEN I WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL STOP INFORMATIVELY THINK TELEVISION PIECE ON SHAPE PROGRESSING NICELY.

EDWARD R. MURROW

202-550-43

This sent to Schoenbrun also.

Guernsey, Otis

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Rebe Holder -Ed Murrow Office

from: Andy McCaffrey -TV Press March 31, 1955.

Dear Rebe:

This memo is to confirm that on ~~Thursday~~, Wednesday April ~~2~~ 20 at Noon, Otis Guernsey, Jr., drama editor of the New York Herald-Tribune and a photographer from that paper will visit Ed for an interview. During this informal session, the Tribune will be shooting pixs while Otis speaks to Ed on general subjects covering "See It Now" and "Person To Person."

Guernsey believes he'll need less than an hour with Ed. Otis requested, however, that he prefers to have only himself and photographer in the room with Murrow, if possible.

I will bring the lads up to your baliwick. See ya ~~Thursday~~ Wednesday.

Regards Andy

565

The Gray Goose Farm
Jaffrey - NH
April 28 ~~Gregnmor~~ Farm

Mr Edward R. Murrow or
his secretary -

Dear Ed or Madam Secretary -

Twice already I have bothered you - so this third time will have pushed by-gone friendship to the limit and you will be safe for ever-more.

Do you remember that wild and bitter struggle in '53 to win a Consolidated High School for the Monadnock Area? We lost - but at least, according to Dr. Conant last Friday - we were dead right. But that doesn't help the educational picture of Jaffrey.

(over)

To supplement the meagre fare – we have jerked Joany (age 15) and Danny (13) out of the haystacks – and are sending them to New York for a week.

Do you suppose by waving your magic wand – they could see something about television – they are waiting in your outer office now.

And now – fare thee well – and good luck in any more stupendous enterprises you decide to tackle –

Sincerely yours
LOUISE TRUSLOW
GRUMMON

PS. If you should want to reach the children — they will be with Frank Truslow's widow
MRS. J. TAYLOR HOWELL
1088 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY -
Actually I hope you go to the outer office and look at Jo and Dan. They are as interesting as Kim Novack - Bob is a pre-med student at Yale - Pat is at Wooster College, Ohio - Carol and Frances are still safe on the farm. Pretend it is an assignment on THIS IS the younger Generation.

For Information contact:
CARL RUFF ASSOCIATES
366 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
MU 2-2055

FOR RELEASE: November 24, 1954

The largest movement of Negro students from segregated high schools in the South to non-segregated colleges -- in the South as well as the North -- ever to take place in any one year was reported today by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

This increase for the 1953-1954 academic year, which was 180 percent higher than the all-time high set the previous year, was the highlight of an interim report on the first year's results of a two-year South-wide "talent search" which was undertaken by the NSSFNS on a $170,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The talent search, aimed at uncovering qualified Negro college candidates, also produced statistical affirmation of the recent Supreme Court ruling that a "separate" school system was not inherently an "equal" system.

These statistics disclosed that only half of the top 10 percent of the senior classes in the 81 highest ranking high schools in the South possessed minimum college qualifications. The standard used was a version of the generally accepted College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test.

For a comparative estimate of this showing, the NSSFNS employed a national reference group of 6,026 candidates from public schools who took the same examination in 1953. Only six percent of the Negro group tested did as well or better than the average in the reference group.

Among the objectives of the talent search project are the discovery, testing, counselling and referral to college and scholarship opportunities of

(MORE)

able Negro students from segregated states. Supplementary scholarships are also provided for the successful candidates.

Complementing and extending these objectives were the additional aims of determining the number of Negro students potentially qualified for college, the quality of their qualifications and the extent of their financial needs for higher education.

The project is being directed by Richard L. Plaut, Executive Vice-Chairman of the NSSFNS, of which Dr. Harry J. Carman, Dean Emeritus of Columbia College, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. The report was submitted to Dr. Alvin J. Eurich, Vice-President of the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The project furthers the basic purpose of the NSSFNS, which was established in 1947 to broaden and increase opportunities for qualified Negro students for high education in an interracial environment. An independent agency, it is supported mainly by grants from foundations and allocations from college chest drives.

The talent search is being conducted directly through field services. During the 1953-54 school year, 81 high schools in the 45 largest Southern cities were visited four times each by the co-directors of the field services, Dr. Paul F. Lawrence and Mr. Donald W. Wyatt, on leaves of absence from Howard and Fisk Universities, respectively.

Tests were given to 1,485 students, selected by principals and counsellors as constituting the top ten percent of their senior classes. Of this group, less than half, an alarmingly small percentage, attained minimum scores for college admission and scholarship aid. Of the 737 who qualified, 399 indicated

(MORE)

their desire to go to an interracial college; 207 actually completed applications; 197 were accepted and 191 finally enrolled this fall.

Of the 388 qualifying students who showed no interest in attending an interracial college, the great majority (70%) applied to Negro colleges where most of them (90%) were readily accepted. Aside from the major factor of lower cost, these students favored Negro colleges because they were more confident of admission and anticipated a more satisfactory social adjustment.

Scholarships from colleges and other sources amounting to $78,630 were awarded to 119 of the 191 students who enrolled at interracial colleges; while 70 of the 119 were also awarded $21,985 in supplementary aid by the NSSFNS to bridge the gap between the total cost of their first college year and the combined total of scholarships, earnings and help from home. About 80 percent of scholarships recipients needed supplementary aid.

The 191 students who enrolled at the interracial colleges this past academic year represent a 180 percent increase over the 68 students who enrolled in 1952-53. This increase, the report states, is directly due to the finer screening made possible by the testing program and the added stimulus and fuller information provided candidates through the on-the-spot counselling service.

Negro Americans, our largest minority group, represent 10 percent of our population but less than one percent of our interracial college population, the NSSFNS states. It contends that broadening the educational opportunities for qualified Negro students will enable them to take their appropriate places of leadership and add to the total of trained and skilled manpower for which there is such an acute national need.

Accordingly, the NSSFNS sought an objective analysis by man-power specialists of the magnitude and quality of existing talent and the extent of

(MORE)

their financial need. Such an analysis was rendered by Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Director, and Dr. Douglas Bray, his associate, of the Conservation of Human Resources of the Graduate School of Business of Columbia University.

They projected that, on the basis of the figures disclosed by the project, there were now about 1,200 Negro students each year throughout the entire South who could be considered qualified college candidates; this figure, however, includes only those who were in the upper 10 percent of their class and who have taken a college preparatory course. To provide for the total financial needs of these students, about $900,000 would be needed.

The analysis noted that less than three percent of all Negro high school graduates in the states covered by the project were found to be likely candidates for an interracial college. This relatively poor showing is the result of reduced motivation to learn in school because of economic and cultural deprivation in the home and the ill effects of segregation on the development of scholastic aptitude.

An additional aim of the talent search project is to involve local community leaders in the discovery of able Negro students. According to the report, some progress has already been made toward organizing community committees in Richmond, Atlanta, Louisville and Kansas City.

- 30 -

91154

Gurin, Maurice

CARSON - RUFF ASSOCIATES

366 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 • MURRAY HILL 2-2055
5657 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES 36 • WEBSTER 1-1789

November 18, 1954

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are sending along the enclosed press release, in advance of the release date, on the chance that you may be interested in a radio discussion of this significant and timely "segregation in education" development.

The results of the "talent search of the South" provide perhaps the first statistical affirmation of the recent Supreme Court decision that a "separate" school system is not inherently an "equal" one.

Should you be interested in a discussion of this development on your radio program, we shall be happy to furnish you with whatever information you may want in addition to that contained in the enclosed release.

Sincerely,

Maurice G. Gurin

Maurice G. Gurin

Encl. press release

Habib, Mohamed

7

EMBASSY OF EGYPT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 22, 1955

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I certainly enjoyed meeting you with John Adams in New York last Wednesday.

I am looking forward to meeting you again, and to arranging a luncheon for you with Dr. Ahmed Hussein, the Ambassador, when he is in New York

Good wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Moh'd Habib

Mohamed Habib
Press Attache

Hackes, Peter

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

To _____

From _____

Station _____

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

September 3, 1955

Dear Ed:

Hope you'll pardon my intrusion with this note. However, with the recent fall of the CBS economy axe, I find myself--along with Costello, Niven, et al, at journalistic sixes and sevens. Needless to say I should like to continue my prideful duties as a Washington CBS-er. With that now apparently out of the question--at least as a correspondent--I should like to offer whatever services I can muster to you and your organization.

Nothing could please me more than to work for the Murrow shop--particularly if I could be of service here in Washington. Having done a smattering of odd jobs for you, Ed, in the past, it just might be you could use a general all-round "digger" here in Washington to ferret out info, line up the people you're interested in, and generally boost things along in any way you see fit.

At any rate, it's an idea, such as my ideas go these days. Will be in New York the latter part of the week, and would appreciate muchly chatting with you for a few minutes at your complete convenience.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Pete Hackes

Peter Hackes

Hadley, Guy

October 31, 1957

Dear Guy:

How very nice to hear from you again. I certainly remember our meetings through Chatham House, even though many years have since passed.

I am sympathetic to your problem, but regret to say that I have no useful suggestions to offer you. I think you will find that it is the policy of all American networks to hire only Americans to do their reporting for them, just as the BBC, I believe, prefers to use Englishmen on its reporting staff.

If I do hear anything which might interest you, I shall certainly let you know. With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Guy Hadley
British Broadcasting Corporation
Telegrafgebeude,
Room 517,
Bismarckplatz 1,
Berlin-Grunewald

mac

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT

TEL: 979974
979984

TELEGRAFGEBÄUDE,
ROOM 510,
BISMARCKPLATZ 1,
BERLIN-GRUNEWALD

23rd October, 1957

Dear Ed,

Considering that so many years have passed since I met you in pre-war days through Chatham House, and then only briefly, you may well regard this letter as a most unwarranted intrusion. I hope not, because I have a question to ask. I will not bore you with a string of compliments, but you have risen to the top of our tree - in fact, you've planted a sizeable tree of your own - and I can think of nobody better placed to consult.

After ten years as a BBC foreign correspondent, I've decided to give up this increasingly erratic life, mainly because I feel I must provide a more settled background for a growing family and even see them now and again. I have arranged with my office to return home next spring. My friends tell me I'm crazy, but emigration is not my line, being too old and not a scientist, engineer, quantity surveyor, or other modern Davy Crockett type required for the virgin soil. And I've always rather hankered after a small house in the country at home, come atomic bombs or the not-so-red hand of Mr Gaitskell.

I am on the regular staff of the BBC and they are confident of placing me at home, though the present crisis in our broadcasting does not make it any easier. But perhaps because I have been on my own so much as a correspondent, I am inclined to shy at what might be just a routine job, and I'm having a look round outside, as much as is possible at this distance. I'm still primarily interested in reporting and commenting, as I've been doing abroad, and lately in TV as well as sound radio. Can you tell me whether the big American TV concerns ever have an opening for an Englishman in London ?

I enclose a background note, just in case you should know of an opportunity. The answer is probably negative, but I felt it might be worth exploring, so please forgive me for writing. I am just off to Poland for another visit, but hope to be back in Berlin by the end of November.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Guy Hadley

Guy Hadley

Mr Ed. Murrow,
CBS, New York

Guy Desmond HADLEY : Personal Outline

1. Born 1908. British. Married,2 children.

2. Since 1948,a BBC foreign correspondent serving in France,Greece, Yugoslavia,Turkey,Egypt,Germany and Poland. Now BBC Berlin Correspondent. Frequent visits to Poland since 1955. Observed and reported Poznan trials, Polish "October revolution",Soviet threat,and last elections. Contributed two programmes on Poland for BBC television "Behind the Headlines" in summer of 1957. Wrote the scripts,directed filming,carried out introduction, commentary and interviews.

3. From 1946-48,worked in BBC European Service,planning and organising English programmes for European listeners. Also broadcast news talks and interviewed foreign visitors to London.

4. Before the war,worked on staff of Royal Institute of International Affairs in London as Assistant to the Secretary and secretary to the Imperial and Far Eastern Committees. Attended unofficial British Commonwealth Relations Conference held in Australia in 1938. Afterwards went to San Francisco, bought second-hand car,and drove through the United States,taking two months.

5. War service : British Expeditionary Force,France,1940,followed by 45th Infantry Division and staff counter-intelligence work. British Army Liaison Officer at French GHQ,Dakar,1943. Supreme Allied HQ and SHAEF Mission to France,1944-45. Demobilised with rank of Major. Mentioned in despatches ; Chevalier,Legion D'Honneur ; Croix de Guerre,with palm ; Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise.

6. Fluent French,written and spoken ; good working knowledge of German

---

23rd October,1957

Telegrafgebaude,
Room 517,
Bismarckplatz 1,
Berlin-Grunewald

Haeberle, Bill

June 29, 1956

Dear Miss Haeberle:

Adams was right as usual. I suggest this great old fashioned debate on some such subject as, "Resolved: That the Republican Party Should Be Returned to Power." Twenty minutes affirmative, twenty minutes negative, ten minutes rebuttal for each.

I hope you succeed nailing down both candidates, but I doubt that you will.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Billi Haeberle
WCCO-TV
Minneapolis, Minnesota

rh

WOMEN'S ADVERTISING CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

June 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person to Person
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Murrow

To establish the scene -

Cedric Adams asked you if you would come to Minneapolis on October 13, 1956 for a 7:00 pm dinner meeting if we could get the two Vice Presidential candidates to appear. Cedric reports you will if the Vice Presidents will.

Question -

What form would you advise the appearance to take - a debate, questions and answers or a Meet the Press type? What would be the most effective for the candidates and painless for you?

Conclusion -

A one line answer from you would give us (a) hope, (b) something definite and agreeable to you to present and (c) a degree of flexibility in dealing with the candidates and their friends.

Thank you and I'll promise always to listen to Murrow tomorrow and today.

Cordially yours

Billi Haeberle

Billi Haeberle
WCCO-TV

PRES. GWEN HARVEY • WCCO-TV • MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
VICE PRES. LIZ KEATON • KNOX REEVES ADVERTISING, INC.
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CONVENTION CHAIRMAN • BILLI HAEBERLE • WCCO-TV

MINNEAPOLIS
MIDWEST INTERCITY
CONFERENCE
OCTOBER
12, 13 AND 14

1956

Hagerty, Jim.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 29, 1954

Dear Ed:

Many thanks -- You were wonderful!!

Sincerely,

Jim

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Haggerty, James

November 2, 1955

Dear Jim:

I would like to quote for you something Carl Sandburg says. "Frankly, what's wrong with the country ain't you."

You have been doing a great job in unprecedented circumstances, and I wanted to tell you so.

Last spring I mentioned to the President that we were putting together a record album of Churchill's speeches; he expressed interest in hearing it. I have no idea that he would desire to do so now or later; however, I am asking Columbia Records to send two of them on to you. I think it may serve to remind you of more hectic and heroic days.

As ever yours,

Mr. James Haggerty
5010 Reno Road
Washington, D.C.

rh

Haire, Tom. B.

HAIRE PUBLISHING COMPANY

111 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 3 OREGON 4-3000

THOMAS B. HAIRE
PRESIDENT

April 13, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Re: Ad Club Presentation

You may recall me as Major Haire, the Group Intelligence Officer of the 386th Bomb Group. You covered the Air Force's operations on D-Day from our base. Our group was the last group to strike at Omaha Beach before our troops landed. Our strike originally scheduled for H-hour-1 minute was for safety sake put ahead to H-hour-2 minutes.

You may also recall that more correspondents covered the Air Force's operations from our base than any other base in England. This was principally because our Group was given the honor of having been selected to be the last Air Force unit to bomb the shores before our troops were landed. That was a reward for our bombing accuracy record.

To have such an accuracy record required the highest morale possible and it was always my contention that recognition of their effort by the reporters and correspondents who were "filling in" the people back home contributed enormously toward the high morale of the pilots, navigators and bombardiers of the 386th.

That's why, as a publisher in civilian life, I did my utmost as the Group Intelligence Officer to encourage war correspondents to visit our base, before, during and after "D" Day, and to do everything I could possibly do to see that they got whatever kind of copy they were looking for.

More than 150 reporters and correspondents flew with us on our missions during the war. On D-Day alone 26 of you fellows were over the beach in our planes at H-hour.

I admired you for your courage and for your fair and accurate reporting then . . . and I continue to admire these qualities in you.

As a director of the Advertising Club of New York, I congratulate you upon your selection by the Club to receive its highest honor.

I hope to see you next Wednesday, but may have to be out-of-town. In any case, my congratulations and best wishes.

Sincerely,

HAIRE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Tom Haire

Thomas B. Haire
President

P. S. Wonder if you recall coming to my defense when I had to bodily throw that crazy reporter from Ireland out of the Situation Room, when I found him digging in my safe to look at some of the top secret orders of which the safe was full at the time.

TBH

Haldane, A.

March 7, 1955

Dear Mr. Haldane:

Many thanks for your letter of February 2nd. This is merely a brief note to tell you that I don't know when next I will be in Washington, but will make it a point to let you know the next time I come down.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. G. Haldane
Deputy Director
Foreign Economic Development Staff
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

rh

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 2, 1955

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for the transcript of the "Eldorado" program, which I received yesterday.

I am still hoping it may be possible for us to get together sometime when you are in Washington. There is a job which should be done abroad, which could be done by any one of a number of people I can think of, but which can be done more effectively and productively by you than anyone else known to me, in my opinion.

Half an hour may be adequate for a personal discussion, but the story is too long to attempt to cover in detail by letter or telephone.

Very truly yours,

A. G. Haldane

A. G. Haldane
Deputy Director
Foreign Economic Development Staff

cc: Gen. L. V. Murrow

Halle, Kay

February 25, 1955

Dear Kay:

Thanks for your letter. This is just a brief note to tell you that Fred and I will talk about your suggestion. We are now committed for many weeks ahead of our schedule, but will let you know our decision.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Kay Halle
1534 - 29th Street
Washington 7, D.C.

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly
plus correspondence

Book store idea

Hoele, Ray
no ans.

Jan 9, 1954.

Dear Ed,

Of all the many moving broadcasts and TV performances you have been responsible for- nothing can suppass your interview with Oppenheimer. My God what satisfaction you must feel! I would think that any heartaches, disappointments and frustrations you have ever suffered in your work would melt like snow before the thought of this interview. The dynamics, the poetry and depths- the imagination and the evocative quality of that interview will never be forgotten. Apocalyptic it was too. It was as if O were talking from another astral sphere but understandable- crystal clear to all who would just listen.

Hats off to you dear Ed.

Gratefully

Ray Hall

Halperin, Lester

STUDIOS AND OFFICES
New Heathman Hotel
• PORTLAND
OREGON •

April
nineteenth - 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Enclosed is a tear sheet from the Oregon Journal on which I have red-pencilled a letter from Irene Brennan.

I do not know Irene Brennan. This radio station is in no way connected with the Oregon Journal; in fact, it's affiliated with the opposition newspaper, the Oregonian, but I felt a compulsion to send the letter to you.

Sincerely -

Lester Halpin

Lester Halpin
News
Director

lh/
c
encl.

April 17/54

Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON, Founder P. L. JACKSON, Publisher, 1924-1953

MARIA C. JACKSON, Chairman of the Board

Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unt o others as you would have them do unto you.

WM. W. KNIGHT, Publisher ARDEN X. PANGBORN, Editor

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

R. Gittings, William E. Kimsey, Hillman Lueddeman, Margaret M. Sharp, Orlando J. Hollis, Dr. Howard P. Lewis, Dr. Arthur F. Scott, Dr. A. L. Strand

Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment.—Isaac Watts.

The People Speak

"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."—Voltaire.

Negative attitudes and faint hearts never blazed our trails. We need the help of a progressive and forthright paper like The Journal for its judicious reporting and editorials.

JOE RICHARDSON.

Man's Epitaph

PORTLAND—To the Editor: What is all this hoop-te-do about the hydrogen bomb? When we build a bomb big enough to destroy the earth, will it be any great loss? What did we ever do with our magnificent world which would entitle us to keep it forever? And who is going to regret the total annihilation of mankind?

Into the making of the hydrogen bomb go centuries of hatred. Into that final instrument of destruction go the words of the common man who has said to his neighbor, "I do not like you. Your skin is a different color from mine. I do not like your politics or your religion."

IT'S A GREAT pity. Man, the divine, the dreamer, the poet who could fashion a sonnet which reverberated among the stars. Man, the brave, the magnificent, who could give up his life in a blaze of glory for a friend. Man, the beast, the schizophrenic, the paranoiac, ferreting out all the secrets of destruction from the slingshot to the hydrogen bomb. Man, who often hates his neighbor because of a difference in skin coloring, politics, religion. Man, who wrote the rules for living in a book called the Bible, but never took his own advice, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

People all over the world are viewing the pictures of the latest hydrogen blast. They look at each other with frightened eyes. "They'll never use it. They'll be afraid to use it." Yet, each of these common people with his tiny, everyday hatred of his neighbor is pushing the race of man toward its day of destruction.

NO, MAN IS not afraid to drop the bomb which destroys the world. Man is a child who holds in his hands the most dangerous toy of all. He will drop the bomb just to hear it go "Boom!"

A puff of smoke, a tiny flame —so what? When the smoke has cleared, if there is any place left to write it, this must be his epitaph, "Here lies MAN. He died because he could not learn to live with his neighbor."

IRENE BRENNAN.

Halpern, Nathan

TNT Tele-Sessions

Theatre Network Television, Inc.

575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. MUrray Hill 8-3220

Office of the President

September 12, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

It would be a pleasure to have you as my personal guest at the Marciano v. Moore heavyweight championship fight scheduled for the evening of September 20th at the Yankee Stadium.

Sincerely,

Nathan L. Halpern

NLH:d

R. S. V. P.

yes

10:30 pm

Hamilton, Thomas

March 21, 1955

Dear Tom:

The lunch was very pleasant and it is always good to talk to someone who is doing a good job in what's generally referred to as the "grass roots" of our country.

We considered Baruch, whom I know moderately well, but I am afraid his hearing just isn't up to it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas J. Hamilton
Chief of Bureau
The New York Times
United Nations Bureau
United Nations
New York

rh

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LAckawanna 4-1000

THOMAS J. HAMILTON
CHIEF OF BUREAU

Please reply to:
UNITED NATIONS BUREAU
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
PLAZA 8-0254

March 10, 1955

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for coming to the lunch today. I think Gosnell is doing a good job down there.

After we separated the thought occurred to me that there might be another possibility for a "Person to Person" program in that area -- a visit to Baruch at his plantation between Florence and Georgetown, South Carolina. I spent the weekend there with Baruch a couple of weeks back. Actually he has two plantations; Hobcaw Barony, which is a matter of five miles by 10; and Little Hobcaw, a mere 1500 acres or so, which is forty miles north.

The big one has a huge house of no particular distinction except for the suite where Roosevelt stayed for a month in April, 1944. However, the camelia and azalea gardens there, moss on the live oaks etc., make a superb setting. The little one which is where Baruch stays most of the time is just a cottage. However, Baruch is trying to use the latest methods in developing the land, including setting out a lot of pine trees and the conversion of a swamp in front of his house into a fish pond which provides water for irrigation. Of course the quail shooting at both places is superb; at least so I was told since I stayed there over a weekend and Baruch doesn't shoot on Sunday.

You probably have seen Baruch's apartment in New York which is filled with mementos of his varied career. However, I think the South Carolina setting would be better and I should think that he would bring down the mementos if you wanted them. Over the mantelpiece of his cottage in South Carolina is a rather bad painting done by Churchill. I am writing this without, of course, mentioning the matter to Baruch and without knowing what his plans are. He was talking about going back there a few days this spring; otherwise I suppose he won't return until sometime around Christmas next year, staying there until about this time. I imagine you know Baruch anyhow but if you don't and the idea appeals to you I will be very glad to put you in touch with him. Incidentally, despite Gosnell's preference, Baruch goes out shooting on horseback.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Thos. J. Hamilton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Hamilton, Thos. J.

February 28, 1955

Dear Tom:

Many thanks for your letter of February 15th. This is merely a brief note to tell you that it would pleasure me greatly to have lunch with you and Cullen Gosnell on March 10th at the Century at 1:00 pm.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas J. Hamilton
Chief of Bureau
The New York Times
United Nations Bureau
United Nations, New York

nh

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

THOMAS J. HAMILTON
CHIEF OF BUREAU

February 15, 1955

UNITED NATIONS BUREAU
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
PLAZA 8-0254

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Cullen Gosnell, who is Professor of Political Science at Emory University and also is director of a forum conducted by the University, would like to meet you when he comes to New York next month. He will be here March 9 and 10, and I wonder whether you could have lunch with us either of those days. He is an old friend of mine and I will be very glad if you could. We could have lunch either at the Century or--and this would attain my objective of getting you to have a look at the UN--at the Delegates Restaurant here. I suggest a lunch because that is about the only time of the day that I can call my own. However, if neither of these days is convenient, perhaps we could get together for a drink. I assume that Gosnell will be free either March 9 or 10 but anyhow let me know which is better for you.

Sincerely,

Thos J Hamilton

Yes

Hamilton, Tom

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Tom Hamilton

from: Kay Campbell

July 14, 1954

I am returning herewith Mr. Trump's tape recording of "Pathway to Greatness". Mr. Harrow had hoped very much to find time to listen to this before he went on vacation, but unfortunately it was not possible for him to do so. I am sure that knowing his schedule you will understand the situation.

Mr. Harrow will not be back in New York until the 30th of August, and I feel it is not fair to Mr. Trump to keep his recording here until that time.

Please convey our sincerest apologies to Mr. Trump for failure to comply with his request.

1137

Hammerstein, Oscar

January 10, 1955

Dear Oscar:

This is in answer to yours of December 20th. Quite honestly I have neither the time nor the energy to prepare the opinion you request. Anyway, I find that I am much better off to confine myself to the two instruments in which I have a little experience, radio and television. I know you won't think this reflects any lack of interest on my part; and if you are interested, I would like to send two of my television reporters down to see if there is anything in it for SEE IT NOW.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd
10 East 63 Street
New York, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly

PLEASE NOTE

(1) Checklist answer categories are provided for most questions. Additional comments, if you desire to make them, can also be written in, in the spaces provided or on extra sheets. (While the checklist questions may not express all qualifications one might wish to make, previous studies indicate them to be a valuable basis for ascertaining major differences in opinions.)

(2) There is no need to pay attention to the small numbers next to the check-answer boxes and in the margins. They have been placed there to increase the speed and relia bility of IBM processing of the questionnaires as they are returned.

A Questionnaire on

Possible World Measures *for the* Prevention of War

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY • BUREAU OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH
605 WEST 115TH STREET • NEW YORK 25, N.Y.

1. What do you think the chances are that a major war, involving large-scale use of nuclear weapons, will occur in the next ten years; is it likely, a 50-50 possibility, or not likely? *(Please check one)*

1☐ **LIKELY** 2☐ **50-50 POSSIBILITY** 3☐ **NOT LIKELY** 4☐ **NO OPINION** 11—

2. What are your main reasons for thinking so?

—

3. Do you think that in the next ten years a **limited** war, say on the scale of the Korean conflict, is likely, a 50-50 possibility, or not likely? *(Check one)* 12—

6☐ **LIKELY** 7☐ **50-50 POSSIBILITY** 8☐ **NOT LIKELY** 9☐ **NO OPINION**

4. The following statements reflect different viewpoints about Russia's intentions. Which **one** of the three statements **most closely approximates** your own view?

(Check one) 13—

1) The Soviet Union is BASICALLY AGGRESSIVE, and is likely to continue trying to bring more countries under its control throughout our lifetime ☐ 1

2) Russia is AGGRESSIVE TODAY, but will probably stop trying to extend its control to other countries as the years go by ☐ 2

3) The Soviets are NOT REALLY AGGRESSIVE, but only appear so at times because they fear attack from the Western countries ☐ 3

5. Of the following four statements about the best way for the United States to treat disputes with Russia, which one comes closest to your own view?

(Check one) 14—

1) The U.S., while avoiding risks to national security, should SEEK OUT EVERY OPPORTUNITY to negotiate with Russia ☐ 6

2) The U.S. should remain willing to negotiate IN SO FAR AS RUSSIA SHOWS GOOD FAITH ☐ 7

3) ONLY WHERE U.S. STRENGTH IS SUCH that Russia **could not hope to gain by breaking its word** should the U.S. consider negotiating ☐ 8

4) The U.S. should AVOID NEGOTIATING with Russia ☐ 9

(Please turn the page)

6. Is there anything which you think the **United Nations** might do **now,** which it is not doing already, to lessen the risk of war?

1☐ **YES** 2☐ **NO** 3☐ **NO OPINION** 15—

7. **If "Yes,"** what are the main things?

—

8. Are there any steps which you feel should be taken, now or within the next five years, to **strengthen the United Nations** as an agency for the prevention of war?

6☐ **YES** 7☐ **NO** 8☐ **NO OPINION** 16—

9. **If "Yes,"** what are the main things?

—

10. Several long-range proposals to eliminate the threat of war have been advanced in recent years. One plan is to strengthen the International Court of Justice (the World Court) now at the Hague, and to have branches in different regions.

Its authors reason that, to rule out war, there must be machinery to settle international disputes peacefully, under law. Today, the World Court cannot fulfill this purpose, because nations now decide **voluntarily** to submit their disputes to the Court's jurisdiction—and few nations have done so.

Under this proposal, particular nations would agree to submit to the Court, on a **compulsory** rather than voluntary basis, certain types of serious disputes—over international, but not over domestic, matters—arising between them.

For each situation below: Do you think the United States **should** or **should not** grant compulsory jurisdiction to the World Court, over disputes arising between the U.S. and the other nation shown, if that country is prepared to do the same?

(Please indicate your opinion for each)

	THE U.S. SHOULD (GRANT	THE U.S. SHOULD NOT JURISDICTION)	NO OPINION
1) Over disputes between the U.S. and **a NATO country**	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3
2) Over disputes between the U.S. and a **"non-committed" Asian or African country,** having no military pact with either the U.S. or Russia	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7
3) Over disputes betwen the U.S. and **a Communist country**	☐ 9	☐ 0	☐ x

17—

COMMENT (If you wish):

18x

11. When do you think the practical chances will be **at least fair** that the different **Non-Communist countries (including the United States)** will be willing to give the World Court compulsory authority to settle disputes arising **among themselves?**

1 ☐ Within five years
2 ☐ Five to twenty
3 ☐ More than twenty
4 ☐ Probably never
5 ☐ Impossible to estimate; too many factors involved
6 ☐ No opinion

19—

12. When do you think the practical chances will be at least fair that the different **Non-Communist AND Communist countries** will be willing to grant the World Court compulsory authority to settle disputes **between them?**

1 ☐ Within five years
2 ☐ Five to twenty
3 ☐ More than twenty
4 ☐ Probably never
5 ☐ Impossible to estimate; too many factors involved
6 ☐ No opinion

20—

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13. A second long-range proposal is to revise the United Nations Charter, to give the UN sufficient powers to ensure the security of every nation under a system of **enforceable** world law.

The authors of this plan reason that the threat of war cannot be overcome unless there is both a system of world law and the means to enforce it.

SUPPOSE the large majority of nations, including the Western and Communist countries, were holding talks to consider establishment of world law under a new Charter, and ways to make it work.

For each of the following, which would you feel the UN **should,** and which **should it not** be given the power to do?

(Please answer for each) THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HAVE POWER TO		SHOULD NOT	NO OPINION	
1) Raise dependable revenues for maintenance of UN agencies, by taxation of each member nation	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	21—
2) Control exploration of outer space and prevent its use for military purposes by nations	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	
3) Decide disputes between nations, in UN courts of law (or in the World Court, the Hague)	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	22—
4) Have a world police force, to enforce the Court's decisions	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	
5) Implement a plan to achieve and enforce total disarmament of every nation (except for small-arms carried by local police)	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	23—
6) Open membership in the UN to all nations	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	
7) Abolish the veto within the UN	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	24—
8) Apply world law to individuals as well as nations	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	

COMMENT (If you wish):

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14. If you answered "should" to one or more points in Question 13:

SUPPOSE at these talks to revise the UN Charter, the points you marked "should" were to come up for consideration.

Which of the two statements below, about the best strategy to follow in seeking adoption of these points, **would you agree with more?**

Check one

1) The only way to achieve any of the aims implied by these points is to seek adoption of **all simultaneously** ☐ 1 — 26—

2) The majority of nations might not agree to all of these points as a package. It would be best to seek adoption of **each separately** ☐ 2 — 27x

---

(Please turn the page)

15. When do you think the practical chances will be **at least fair** that the Western and Communist countries might agree on a system of world law, incorporating those points you marked "Should" in Question 13?

1 ☐ Within five years
2 ☐ Five to twenty
3 ☐ More than twenty
4 ☐ Probably never
5 ☐ Impossible to estimate; too many factors involved
6 ☐ No opinion

28—

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16. **If the "non-committed" Asian-African nations strongly favored a system of world law** (like that outlined in Question 13), and were willing to join the Western countries in establishing it, do you think their attitude would influence the Communist countries toward acceptance?

1 ☐ **YES, DEFINITELY** 2 ☐ **YES, PROBABLY** 3 ☐ **NO, PROBABLY NOT** 4 ☐ **NO OPINION**

29—

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17. Do you think the United States Government should or should not advance specific proposals to establish a system of enforceable world law at this time?

1 ☐ **SHOULD** 2 ☐ **SHOULD NOT** 3 ☐ **NO OPINION**

30—

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18. **If you answered "should,"** how much importance do you attach personally to whether the U.S. actually **does** advance such proposals, say within the next ten years?

Check one

1) It's **essential** for the U.S. to do this ☐ 1
2) It's not essential, but it is **quite important** ☐ 2
3) The U.S. should do this, but it's **not too important** ☐ 3
4) It **doesn't really make much difference** ☐ 4

31—

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19. In order to help us interpret your opinions, would you mind indicating whether—in politics, at the present time—you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, or an Independent? *(Please check one)*

1 ☐ "Conservative Republican"
2 ☐ "Liberal Republican"
3 ☐ Republican
4 ☐ "Conservative Democrat"
5 ☐ "Liberal Democrat"
6 ☐ Democrat
7 ☐ Independent
8 ☐ Other

32—

Please make any additional comments you wish:

DATE FILLED OUT .....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

705

Hammonds, Oli

RAY AND HAMMONDS

DALLAS 2, TEXAS

GEORGE E. RAY
OLIVER W. HAMMONDS

March 28, 1955

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
TELEPHONE: RIVERSIDE 9136

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS - TV Network,
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

Your Friday night's program with my friend and client, and in fact the one who put me in business in this part of the country, was most interesting indeed in terms of both of you. Too bad you were so far away none of that oil could rub off on you!

I follow your doings from time to time with interest. I sometimes hear various people, especially right wingers, make the remark that you follow the left wing line. When I try to pin them down to anything in particular, I don't have much success.

Do you ever see our old friend, Jack McCarthy? He appears to be having a lot of fun for himself these days.

Hope your next "visit" to Dallas will be in person, and will have the opportunity for a personal look at you.

In the meanwhile, personal regards and good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Buz

Oliver W. Hammonds

OWH/mg

Hand, Learned

June 29, 1955

Dear Judge Hand:

Thank you for your letter of June 23. I have neither information nor influence when it comes to CBS Network affiliations, but I venture to pass your letter on to informed and, I am sure, sympathetic hands.

I share your wish that we might meet more often and cherish the hope that we may be able to pursuade you and Mrs. Hand to join us on our farm in the country some weekend in the autumn.

Sincerely yours,

Judge Learned Hand
United States Court House
New York, New York

mh
cc: Mr. Akerberg plus correspondence

Hanson, Hank

OFFICERS' OPEN MESS

BUILDING NO. 150
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS

Dear Commander,

When I came East on March 9, I was assured every thing was ready to roll for our big TV show, with approval from the very top down. When I got the "cease fire" while in New York, my first thought was the same as yours.

Talking by phone to the folks here was no help. But, after a two weeks junket, Tuesday I returned to Headquarters. Now that I'm on the scene it is my concern to get the story and get it straight.

Because of your kindness and willingness to assist with the program, the Command owes you an explanation. And I personally feel involved.

Those I've talked with here tell me I'm wrong to believe the Murrow-McCarthy clash had any thing to do with the postponement. However, Lt. Colonel Bryan, head of the Information Services Office, is out of town and I want to clear with him. He can get my answer from General Menton, Chief of Staff. I am certain, once I have expressed my reasoning to Colonel Bryan, you will receive an official letter from the Command.

In the meantime, let me say I appreciate your cooperation and wish we could have gone ahead. I think we had a good show lined up.

Till later my best always.

As ever,

Hank

March 25, 1954

Harris, Cynthia

Virchowstrasse 7
Munich 23, Germany
February 15, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Mane.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last November your "opposite number" on the German scene, courageous, accurate Hellmuth Hammerschmidt of the Bavarian Radio, made a broadcast on the subject of the German indemnity program. I enclose a translation of the article carried the morning after in the local paper. This article gives the high points of the broadcast, painting a sorry picture of the apathy which governs the legal and administrative measures taken by the West German government to provide indemnity to the opponents of the Nazi regime. This apathy is then contrasted with the "compensation" and pensions provided by the government to former federal employees, including Gestapo officials.

The story is, as you will see, of two-fold importance. It is important not only because of the suffering of the individuals involved -- these include, of course, many American citizens, -- but also because it illustrates so concisely the weaknesses inherent in the West German state and the underlying problems which we will soon be facing with our new "ally." These problems grow out of the total collapse of Germany ten years ago. Americans seem seldom to grasp that this collapse was moral as well as economic -- and that economic recovery does not in this case mean moral recovery.

In November I translated the enclosed article and sent it to a number of senators, congressmen, lawyers and journalists in the United States. I enclosed a letter urging that we seek to put pressure on the German government to see that justice be done; my proposal was that the return of the German property which was confiscated by our government during the war (and which is now held in the U.S.) be made dependent upon a clean-up of the West German indemnity program. (Parenthetically I may add that in terms of international law it is debatable whether or not linking the two issues would further the cause of law and "justice.") Senator Douglas turned my letter over to the Department of State, asking for comment. I enclose the reply sent to Senator Douglas by Thruston B. Morton of the State Department which clearly states that in the opinion of our government the Germans are doing an "adequate job" and that it is not our task to put any pressure on them. You will note that the official opinion is at odds with the facts of the case.

It is clear that in view of the international situation and the great importance attributed to the German divisions, our government is not now in a position to discuss openly the weaknesses of the West German state. However it is of great importance that the full meaning of the present German situation be kept in mind. This "keeping of the public conscience" can only be achieved by persons outside the government. I hope, therefore, that you will soon include this matter in a broadcast.

The time is ripe for airing the matter. On February 10th the delegation from Bonn arrived in Washington to begin negotiations for the return of German property held in the United States. A broadcast at this time from an independent American source would certainly contribute greatly toward moving the German government into providing adequate legislation and into carrying out the program to which all leading German statesmen give eloquent lip service. In addition, you will know how to use this material to good advantage in presenting to the American public the underlying problems which we face in Western Germany.

I would of course be more than happy to provide you with any further information you might need. I could send you the full text of the Hammerschmidt broadcast as well as other detailed information. The legal side of the issue is as complex as the moral side is simple!

Hoping to hear from you soon in this matter,

Yours most sincerely,

Cynthia Harris

Cynthia Harris

(Translated from the newspaper "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" of Munich, Germany. Edition of November 11, 1954.)

The Restitution Scandal

Taken from a special broadcast of the Bavarian radio

How the bureaucrats dodge responsibility

On the anniversary of the "Reichskristallnacht" (November 9th, 1939, the night when synagogues and Jewish shops were systematically plundered throughout Germany, Tr.) the Bavarian radio brought a special broadcast dealing with the restitution issue. The first part of the program conjures up again the darkest chapters of the German past when injustice and barbarism ruled. The second part of Helmut Hammerschmidt's and Michael Mansfeld's script then goes on to describe how a new injustice in post-war Germany is supposedly "making good" the injustice done to the victims of National Socialism -- a paradoxical process which the broadcast calls "The Restitution Scandal." In the following the Sueddeutsche Zeitung publishes passages taken directly from the script.

Some time ago 900 victims of National Socialism who are now scattered throughout the world joined together to form a League. In a memorandum they addressed themselves to the Federal Government of Germany. Among the signers are some well-known, even famous, names. This does not astonish us at a time when almost uninterruptedly citizens of other nations are being honored by the Nobel Prize and other high distinctions, -- men whose life stories, beginning in Germany, contain for the year 1933 the entry: emigration. Each signer also submitted biographical data. We read the following:"Formerly university professor -- today male nurse"; or: "lawyer -- today in an old

age home and no longer able to work"; "formerly dentist, today piano tuner"; or:"formerly manufacturer, today bill collector."

Many live in misery and cannot find their way back into their earlier profession nor can they earn their living in any other manner. All of them had, some still have, German citizenship. Noneoof them have received a single penny until now and this is naturally well known abroad. The failure of our restitution program frustrates the good-will work of our embassies and consulates. This truth cannot be overlooked. Where, however, is the law by which we mean finally to render justice -- that law which measures up to the two universally recognized and elementary principles which state: when an official in the exercise of the public authority entrusted to him violates the duties inherent in his office the State bears the responsibility and the consequences thereof. And, secondly, whoever is obliged to make reparations must restore that condition which would prevail if the incident upon which the reparation is predicated had not occurred.

That is German law. But unfortunately it only stems from that inconceivable age when Germany was still proud of its judicial integrity. The so-called Federal Indemnity Act proves how little we are concerned today about those earlier concepts. What is the crux of the matter? It was once described in all clarity by an excellent man, the state commissioner for restitutions in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Dr. Otto Kuester. Thereafter governmental bureaucracy kicked him out of office because of his outspoken stand on the issue. Financially, it is a question of raising within eight to ten years the sum of three billion German marks. This is the equivalent of what we must muster every four months for the defense program. Or in other terms: the annual reparations

are equal to the expense of building the autobahn from Karlsruhe to Basel (Lörrach) (a distance of approximately 180 miles - Tr.). Legally it means that violations of the duties of office -- violations which were perpetrated intentionally by the highest organs of the Reich and which involved death, torture, arson, theft and extortion -- that these violations must be made good in the same fashion in which any victim would be compensated without question in an accident attributable to the carelessness of a federal mail truck. The man on the street has not the slightest inkling, however, of how his officials raise their brows when, instead of the autobahn, it is the indemnification of the survivors and the plundered which requires 300 millions a year and when the victims who call for compensation are victims, not of the state mail service, but of state murder.

"The fatless diet in
the concentration camp was healthy."

The description of what the state officials have contrived in the separate cases would require an entire volume -- but instead of making an attempt of that sort let us first do something quite different: let us inspect a bit more closely another German indemnity act: Law No. 131 which deals with the claims of former officials and public employees. (This law was passed in accordance with Article 131 of the constitution of the Federal Republic and hence is popularly referred to as "Law No. 131." Tr.) Law No. 131 was enacted on May 11th, 1951. Up to now it has been followed by a supplementary law, nine ordinances dealing with its execution and approximately 180 regulations touching its administration. For the Federal Indemnity Act, enacted September 18th, 1953, that is two years later, there is as yet no supplementary law; there is but one single ordinance for its execution and no measures

whatsoever for its administration.

Returning once more to Law No. 131. This law dictates a quota according to which every government office must employ a set number of those affected by the measure. (In other words, former officials of the Third Reich. Tr.) On the other hand no office is obliged by the Federal Indemnity Act to hire a set number of those injured or persecuted by the Nazi regime. The result? Even with the best of intentions the chief of an office is obliged first to fill the quota set by Law No. 131, then come the injured and persecuted of the Third Reich.

Thanks to an absence of regulations, the latter receive support only if they are (a) at least 50% incapacitated for their actual profession; or (b) are destitute; or (c) are 100% incapacitated for any work whatsoever. There is nothing of this kind in Law No. 131.

A victim of the Nazi Regime is not allowed to have committed any crime against peace, nor any war crime, nor any crime against humanity in general. Moreover, he is not allowed to have committed any non-political felony, to have violated the principles of the United Nations or those of the Geneva Convention, nor to have been in any manner an instrument of the National Socialist regime or of any other government by force. In addition he must never have been legally deprived of his civil rights. The victim of persecution must himself prove that he did not, was not, nor did he become any of these things and above all he must prove that he was not a criminal. On the other hand, according to Law No. 131, only Gestapo officials and those carrying direct blame for a given crime receive no benefits. In the case of the Gestapo officials, however, only those are disqualified who were still

in that service on May 1st, 1945. (By May 1st, 1945 nearly all of Germany was overrun by the Allies. Tr.) This is why the persecutors are provided for ahead of the persecuted, the hangmen ahead of those who survive the hanged.

The first chief of the Gestapo, Rudolf Diels, receives a provisional pension thanks to Law 13. An 81 year old lady on relief lost her pension during the Nazi era because she was Jewish. Up to now she hasn't received a single cent. She can present her certificate of eligibility, but possesses no written proof that her pension was suspended. Of course this type of document never existed. She has not even been offered provisional compensation.

The wife of an inmate at Landsberg (a fortress 20 miles southeast of Munich for war criminals condemned by American military courts" receives support in accordance with Law No. 131. The 76 year old widow of a man liquidated in the ghetto at Riga receives nothing. She cannot prove that her husband actually was killed there. Documents have proven, nonetheless, that all 27,000 inmates of the ghetto were liquidated. That is, however, the private misfortune of the widow. For on that very account she can muster no witnesses.

High officials who abetted the Nazi domination and remained in service until the bitter end have regular support. A 62 year old widow of a worker who was executed in 1945 recently had her pension taken away. The reason? Her husband had collected money for Thaelmann's widow and had thus served a "government by force." (Thaelmann was a communist deputy to the Reichstag and was put in a concentration camp in 1934. Tr.)

Hertha Ehlert who was sentenced to the penitentiary for being an accomplice to murder in the concentration camp Bergen-Behlsen receives compensation from the Federal Government of

Germany. (This compensation refutes the legal basis of Hertha Ehlert's sentence. This type of compensation is generally granted to ex-prisoners of war who returned home at a late date. Tr.) A German court recently refused to grant the claim of a man persecuted on account of his race. The reason given was that the fatless diet of the concentration camp had been beneficial to his health. The man had serious gall trouble.

Another example: for three years the officials of the Indemnity Office thought that the Ghetto Sosschnowitz had been surrounded by barbed wire. Then they thought it could be established that no barbed wird had surrounded the Ghetto and that inmates were only shot on trying to get out. Thereupon bureaucracy proceeded to reverse its course and demanded that the payments previously made be returned. These are only a few instances but they enable us to perceive the essentials of the whole matter.

The payments which are made in accordance with Law No. 131 are equivalent to the recognition and satisfaction of a legal claim whereas those made in accordance with the Federal Indemnity Act are treated like welfare payments or charity. How did Dr. Kuester once put it? "Medieval Germany knew times without an emperor when there was no 'judge on earth.' But even in those terrible times it would have been unthinkable that the survivors of a man who had been wrongfully executed at the hands of the state would have been turned from seekers after justice into recipients of charity."

They died before their case was opened

Here are a few figures which show how the protraction and postponement of indemnification have worked out so far. Up until April 30, 1954, more than 500,000 claims had been submitted

in the U.S. Zone. Of these, 136,000 have been attended to, i.e. either accepted or rejected. Approximately 335,000 claims will be added to the 360,000 which have as yet not been dealt with, so that by the end of 1962 there will be a total of 700,000 cases to be decided. Among those who have submitted a claim, approximately 40% are today over 60, 33% are between 60 and 75 and 7% are over 75. Of the 140,000 Jews who fled from Germany to the United States, 15% were already over 67 on the day of their immigration. More than half of these are already dead.

In July of this year leading jurists in Frankfort estimated that, in view of the scarcity of officials, the end of the work on the indemnity claims could be expected in about 20 years. The officials themselves regard a transfer to the Indemnity Office as a punishment since this office provides no opportunity for advancement. Hence it is that the persecuted will not live to see restitution. And what happens to the widows, the orphans, to the survivors, to those who lost their inheritance, to those who lost their profession?

Full orphans of those murdered receive 100 German marks per month (about $25. Tr.); but if they earn more than 75 marks per month, this sum is no longer granted. According to German law any claim for indemnity can be inherited, even if this claim is paid too late. Yet this claim to the right of inheritance is for all practical purposes denied in the Federal Indemnity Act. Those to be indemnified are classified in groups which correspond to the salaries of state officials. Apparently it has been impossible to imagine a world outside the realm of bureaucracy. So it happens that the widow of a business man who was shot while fleeing learns that her husband has the classification of a

"government secretary" but that since he died at the age of 40, he qualifies only for the fifth "age category" with respect to service.

According to the Federal Indemnity Act the highest sum which may be paid to a non-official is 25,000 marks. A higher official in one of the ministries earns this much in a year and a half, not counting the amount credited to his pension fund. Yet the persecuted person may have lost 100,000 marks or more -- in any event he will receive no more than 25,000. What did Dr. Kuester say:"No post-war German court would of itself have come upon the idea that that which is just reparation to a person injured through the carelessness of an official mail truck is not owed to those who are the victims of an utterly different type of official fault."

Yet the law permits just this. And it permits much more which we cannot go into here -- for instance absurd interpretations on the part of the courts and other official agencies. We need think only of the classic case of a refugee who with great difficulty succeeded in reaching Czechoslovakia. There he was caught in the German invasion of that country. From behind the curtain in the room where he hid, he watched an SS patrol come from the street and enter the house where he was. He plunged from the window to his death. The indemnity case, undertaken by his widow, was complicated because the SS had in fact entered the house to search for someone else. The widow was told that they hadn't intended to capture her husband and that he had, so to speak, committed suicide by mistake. This sort of hairsplitting is the order of the day because the law contains numerous traps. Those who administer it, since they lack any instructions as to its implementation, cling madly to the letter.

This is the way things look in the matter of restitution,

this is the way the new West German state has met the oft-cited duty which honor imposes. Now, ten years after the war, the government has not done even a minimum of those things which are proscribed by the laws of every modern constitutional state. And in this case, as we continue to hear from our highest governmental representatives, more than a simple act of law is required.

COPY

Department of State
Washington

January 5, 1955

In reply refer to
GEA 211.6241/12-1854

Dear Senator Douglas:

I have received your letter of December 18, 1954 enclosing a letter from Miss Cynthia Harris, a student in Munich, Germany. Miss Harris attached to her letter a clipping from a German newspaper, together with a translation of it, in which it is alleged that payments are being withheld from victims of Nazi persecution. You ask the Department for its views on the desirability or possibility of linking proposals for the return of vested German assets in the United States with the question of urging the German Government to fulfill its obligations to Nazi persecutees.

We appreciate the receipt of Miss Harris' comments on this subject. As you know, the United States, British and French occupation authorities enacted Allied restitution laws in Western Germany and Western Berlin which provide for the restitution of identifiable property in those areas of which the lawful owner was forcibly deprived during the Nazi regime because of race, religion, nationality or political opposition to National-Socialism. In compensation to those who were persecuted because of political conviction or on racial, religious or ideological grounds and who suffered damage or loss of life or limb, health, liberty, possessions, property or economic advancement. This body of legislation is administered and enforced wholly by the German authorities.

These laws deal with matters which are a German responsibility. The injuries and losses with which they deal were in the main suffered by Germans at the hands of their Government and are a blot upon the German conscience. It follows, therefore, that the remedial measures should also be provided by Germany. The policy of the United States Government rests on the principle that this is a German responsibility and imposes an inescapable moral obligation on the German people. The role of the United States Government has been and continues to be one of urging the German Government to provide indemnification in a fair and just manner. In Chapter Four of the Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising Out of the War and the Occupation Between the Occupying Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany signed at Bonn on May 26, 1952 the Federal Republic undertook, among other matters, the effective and expeditious processing, determination and satisfaction of claims for compensation. The substantive provisions of Chapter Four of the Settlement Convention have been reaffirmed by the German Government in the Protocol on the Termination of the Occupation Regime in the Federal Republic of Germany, which was signed in Paris on October 23, 1954, and is now before the United States Senate.

The Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany has been in communication with the German Federal Government and representatives in Germany of the Jewish organizations and has been in a position to observe matters closely. In summary, while the present situation cannot as yet be considered as satisfactory and certain complaints are still justified, the German Government is taking definite steps toward remedying the existing situation. This is indicated by the following recent developments:

a) The appointment of a high official to deal exclusively with matters of compensation and restitution within the Federal Ministry of Finance who is known to be an advocate of early and satisfactory compensation to Nazi victims; and

b) The establishment of a German Working Group to decide on improvements of the Federal Compensation Law and to work out the necessary amendments. The Working Group is composed of representatives of the Federal Ministries of Finance, Justice, Interior and Foreign Affairs, the Laender Cabinets and all political parties represented in the Bundestag. It has made satisfactory progress during a series of meetings.

The Working Group has before it suggestions for improvements of the Law which were submitted to the Federal Government by interested organizations, whose representatives will be invited to appear before the Working Group to present their views before it submits its report to the Federal Government.

The disposition of German assets taken by the United States Government is a matter for determination by the Congress. A considerable portion of these assets has been liquidated and applied in partial satisfaction of war claims of American nationals as authorized by the Congress in the War Claims Act of 1948. On January 16, 1953, the War Claims Commission submitted to the Congress a report containing recommendations with respect to the payment of additional war claims from German assets (House Document No. 76; 83rd Congress, 1st Session). This report was reviewed by the Executive Branch, which submitted a further report to the President of the Senate with a letter dated June 28, 1954. In line with the recommendations made in the latter report, the Congress on August 19 passed Public Law 744, which was signed by the President on August 31, 1954. This act extends the benefits of the War Claims Act of 1948 to certain additional categories of claimants.

The question of the return of vested German assets was raised by Chancellor Adenauer in a letter to the President on July 17, 1954. In his reply dated August 7, 1954, the President noted that these assets had been regarded as a source for satisfying United States war claims against Germany, and that the post-war arrangements with Germany accordingly relieved the Federal Republic of a reparation burden. He said that a change in policy with respect to the treatment of vested assets would require that some provision be made for unsatisfied American war claims.

During the course of the Chancellor's visit to Washington in October 1954, a statement was issued at the White House which read in part:

> "We also discussed the question of German assets in the United States. The President expressed sympathy for the problem raised by the Chancellor in his letter of July 17, 1954, to him on this subject and again expressed his willingness to explore such problems along with the question of American war claims. We were agreed that conversations between representatives of our two Governments will soon begin."

In the view of the Department, the Federal Republic has already provided commitments in proper form which assure fulfillment of the restitution and compensation programs. The administrative burden of carrying out these commitments is difficult and time-consuming. It would not appear, however, that the securing of additional commitments would contribute to a more rapid or satisfactory solution of the problem. For this reason, the Department would not recommend that a possible return of German assets be linked to the question of the restitution program, but rather considers that the assets question should be dealt with in relation to the conversations on American war claims as proposed by the President.

I am returning Miss Harris' letter to you as you requested, a copy having been made for the Department's files.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Thruston B. Morton
Assistant Secretary

E. R. MURROW

January 31, 1955

Dear Mr. Harris:

Many thanks for your letter. I would very much like to accept your invitation but unfortunately for me there is no possibility of my being in Europe in May.

If you want the kinescopes of the McCarthy program, I will be glad to send them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John P. Harris
Editor
The Hutchinson News-Herald
Hutchinson, Kansas

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly plus correspondence

attach to - Harris, Jack

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Walter Cronkite

1

1/21/55

That matter I phoned about: It is the International Press Institute Assembly in Copenhagen from May 11 through 13th. As I got the dope, they would like to have you there personally, but failing that, at least would like to use the McCarthy kines.

The gentleman extending the invitation is the American representative on the Institute board, Jack Harris, publisher of The Hutchinson (Kans.) News-Herald and other papers. He can be addressed at Hutchinson.

Let me add to the thousands of others, my personal appreciation for the Oppenheimer program.

WC

50

Harris, Leslie

CBS TELEVISION FILM SALES, INC.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. PLAZA 1-2345

LESLIE HARRIS
Vice President

November 3, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When convenient, I would appreciate the opportunity of bringing you up to date on the current negotiations with the British Broadcasting Corporation in respect to your property PERSON TO PERSON and also their proposal with respect to SEE IT NOW.

As you know, this matter has dragged on for some period, and I feel it is inimical to both yours and the company's interest not to resolve it at an early date.

No one in the business office seems to be able to make a decision, and I think this could be settled in a few moments if I could get your views on how to proceed with these negotiations.

Cordially,

Leslie Harris

LH/bk

Harris, Walter

September 30, 1955

Dear Mr. Harris:

Thank you for your letter of September 8th.

I regret to have to tell you that I am not able to give you the information you wish in connection with your desire to adopt a child from overseas.

The Foster Parents Plan to which you refer would not be able to help you in this respect because they do not arrange for actual adoption. Their function is only to provide funds for orphans overseas.

I have made some inquiries, and it would seem that the only way to adopt a child from another country is to go there yourself, because the rule is that the child must be adopted through the court of its own country.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter Harris
Route 2, Box 206
McHenry, Illinois

fc

Foster Parents

C.

R.

September 8, 1955
McHenry, Illinois

Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

Due to a recent near tradgedy involving my wife and our eagerly sought new son I am asking that if possible that you provide certain information for me. In the past years you and other outstanding American have been associated with a group that sponsored Orphans from nations all over the world. I do not have complete information as to the manner in which a family in America could take the steps to adopt a child from overseas. I would also appreciate any information that you might have in regards to any United Nations agency that might help in the adoption of a child from overseas.

Your help in this matter would be deeply appreciated.

Respectfully,

Walter Harris

Walter Harris
Rt.2 Box 206
McHenry Ill

Harrison, Selig

May 5, 1955

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your letter about Selig S. Harrison.

He wrote to me recently, but I have had to tell him no regretfully that I cannot at this time work out the kind of arrangement he wants.

It's too bad, because he sounds like an able young man.

Sincerely yours,

Justice William O. Douglas
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

fc

May 5, 1955

Dear Mr. Harrison:

This is to acknowledge your letter of April 26.

Justice Douglas did write to me about you and I wish very much that I might be of some help. Unfortunately there seems at this time to be no way in which we could work out the type of arrangement you desire.

I am sorry about this because I know you have an excellent background and any association we might have would undoubtedly be both pleasant and satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Selig S. Harrison
20 Ringgfield Street
Cambridge 40, Massachusetts

fe

20 Rindgefield St.
Cambridge 40, Mass.
April 26, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Justice Douglas tells me that he has written to you in my behalf outlining in somewhat specific terms my interest in the possibility of representing you in India. - attached

If you are interested I would of course like very much to talk with you when it is convenient. An afternoon appointment would be most convenient for me since I am still in Boston.

In the event that your reaction to this is negative we could let any meeting ride until I move to New York late in May. I am committed to working on the AP Foreign Desk editing South Asian news for at least a month or so until my plans settle after the Nieman.

I would be happy to spell out my proposal if Justice Douglas has not been complete enough to give you an introductory idea. I hope you feel something can be worked out and look forward to talking with you as soon as you can work it in.

Sincerely,

Selig Harrison

Selig S. Harrison

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

April 11, 1955.

Dear Ed:

This is a note about Selig S. Harrison, one of the Nieman Fellows at Harvard, who is just in from several years in India.

Sig has the plan to make Asia his life speciality and he wants to establish himself out there on a more or less free lance basis. Up to now he has been on the Associated Press staff. But he particularly wants to see you to see if he can work out an arrangement to be your radio and television man in India.

In my judgment Sig Harrison is just sbout the best fellow that has come along. He is your kind of guy in every respect. He is indeed, I believe, a young Ed Murrow in the making, which is the highest praise I know how to bestow. I enclose an excerpt from a letter he wrote me. I replied that he should by all means see you if your busy schedule will permit. So I think you will be hearing from him by mail or telephone. He thinks you may remember him from the dossier he filed with the Council on Foreign Relations when he applied for a Fellowship last spring. The Nieman award came through first.

If you had Sig representing you in India you would have a man who would be on the same wave-length with Nehru and others in Asia, as David Schoenbrun is in Europe.

Sig is not a sentimentalist. He is a hard-headed fellow. But he has an instinct for ultimate values.

Yours faithfully,

Bill

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

COPY

My specific proposal is that I represent him in New Delhi (duties to be decided) on a monthly retainer of not less than $150. I have in mind mostly filing news analysis to him several times weekly for use in his nightly script. It is possible that work for the network as such (apart from his operation) might be developed. At present no American network has been able to arrange broadcast facilities through All-India Radio. Murrow was rebuffed five years ago. I think he stands on better ground with GOI today, but in any case my main proposal is to file analytical news-in-depth and exclusive stuff for use in the daily Murrow newscast.

To my knowledge the role I have described does not exist in the Murrow operation elsewhere. My reason for hoping he might consider it is that CBS does not have a regular man in Delhi and must therefore rely on what comes over the wire (I know well how inadequate that is for the kind of intelligent script Murrow and his staff develop on the basis of my own experience on the filing end!) CBS has a stringer TV photographer in Delhi, but no newsman.

Harstone, Jean

Mar. 1st 1955
130 East 57th St.
New York 22 N.Y.

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N.Y.

Phoned Regrets 4/3

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I spoke to your secretary this week asking for an appointment to discuss some ideas I have for a TV program,"Current Events for Teenagers".

I feel it has sufficient merit to ask for an appointment. Apart from its educational and informative value,it has interest and dramatic qualities,and its scope is world wide.

My hope is that,if you are interested in the ideas,it may be possible to get it into your Autumn schedule. I have prepared a complete memorandum of the program which I would leave with you.

Therefore it would take very little of your time,merely to sign the papers necessary to release the memorandum and to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Very Sincerely,

Jean E. Harstone

Phone; Pl. 3-8841

Jean E. Harstone

Hayes, Arthur Hull

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA · YUKON 2-7000

ARTHUR HULL HAYES

Vice President
in charge of San Francisco Office

January 19, 1955

No ans.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your note about Major. He is very happy and very enthusiastic about it all. Of course, I don't need to tell you that Florence and I are very pleased.

It was thoughtful of you to write, and I can assure you that Major looks forward to seeing you when he goes to New York in the fall.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Art

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

jk

Hays, Major

January 18, 1955

Dear Art:

I am indeed delighted to hear that your son, Major, has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship.

Please give him my congratulations and best wishes for success.

I shall be happy to talk with Major when he comes to New York in the fall. Be sure to let me know when he is due to arrive here.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur Hull Hayes
CBS Radio
Palace Hotel
San Francisco 5, California

fc

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA · YUKON 2-7000

ARTHUR HULL HAYES

Vice President
in charge of San Francisco Office

January 5, 1955

Dear Ed:

Now that the holidays are over and all the shouting and tumult has died, I thought you would like to know that my son, Major, was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship.

I tell you this because you are so interested in his career, and I can't tell you how much I appreciate that interest.

This fall when he comes to New York to embark for England, I hope you will have a few minutes to spend with him telling him all about England.

Thank you again for your help, and I hope you and your family have a very wonderful new year.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

jk

Hayes, Arthur Hull

October 13, 1954

Dear Art:

I'm sorry I didn't answer your letter before you left for your trip to New York. I certainly hope that we will have gotten together during your stay here.

First of all, thank you for alerting Pan American concerning Mrs. Ellworthy.

About young Arthur, it is always difficult and dangerous to give advice to anyone else. However, I have had some opportunity to see the Rhodes Scholarship in action and I feel that your son would benefit from it. As to the references, my feeling is that they should come from people who know him well rather than from prominent names.

I think you should also know that the Ford Foundation has a very good fellowship program which might be of interest to Arthur. A pamphlet concerning this is enclosed.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur Hull Hayes
Vice President & General Manager
KCBS
Palace Hotel
San Francisco 5, California

fc

KCBS

CBS RADIO—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. of California

PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA · YUKON 2-7000

September 29, 1954

ARTHUR HULL HAYES

Vice President and General Manager

Dear Ed:

Pan American assures me that Mrs. Ellworthy can expect absolutely top drawer treatment with a black backdrop. I hope to get a good report from her.

My talking to you the other night suggested the thought that maybe you could give me some valuable advice. My oldest son, Arthur, Junior, is a senior at Santa Clara. In both high school and college he has distinguished himself in debating, dramatics, oratory, and scholastic attainment. At the end of his junior year last year, he completed with a 2.69 (when 2.00 is "B") and has ranked second in his class.

Santa Clara suggested that he should try for a Rhodes Scholarship, and he was very amiable to the idea. The president of the university has recommended him to the man in charge of these scholarships in this area. I would like to ask you two questions: First; what is your feeling about the Rhodes Scholarship? Do you feel that I should let him spend another two years at this? Second; he must have a number of references and you undoubtedly are familiar with the best type for him to use. Should he use prominent names that I may know, or is it better to use people not so important who know him well, or what is the correct approach? I would appreciate any thought you have on the subject.

I will be in New York October 11 for a week or so. Can't we get together for a dinner or a luncheon.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Art

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Hayes, John

WTOP INC.

BROADCAST HOUSE · WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

JOHN S. HAYES
President

November 29, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"Person to Person"
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Let me drop you a personal note to tell you what a fine job I think you turned in last Friday night on PERSON TO PERSON with Mr. and Mrs. Meyer.

I am trying not to be biased when I say that it was one of the best shows in the series. You handled both of them beautifully.

Cordially,

John S. Hayes

Hays, Arthur G.

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS
T. RAYMOND ST. JOHN
WILLIAM ABRAMSON
JOHN SCHULMAN
SIDNEY STRUBLE
SEYMOUR M. HEILBRON
MORRIS SHILENSKY
JAMES R. CHERRY
HAROLD EPSTEIN
MILTON SARGOY
ELIAS MESSING
WILLIAM KLEIN, II
IRWIN KARP

HAYS, ST. JOHN, ABRAMSON & SCHULMAN

COUNSELORS AT LAW
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

CABLE ADDRESS "HASTMOR"
TELEPHONE DIGBY 9-4141

March 12, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Re: Julian v. American Business Consultants (RED CHANNELS)

My dear Mr. Murrow:

You perhaps know that I have brought a number of suits against RED CHANNELS for libel. The first case to be tried will be that of Joe Julian. I imagine the case will come up some time in April. Joe Julian tells me that you will be one of his character witnesses. Needless to say, I am enthusiastic about this. I need hardly tell you the importance of these cases to the general cause in which we are interested.

I have an idea that if we can get a substantial judgment against these people, we will put them out of business.

My thought is to advise you when I have better information as to when the case will be reached, then serve a subpoena on you and phone you letting you know just when we need you in court.

Again, allow me to congratulate you on the splendid work you are doing.

Cordially yours,

Arthur Garfield Hays

AGH:THS

Hays, Arthur Garfield

March 18, 1954

Dear Mr. Hays:

This is merely a note to acknowledge your letter of March 12 and to say that I shall await word from you as to the date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays
Hays, St.John, Abramson & Schulman
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York

dm

Hayward, Leland

RECEIVED
1954 DEC 24 PM 5:54
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU039 GTG PD

WUX BURBANK CALIF DEC 24 202PMP

EDWARD R MURROW

BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

LELAND HAYWARD

542P..

Heffner, R. D.

September 15, 1954

Dear Mr. Heffner:

I have found your recording in our office and am returning it to you herewith for safekeeping.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mr. Richard D. Heffner
700 Riverside Drive
New York 31, New York

RICHARD D. HEFFNER
700 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

Au 6-6825

28 May 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow-

My efforts to speak with you again haven't been at all successful over the past month, and so it seems best to sum up in a letter.

I spoke with Mr. Novins the day after I saw you, and we had an extremely pleasant chat...with the result that Mr. Novins said I might very well qualify for a job as a Producer with CBS Radio Public Affairs, a job that opens in September. The salary seems fair, the association with CBS wonderful, etc. - but the fact remains that I would not be able to do any mike or camera work, and that I would be kept away from the news. The usual distinction between performing and producing or administering.

Well, it may seem damn arrogant on my part, since I'm certainly in a poor position to reject an association with CBS, but Hell's Bells, I want to perform, broadcast, telecast - call it what you will - and I don't particularly want to produce or administer! So that, more or less in keeping with the encouragement to go ahead along my own lines that you gave me, I think I'll count myself out for that deal. But I did - and do - hope that I could get your views on the matter.

Without having any security at all right now, I find it damn hard to turn down anything. But fortunately enough Harry Carman just returned from Japan, and his enthusiatic encouragement helps me feel that I'm in the right groove when I push ahead in the performing, broadcasting channel. What a man! He can cheer me up no matter how discouraged I get!!!

But the fact remains that I'm still no further along than when we spoke...and, to be perfectly honest, I don't have the faintest idea of how far you want me to pursue this matter with you. It was awfully decent of you to see me in response to Chief Justice Warren's letter (wasn't that a wonderful decision, couched as it was in terms of our heritage, rather than our history?) - but I don't know whether you want to carry me along any further than the introduction to Stuart Novins.

Would you advise your secretary as to whether I can pursue this further with you? I'd damn well like to, but I don't want to make a pest of myself or to impose further upon the Warren introduction...

One final point. I spoke with William McAndrews and Davidson Taylor over at NBC, and they indicated quite a bit of interest in me. I don't know what they have in mind, but Taylor then wanted me to be interviewed by Merrill Mueller, who told me that I came down with a rating of "excellent" from the top-boys there. Mueller didn't seem as impressed with my non-news background as did McAndrews and Taylor, but Lord knows that I hope that something will break. Macy's doesn't tell Gimbel's, and maybe CBS doesn't talk to NBC, but if you think there is anything that can be done to more favorably decide the people over there about me, I'd be most appreciative.

Again, I need badly enough to push my "career" along now to want to do everything possible...and so I hope that if you do want to follow this through a bit further, that I'llbe able to get in to see you before you take off for the summer. Forgive the eagerness, but in terms of the hard cold facts of life, I can't afford to sit around without making efforts towards a decent future. Damn it, I'll be 29 in another couple of months.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Heffner

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

ps - I'm sure you'll be glad to know that my little pocket edition DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES is just going into a 3rd printing, making a total of a quarter million copies in a year and a half. Also, in order to add the Warren segregation decision, we're planning a re-issue in January next, with additions, etc. - with another printing of 150,000 copies more! My publisher tells me that the State Dept. is now sending them overseas, after a loyalty check on yours truly!!! What a state of affairs...

RICHARD D. HEFFNER
700 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

28 April 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow-

Afraid that I've got to go for some medication this afternoon and can't call when you are in the office. Therefore I'll just leave this note and call tomorrow.

My thoughts about my interview with Mr. Novins yesterday have had time to settle a little better now. Novins seems to me to be a swell guy and the kind of live wire with whom it would be nice to work. He greeted me warmly, and my interpretation of what happened is that if I'm interested, I might be well considered for a producer's job with Public Affairs radio come the Fall when an opening is to be filled.

That sounds very good in certain ways - for who wouldn't jump at a chance of being associated with CBS? Besides, while I sometimes feel that I'm going to prove that initiative isn't dead in 20th century America, I'll have to admit that at 28 years of age I'd like to have at least the minimal economic security such a job would offer. For at the moment we're not in good shape, and I want my wife to stop providing psycho-therapy to other children and start raising some of our own.

And still I left academic life - for good - not only to seek final economic security, but primarily because I want to bring my background to the field of radio-tv news analysis, and because I'm ham enough to want to be as much as possible before the mike and the camera. And towards that end Elaine and I are both "willing" to make some more financial and emotional sacrifices.

The point is that with Novins at Public Affairs there'll be no news analysis, and there'll be no mike work-for Novins tells me production and performing don't mix - and neither do the news and public affairs departments!!!

So the question remains: where do I go from here? In a sense my own "History in the News" program is a blind alley - I need a different kind of experience now, or at least I need to associate in

the same fashion with a larger station or a network. I'd like to think that you're right, that I can make the grade without going off to get news desk experience...But I'm floundering around enough right now to hope that you'll let me impose upon your time a bit more, for advice and help.

I guess the point is that I don't want to be an administrator or a producer - but primarily a broadcaster....But I don't want to conduct a wild goose chase if even you think I'll not get there.

Thanks again for your help...I'll call your office tomorrow (Thursday) to see if you have a minute to talk with me, and to ask if you've had a chance at the tapes.

Sincerely,

Dick Heffner

ps - Elaine, my psychiatric social worker wife, and I both enormously enjoyed last night's program. She knows first hand what the problems of mental health are - particularly with children. And I've learned enough from her to appreciate what you did.

By the way - in answer to your question Monday about my publishing contacts - I would very much be interested in Mr. Swinn's project!

RICHARD D. HEFFNER
700 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

27 April 1954

(over)

Dear Mr. Murrow-

Many thanks for seeing me yesterday, for encouraging me in my ambitions, and for so actively pitching in to help me! I've got a great deal riding on this gamble that I can successfully switch from academic life to the radio-tv news analysis field...and I hope that at length, at least, I'll live up to the faith and help some awfully nice people have invested in me.

Please understand that no one knows more fully than I just how much I've got to learn about broadcasting techniques, voice, etc...But I was delighted to hear you of all people say that literal experience digging up the news isn't necessary for what I want to do, and that my years of training, study, teaching, writing and talking in Americana do prepare me for the job. Now I've got to convince the guys who hire of that "fact"!

There are only two reasons why I asked you so undecidedly whether "History in the News" - the WMCA program, that is - is the thing I should hit Mr. Novins or anyone else with directly. First, the format on WMCA has been too rigid, and too gimmick-like...In fact my hope is that someday someone will merely say "Here's Dick Heffner, historian and author, with his analysis of the news", giving me full sweep for bringing my historical-political science background into play without making me dig up stories and anecdotes that sometimes are forced. But possibly I feel that way only because of the approach WMCA has too heavily stressed - putting the emphasis on feature program rather than news analysis.

My second reservation is just the point that I realize how far I have to go technically in this new (for me) field. But you can hear for yourself on the enclosed...They'll give you a good idea of what I've been doing on WMCA. Subtract the gimmick emphasis and you'll have what I want to do!

Have tapes
dm ed

Thanks again for your generous kindness -
Sincerely,
Dick Heffner

Dear Mr. M-

Just saw Mr, Novins - an awfully nice guy who had lots of interesting comments to make. First he pointed out that what I have been doing is news analysis - more or less, anyway, plus or with the historical dimension. Public affairs can't handle that he says, and he adds that the News dept. probably wouldn't touch me without news background. Like you, he doesn't put any stock in the news background business, but he knows the News dept. does.

Where am I then? Well, he feels that I could fit into his work without news background and still have lots of room for the kind of work I can do. There are two ways of doing this: 1) coming up with a non-news analysis historical program which I would work with them on - or 2) joining Staff as a producer if a place opens up in the Fall.

I'd really like to follow this up with you for it raises several questions in my mind, number one of which is what happens to my desire to analyze the news and what happens to my desire to use the mike? Could I hash this out with you further?

I'll call your office tomorrow (Wednesday).... Hope the tapes set well - and could I have them back when you are finished with them? They belong to WNCA.

., W. 14.

Jan 55

Dear Ed,

Your thoughtful Christmas card not only warmed us, it reminded us that you and Janet had made it so much easier for an American to find acceptance here. And in wishing you a fruitful 1955 we cannot avoid repeating, with perhaps more validity than others, because of our unique perspective, that we rejoiced in 1954 because through you it saw our craft let off commenting on history and start to make it.

You were so correct about my temperament and England ! We feel that we belong and fit, and our wanderings stopped right here because it seemed so right. I have heard from Sidney Bernstein your kind words about me, for which I am grateful, and from which I take it you know something about my present activity. There remain a few last permits to clear, but it seems very possible now that I shall be associated with Sidney in this perplexing and exciting adventure, and I welcome it most because he always reminds me of Paley when I knew him at his best and truest.

1-B-15

Heller, Robert

TELEPHONE
WESTERN 0850.

12a MELBURY ROAD,
LONDON, W.14.

We have felt, perhaps hoped, in these last months, that a deep change has taken place in America; tides seem to have fallen or reversed direction; the tense hysteria seems to have loosened to create a climate more temperate, and more highly respected abroad. An American overseas now finds himself less taxed to explain currents he always found it terribly difficult and mostly impossible to defend. From here it looks as though the President had practically accepted British policies.

If it is true that we are more sane and tolerant now, it now remains to assess the damage wrought by our temporary insanity. Here I am suggesting again when I have no right to, but if anybody can tell the story of the losses to our intellectual life, of isolation and exile at home and abroad, it is, of course, you.

We send our best wishes and greetings to Janet, Casey and you, and with them our thanks for all the good things you've done. If I can wish anything strongest for 1955 it is more power to you !

All the best,

Sincerely,

Bob Heller

Heller, Robert

ROBERT PEACE HELLER

5 February 54

Dear Ed,

I want very much to thank you once again for the warmth of your reception, the largeness of your assistance, and the impetus of your encouragement.

I have a very deeply rooted feeling that as long as there exists here the calibre of man you are, with the passions and sensibilities that move you, the future will be more happily moulded than sometimes, in dark moments, we dare to hope or believe.

As always --- to you and the family --- good gunning, Godspeed and victory !

Sincerely,

Bob Heller

no ans

Heller, R

February 3, 1954

Dear Marsland:

This is a note to introduce an old friend of mine, Robert Heller, who has for many years done outstanding work on radio documentaries. For the last three years he was in Mexico producing radio and television programs. He is spending some time in England. He is able, intelligent, and stimulating and he comes to England out of interest and curiosity rather than looking for a job, and I think you might find it interesting to meet him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marsland Gander
The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post
Fleet Street
London E.C.4.
England

rh

INTRODUCTIONS FOR BOB HELLER

Marsland Gander
The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post
Fleet Street
London E.C.4.
ENGLAND.

Kingsley Martin
New Statesman & Nation
10 Great Turnstile
London W.C.1.
ENGLAND.

Paul Niven
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
26 Hallam Street
London, W.1.
ENGLAND.

Aidan Crawley
Kingsbridge
Steeple Claydon
Bletchley, Bucks.
ENGLAND.

Richard Dimbleby
Puritan Films Ltd.,
Danley Farm
Lynchmere, Sussex
ENGLAND.

Val Gielgud
British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House,
Portland Place
London, W.1.
ENGLAND.

Sydney Bernstein
40 Arlington House
Arlington Street
London, S.W.1.
ENGLAND.

Same letter

Heindel, Richard

CHAIRMAN
GEORGE N. SHUSTER

VICE CHAIRMEN
ROBERT C. ANGELL
MISS HELEN BRAGDON
HERMAN B WELLS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MAX MCCULLOUGH
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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LEWIS U. HANKE
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MRS. NEWTON P. LEONARD
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*MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Established by Act of Congress July 30, 1946

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 20, 1954

Dear Ed:

For the past five years it has been a real satisfaction to have been associated with the Commission in its unrelenting pursuit of the difficult objectives of UNESCO.

I want to thank you for your cooperation in this task.

I am leaving here to become Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of History and Government at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, New York.

Do let us keep in touch on these vital matters of mutual interest.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard H. Heindel
Deputy Director
UNESCO Relations Staff

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Heiskell, Andrew

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

September 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your letter of August 31 to Mr. Heiskell which arrived in his absence abroad.

Mr. Heiskell is expected back around October 1. At that time I know he will be in touch with you again to personally express his appreciation for your offer of possible assistance at some future time.

Sincerely yours,

Beatrice E. Casey
Secretary to
Andrew Heiskell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Heiskell, And

August 31, 1955

Dear Andy:

I have made it a practice not to join anything to which I can't devote a fair amount of time and energy. It isn't likely that I can devote much of either to ACTION. The whole project seems to me enormously important and I would like to be associated with it. Perhaps some day we can devise a method of using these strange gadgets of radio and television to promote its objectives.

As ever yours,

Mr. Andrew Heiskell
Publisher
Life Magazine
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

rh

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

June 13, 1955

Dear Ed:

Both personally and on behalf of all my associates on the Board of ACTION -- the American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods -- I extend a very cordial invitation to you to join the newly-formed National Citizens Committee.

This non-political, non-commercial move toward housing rehabilitation and the prevention of slums, concerns a grave national problem. Its success will mean a better community; lower crime, delinquency and disease rates; and an opportunity to plan a better future for everyone.

The Citizens Committee will meet but once a year, but we should like to feel that we could call on the individual members for counsel, or for a very occasional helping hand should the need arise. Beyond this, membership will make no demands on the time or energy of anyone.

We feel that you would derive considerable personal satisfaction in identifying yourself with this particular work and in knowing that this organization needs you as a friend and sponsor. The enclosed memorandum tells a little of the story. Should you wish to have additional information in reaching a decision on this request, one of us will gladly meet with you at a mutually convenient time.

Looking forward to your reply and sincerely hoping that you will join us.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heiskell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

WHY

ACTION

—because it can help you help yourself to better living conditions

---

A FEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WILL INTRODUCE YOU TO

ACTION

Q. ***WHAT IS ACTION?***

A. ACTION is The **A**merican **C**ouncil **T**o **I**mprove **O**ur **N**eighborhoods, A New, Nationwide, Non-Profit, Non-Political Organization—bringing together collective experience, research, service and information in behalf of citizens who will work to improve their neighborhoods.*

***Excerpt from letter of August 6, 1954, to ACTION from District Director of Internal Revenue Service of the U. S. Treasury Department.**

"Contributions made to you will be deductible by the donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23 (o) and (q) of the Code."

Q. WHAT IS *ACTION'S* PURPOSE?

A. To help Americans help themselves to better houses, neighborhoods, communities—to better living conditions. Your design for better living begins with your investment in your own home.

Q. WHY WAS *ACTION* ORGANIZED?

A. Because so many of our nation's houses, neighborhoods and communities are infected with the blight of age and decay and it takes the best organized experience available to fight this infection.

Q. WHAT IS BLIGHT?

A. Blight is the decay that sets in when families don't take care of their houses. It can start with a broken stair in your house. As blight spreads it reduces houses to ruins and neighborhoods to slums. Its presence in a single neighborhood is felt by the entire community in terms of pride, peace of mind, juvenile delinquency, crime and dollars out of your pocket.

Q. HOW HAS BLIGHT AFFECTED THE 50,000,000 HOUSING UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES?

A. Some 7,000,000 units are in good condition but must have planned and constant upkeep. Some 35,000,000 are showing the first signs of blight —they need repair or remodeling. The remaining millions are in poor condition—their neighborhoods are slums or near-slums. These units need rebuilding—or if blight has riddled them, replacement.

Q. HOW DO YOU FIGHT BLIGHT?

A. With action—by keeping your home in good condition—planning for and making repairs as soon as necessary and remodeling to keep pace with wear, tear and obsolescence. You can protect your home by investing in repair. Action also means banding together for the protection of neighborhoods, elimination of slums—rebuilding and replacing.

Q. WHERE DOES *ACTION* FIT IN?

A. ACTION'S RESEARCH DIVISION digs out all the available information, reports experience, and starts new projects and studies to unearth new facts on housing and related subjects. Its INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION tells everyone the facts the RESEARCH DIVISION learns—what can be done to improve homes, neighborhoods and communities. And the FIELD SERVICE DIVISION responds to community leaders, offering the technical help and experience to carry out improvement plans. Local conditions and local willingness to take on leadership and responsibility are governing factors in determining assistance.

Q. HOW DOES *ACTION* OPERATE?

A. ACTION does not replace or displace any existing private or public service organization. Instead it cooperates with both national and local groups at the community level. ACTION reaches each community through one or a combination that

might include: public interest groups, professional associations, women's federations, trade, union and industry organizations. It might also work with unaffiliated local citizen groups or directly through your local municipal government.

Q. HOW DO YOU GET HELP IF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD HAS A PROBLEM?

A. If your neighborhood is in need of "home-work" find out if your community is organized to give you advice and assistance. If not, write to ACTION for information about your problem and to find what other communities have accomplished.

ACTION

AT WORK IN A COMMUNITY WILL MEAN BETTER LIVING FOR EACH OF US.

AND WILL HAVE ITS EFFECT IN CITY, COUNTY, STATE AND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

. . . *ACTION* seems to "represent, to me, much more definitively and much more emphatically than do most groups almost the philosophy of government by which I try to live . . ."

And for the work *ACTION* is going to do, "my profound gratitude and the assurance that I will follow it every step of the way, certain that you are doing a great job for the United States of America."

Dwight D. Eisenhower

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ACTION is a public service campaign of The Advertising Council, Inc.

American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods, 2 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y. (Tel.: PL 7-6060)

(First edition, 12-1-54)

ACTION

A Long Range Program
For
A Better America

A Report

on the

AMERICAN COUNCIL TO IMPROVE OUR NEIGHBORHOODS

A Report

on

A C T I O N

AMERICAN COUNCIL TO IMPROVE OUR NEIGHBORHOODS

Prepared for

Box 462, Radio City Station
New York 20, New York

ONE OF THE NATION'S BIGGEST ASSETS

One of our country's main assets is the housing inventory. It is an asset that provides home and shelter for more than 160,000,000 people. The collective value of American homes has been estimated at 220 billion dollars. But 220 billion is only the current figure. We are presently constructing new houses at the rate of 1,000,000 each year. This addition to our housing accommodations would be encouraging but for one important fact--year after year an estimated 1,000,000 dwellings slide into the slum category.

As a result it could be said that instead of building lasting homes we are creating slums for our steadily increasing population.

And the reason behind this critical situation is public apathy. Public apathy and individual loss of pride in our homes is threatening a primary national asset. It is to remove this apathy and to stimulate an increasing pride in the home that ACTION was organized.

ACTION is the American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods. It is a non-profit, non-political organization, whose purpose is to replace apathy with action.

ACTION will help Americans help themselves to better living. Americans who work to improve their own living conditions will stop the spread of housing decay.

HOW ACTION IS SET TO OPERATE

Incorporated in the State of New York, ACTION is governed by a Board of Directors, whose members represent all geographical sections of the country and a wide cross-section of groups concerned with American housing problems. Their names and those of the officers are listed on the last two pages.

Collectively they represent all fields of activity--industry, government, education, finance, civic organizations, labor and associations. An Executive Committee, elected by the Board of Directors, serves as a working group to implement its decisions and supervise the ACTION staff. Advisory Committees on Research, Service, Information, Finance, Nominating and Budget will assist the Executive Committee in these fields. The ACTION staff is directed by a paid President, who is also a director and a member of the Executive Committee. Under the President, three divisions will carry out the ACTION program.

The Fact Finding and Research Division serves as a central source for information on housing and related sociological, economic, legal and financial findings so that industry, government, associations and homeowners can tackle housing problems objectively.

The Public Information and Education Division will maintain a broad and continuous informational program to supply the facts of experience to all Americans to show what has and can be done by individuals and groups of citizens to improve homes and communities.

The Field Service Division responds to requests for community aid and recommends to them specialists in legislation, planning, research, promotion, neighborhood organization and program administration. In addition to these divisions, there are the Fund-raising and Administrative sections of the permanent staff.

Summed up, this means an organization that will serve local communities and encourage citizens to assume the problems and responsibilities of housing themselves.

OVER $220 BILLION NOW IN JEOPARDY

ACTION has been organized to deal with the problem of protecting and strengthening our nation's 220 billion dollar investment in housing.

The United States has approximately 50 million dwelling units, of which only 14 per cent can be said to be in good condition. Some 35 million more homes need attention and repair--they have felt the first touches of blight. Eight million houses are near-slum or actual slum dwellings and need to be replaced.

Protection of the country's housing investment demands the rehabilitation of these 35 million dwellings approaching the area of slum and blight.

Strengthening of the total investment will come with the renovation or replacement of slum neighborhoods.

ACTION is organized to amass the facts on housing, to disseminate these facts and to make recommendations to communities on how they can use them. ACTION's efforts will "prime the pump" in the housing field.

$16 BILLION ANNUAL BOOST TO ECONOMY

Last year about 6.5 billions of dollars were spent by home owners on residential repairs and improvements. Owners of rented dwellings and renters themselves probably spent another 1.5 billion. This total of 8 billion could be tripled through efforts stimulated by the ACTION program of assisting local communities to work in their own behalf.

The Federal Reserve Board reports that in 1953 forty-two per cent of the approximately 24 million home owning non-farm families made no expenditures on home improvements--not even a coat of paint. Of the home owners who did make some repairs in '53, the average expenditure was probably close to $270. If all owners of dwelling units could be encouraged to spend an average of $270 per unit, the annual expenditure would be approximately 12 billions per year.

If this average figure were doubled, as well might be necessary to keep our dwellings up to a reasonable standard, the total annual expenditure would be around 24 billions--approximately three times the probable current rate of home improvement expenditure--and a 16 billion dollar boost would be added to our economy over and above the estimated current rate.

DELINQUENCY, CRIME THRIVE IN SLUMS

The economic implications of the housing problem are obvious. Of equal or even greater importance are the social forces which are generated as a result of this decline.

It has been proven repeatedly that one of the major sources of crime, delinquency, disease and social unrest are the blighted, decaying slum areas across the nation. A serious effort to combat these evils should begin with an intelligent attack on the conditions which cause and permit such deplorable slums to occur and to be perpetuated.

Our ultimate goal must be to tear down and replace all existing, unlivable units. This is a long-range objective and not immediately attainable. In the meantime, it is good judgment to concentrate upon the protection and repair of salvable homes before these useful units intensify the problem by adding themselves to the slum category.

Campaigns directed toward replacing slums where possible, building only well-constructed new housing, rehabilitating poor dwellings and maintaining good ones will eliminate a significant contributing factor to our nation's over-all slum problem. And lest it be forgotten, delinquency, crime and disease, both mental and physical, are a drain on our dollars as well as our sense of security.

It was for the purpose of contributing to these constructive reforms that ACTION came into being.

ACTION'S HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION

The accelerating deterioration of the 220 billion dollar investment in national housing was the subject of expert and serious national consideration during 1953.

Housing leaders from many groups brought the problem into sharp focus by a series of round table discussions. These discussions underlined the necessity for planned, patient and concerted action to combat housing ills. It generated renewed enthusiasm for a dynamic, non-governmental national program of housing renewal, rehabilitation and conservation.

To help develop this enthusiasm from planning to practice, a task force was chosen to gather facts and opinions. Out of this research was evolved a plan and an organization that has brought together a cooperating cross section of all responsible groups concerned with American housing.

A conference of these representatives was called in New York on December 10, 1953. They agreed that a private organization could best promote the desired type of program. To implement their purposes they appointed an Interim Committee to develop plans for an organization which could supply the dynamic leadership required.

Such an organization was also strongly recommended in the report made public at about the same time by the President's Advisory Committee on Housing upon which a number of the conferees had served.

The Interim Committee prepared the first draft of a presentation outlining the purposes, objectives and activities of an organization together with a roster of proposed directors. The Committee then called an additional conference of the representatives, and they in turn authorized the incorporation of the new organization under the name of the Better America Council, later

changed to the American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods--ACTION. Incorporation papers were filed in New York on April 21, 1954.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the new organization took place in New York on July 14, 1954, and has since been meeting at regular intervals. Major General Frederick A. Irving (Ret.) was elected President of ACTION with responsibility for directing the operating staff. He assumed his duties on October 1. ACTION's program was nationally launched from Washington on November 15 when President Eisenhower addressed an inaugural meeting, made up of a cross section of cabinet members, agency heads, directors and the press. He warmly endorsed the ACTION program and placed it high in the "urgent" category of national public service programs.

Emphasizing its significance, President Eisenhower said: "...ACTION seems to represent, to me, much more definitively and much more emphatically than do most groups almost the philosophy of government by which I try to live."

GETTING THE FACTS IS KEY TO SUCCESS

With ACTION's program publicly launched, full operation is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1955. It is expected to coincide with a nationwide public interest advertising campaign, already endorsed for sponsorship by The Advertising Council.

As a result of Advertising Council sponsorship, the ACTION program for slum clearance and neighborhood rehabilitation will receive a broad allocation of free advertising space and time in all communications media throughout the nation.

The collection, dissemination and utilization of facts and the experience of full and pilot plant operations in other American cities and towns is the key to the success of the ACTION program.

A CENTRAL SOURCE OF HOUSING FACTS

There is no single central source in America today to which citizens, builders, city officials or any other interested group can turn for the collected record of information and experience regarding all aspects of any housing problem. It is planned that ACTION's Research Division will be a collection point and a clearing house for all such information on a national basis.

The Research Division is obtaining material on the American housing story from government agencies, trade associations, libraries, universities, technicians and others with long experience in the housing field.

Once it completes this initial job of compilation, ACTION plans to support a series of research projects and regional "clinics" on a pilot basis, as a testing ground for ideas and methods of how to cope with housing problems.

Information and experience obtained by the Research Division will be transmitted to communities directly through the Information and the Field Service Divisions by way of regional offices and experts made available to citizen groups seeking counsel and assistance.

The Information and Education Division will coordinate the national advertising program, while maintaining a constant information program designed to attract support and cooperation from countless public service groups throughout the country.

Experience stockpiled by the Research Division and carried into practice and use by the Service Division will be translated in terms of booklets, guide sheets, audio-visual presentations, etc. produced by the Information Division for use by Service in the field.

LETTING THE PEOPLE KNOW THE FACTS

The initial job of ACTION's Information and Education Division is the preparation of a comprehensive national education program designed to alert Americans to the housing problems we face.

This will be carried out with the aid of The Advertising Council. Use will be made of all communications media. This is a basic information task that will, in part, precede the formation and full operation of the Research and Service Divisions.

In addition to alerting Americans to the need, emphasis will be laid upon the nature of the problem and the "how" of organizing one's neighborhood and community in order to improve the local housing situation.

Materials based upon research information will be prepared and made available to schools, colleges, trade associations, civic clubs, service groups and all other organized citizens interested in solving their housing problems. The materials will include such things as folders, pamphlets, check lists on what is wrong with your neighborhood, lectures, radio addresses, presentations and films.

In bringing the facts about housing to the people, the Information and Education Division will be supported and guided by the Field Service Division of ACTION.

The Field Service staff will be organized regionally throughout the United States to deal with communities personally and directly.

Wherever possible the Field Service will provide available facts and professional guidance to help cope with the communities' problems.

SUCCESS VS. FAILURE OF ACTION PROGRAM

Everyone can contribute to the success of ACTION's program for better living. Success will mean the protection and strengthening of the nation's tremendous housing investment through the conservation of our good dwellings, the rehabilitation of run-down houses and the removal of our slums.

Failure will mean acceleration in the decay of our national housing inventory and a costly decline in housing values throughout the United States. And a direct consequence will be a proportionate increase in juvenile delinquency, adult crime and mental instability.

Success can come through the cooperation of citizens and communities who want to do something to better existing housing conditions.

One of these citizens, the President of the United States, said to the ACTION Board of Directors: "And for the work you are going to do, my profound gratitude and the assurance that I will follow it every step of the way, certain that you are doing a great job for the United States of America."

NATIONAL LEADERS COMMENT ON ACTION

Other leaders have had this to say about ACTION:

Dr. Gabriel Hauge: Administrative Assistant to the President

"The formation of your group is ...a major step forward in the program of urban renewal which was called for in the President's housing message of 1954 and which has offered new and important encouragement in the housing legislation earlier this year."

Albert M. Cole: Housing & Home Finance Administrator

"Now this new, promising citizen organization, ACTION, has joined the other private and public forces in the arena of national effort to stimulate and assist community leadership in the improvement of our homes and neighborhoods, in stamping out the causes of blight, and in advancing the quality and standard of American community life."

Harold C. McClellan: Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers

"The members of the National Association of Manufacturers will have great interest in this program--first because of its tremendous potentials for business... We think there is great importance in the work that this will achieve in the development of better citizenship across the country."

Wallace Moir: President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America

"The mortgage bankers and other financial institutions throughout the country are tremendously interested in seeing this program work."

NATIONAL LEADERS COMMENT ON ACTION (continued)

J. Howard Edgerton: President of the United States Savings and Loan League	"Those of us in the savings loan business feel that we will have a substantial amount of money to help in this rehabilitation program..."
William Walters, Sr.: President of the Institute of Real Estate Management of the National Ass'n of Real Estate Boards	"We...feel this is a very important program. We feel that owners should plow back some of their money in improving this type of problem. Also it is our opinion that this is the answer to the low-cost housing program."
W. R. Sidenfaden: President of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ass'n., Inc.	"I am confident that the ACTION program is of tremendous importance to those of us in the liquefied petroleum gas industry, and I am glad to know that you are not confining your efforts to people only in the metropolitan areas."
Neil J. Curry: President of the American Trucking Ass'ns., Inc.	"The American Trucking Association is vitally interested in this program. As the second largest employer of labor in this country, anything that will benefit our members is something that we are interested in."

HOW ACTION WILL BE FINANCED

As a non-profit, non-partisan organization, ACTION has been informed by the District Director of Internal Revenue Service of the U. S. Treasury Department: "Contributions made to you will be deductible by the donors, in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23(o) and (q) of the Code."

With the above recognition from the U. S. Treasury Department, ACTION will seek financial support through voluntary contributions from American business firms, and through educational and philanthropic foundations.

A Finance-Steering Committee is being organized under the chairmanship of Joseph A. Grazier, president of The American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. Each segment of American business will be represented on this committee with a man well-known and recognized as a leader in his field of business activity.

No financial support will be solicited, or contribution accepted from any group which through its organization might be in favor of influencing pending legislation or suggesting legislation which would be of direct benefit to such a group.

The advancement of the ACTION program and the spread of its gospel for better living for more people will be in direct ratio to the voluntary financial contributions received through American business firms and Foundations.

AMERICAN COUNCIL TO IMPROVE OUR NEIGHBORHOODS

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American Radiator and
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American Council To Improve
Our Neighborhoods

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New York Life Ins. Co.,

*THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR
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of Cleveland

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the United States

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University of Michigan

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Weyerhaeuser Timber Company

MR. BROWN WHATLEY,
Jacksonville, Florida
President,
Stockton, Whatley, Davin
and Company

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* Member of the Executive Committee

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Prepared December 17, 1954

Helms, Paul

October 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Helms:

This is just a note to say my thanks for your very kind words about our PERSON TO PERSON program with Secretary Benson and his family. I'm so glad you enjoyed it.

It was indeed good of you to take the time to write to me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul H. Helms, President
Helms Bakeries
8800 Venice Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

fc

Helms Bakeries
8800 VENICE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES
34

PAUL H. HELMS
PRESIDENT

nice note

September 25, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I feel I have the privilege of writing you, having met you through my good friend, Paul Hoffman. You may remember that Mrs. Helms and I had the honor of entertaining the President and Mrs. Eisenhower as our house guests in Palm Springs last winter.

Never was I more impressed with a program than I was with your "Person to Person" program last evening, which covered the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, his home and his family life. I had come to believe that their type of home life no longer existed in America. Many years ago, in our home we had many of the elements that were portrayed last evening in the Benson home--my father was a Methodist preacher.

Some time ago, I had the privilege of making a recording for your "This I Believe." Mrs. Helms and I are Ed Murrow fans.

I consider Charles Collingwood one of my good friends, and I am sure that it is mutual.

We are looking forward to the Margaret Chase Smith program.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul H. Helms

H:s

Henle, Ray

★★★

THREE-STAR EXTRA

"The Newspaper of the Air"

On N.B.C. at 6:45 P.M.

RAY HENLE
EDITOR IN CHIEF

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXECUTIVE 3-7340

March 15, 1955

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your fine letter.

You may no longer be actively head of CBS News, but you sure are the man to deliver the bacon. We're deeply grateful for your check.

It will be a pleasure to have Edward R. Murrow, News, listed along with Three-Star Extra in the symphony program. A goodly portion of oil to sooth the orchestral stormy waters!

I'll write John Day, too.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ray

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

SPONSORED BY SUN OIL COMPANY

Henrion, Ed.

February 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Henrion:

I have your letter of January 12th and regret to have to tell you that I am still not in a position to give you the information you require.

I did not personally deal with any of the problems you mentioned. I can only suggest that you address your queries to Columbia Records, Inc. 799 7th Ave., New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward Henrion
361 Bleecker Street
New York, New York

fc

361 Bleecker St.
New York 14, N.Y.
January 12, 1955

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my gratitude for your answer to my letter of Dec. 30. However, judging from your reply, my inquiry was not too clearly stated.

It is we who want to record the attitude toward certain choice topics by a number of this country's finest minds. We have contacted and received the promises and support of a number of leading scholars and educators.

Our major problems remain however in getting a clear idea of such things as, actual production, advertisement, distribution, costs, etc.

You must have met with all of these obstacles in putting out your record album of great voices. What we would like is the opportunity to have a few words with you on how you met, or would advise us to meet them.

I know your time must be limited, I can only hope that our efforts might warrant some attention.

Sincerely,

Edward Henrion

Edward Henrion.

Henrion, Ed.

Joe Urshela? Natalie says he probably would.

January 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Henrion:

I wish it were possible for me to record the piece you suggest and very much regret that I will be unable to do so. The fact of the matter is that the pressure of my schedule has increased to the point where I have been forced to decide not to undertake anything in addition to the preparation of my programs.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward Henrion
361 Bleecker Street
New York, New York

fs

361 Bleecker St.
New York, N.Y.
December 30, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

A small group of young men of which I am one have been considering the possibility of recording the attitudes toward certain choice topics of a number of this country's finest minds. While we hope that such a program could be made available to as wide an audiance as possible, it would be primarily intended to meet the requirements of eduwational standards of college and university levels.

We were industriously gathering technical and organizational material and suggestions when the wind was somewhat removed from our sails by your anticipative album of recorded voices.

However, we have sinse come to look upon your work as the nearest and certainly the finest example of what we have in mind and would like to attain.

Your experience would of course be invaluable to us, and I am for this reason writing in the hope that I might have a few words with you on the matter, if your time permits it.

Your answer will be gratefully received.

Respectfully,
Edward Henrion
Edward Henrion.

Henry, Robt. R.

January 13, 1955

Dear Mr. Henry:

Thank you for your letter of January 4th.

Your idea for a series of television programs may perhaps have merit, but since my resignation as a vice-president of CBS many years ago, I no longer have any authority or control over programming.

If you care to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest that you contact Mr. William Dozier, Executive Producer for CBS Television.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert R. Henry
State University of Iowa
College of Commerce
Iowa City, Iowa

fc

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
IOWA CITY

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING

January 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-president, CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I take a few minutes of your time to get your opinion of a series of television programs? I am also writing to you because you would be the logical person to handle this type of program.

Here is the idea: Have a series of programs, both live and filmed, commercially sponsored, centering upon particular products and industries. Thus, one program might have as its theme glass making, with scenes covering the actual making of glass products, with the narration by you. Different stages of production could be described by personnel in the plant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that colored scenes for later use would develop even greater audience interest. Glass blowing at the Corning Glass Center should prove interesting.

Sponsor interest could be developed by having the chairman of the board or president of a firm on your program, interviewed by you in the same effective yet informal manner used on your program "Person To Person." This guest could provide some interesting facts about the history of the particular industry and firm, production, sales, employment and related figures and other data of interest. You could use appropriate visual aids to point out pertinent facts for the benefit of the audience.

There are possibilities of having several non-competing companies in the same industry as sponsors of the program. In our example of the glass industry, Corning Glass and sheet glass manufacturers do not produce competing products for the most part. This could reduce the cost to each sponsor and yet present a complete picture of the industry and its contribution to our economy.

It would seem most practical to give firms already using CBS facilities for advertising first crack at sponsoring or cooperatively sponsoring a program based upon their industry or products. The program would seem to differenough in nature so as to warrant addititional advertising on the part of a firm.

Glass making is just one example but steel making, beer brewing, plastic production, the clothing industry, cloth spinning and weaving, leather products, construction, citrus fruits, are further illustrations of the industries and the products that could form the basis of a program. The raw materials and their production should provide considerable meat to add to the audience interest. Foreign imports, world production, climate, all might prove interesting and revealing material as an addition to the product itself. While all this data might seem a trifle heavy, I feel sure that your informality in interviewing people on these programs would provide a light touch. Then, too, the TV illustrations could often speak for themselves, eliminating some of the spoken factual approach.

You could use a slightly different approach to this whole series. You might use a cup of coffee as a take-off on the coffee industry or a visit to a coffee plantation, a loaf of bread, a pair of shoes, a dress, a telephone call, a visit to a beef farm, etc. I feel sure you are far better able to develop the vehicle for such programs than I. A visit to a coal mine, a ship being readied for an ocean voyage, a hotel, a department store, a cannery, are simply further possibilities.

As an educator I feel quite sure that you are the type of TV personality to put this "educational" series over, even though their commercial possibilities will not, I am sure, be overlooked. May I hear from you at your convenience as to just what you think of this idea. Even though you may not be especially enthusiastic about my idea, I shall continue to enjoy your fine programs on both radio and TV.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Henry

Robert R. Henry

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

Hersholt, Jean

E55CC 6R NL PD

NEW YORK NY MAR 21 1955

EDWARD MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCAST SYSTEM

485 MADISON AVE NYK

DEAR ED. SORRY TO KEEP BOTHERING YOU BUT LEAVING FOR DENMARK BY AIR THIS AFTERNOON AT THREE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU ARE ABLE TO ARRANGE FOR THE ANDERSEN TELECAST FROM DENMARK. YOU CAN REACH ME AT HAMPSHIRE HOUSE REGARDS.

JEAN HERSHOLT

talked 3/22

135A MAR 22

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Hersholt, Jean

January 31, 1955

Dear Jean:

Many thanks for your letter of January 24th. We are still hopeful of being able to do a SEE IT NOW program in connection with the 150th Anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen and will, of course, make a decision before you arrive in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jean Hersholt
602 N. Rodeo Drive
Beverly Hills, California

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly - plus corresp.

Hersholt, Jean

January 12, 1955

Your Excellency:

Many thanks for your letter of December 18th.

It is most kind of you to invite me to attend the celebration in connection with the 150th Anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen, but I cannot say at this time whether it will be possible for me to be in Denmark on April 2nd.

We have had some discussion with Mr. Jean Hersholt concerning the possibility of doing a SEE IT NOW program in connection with the event. No definite decision has yet been made, but I will certainly advise you when it has.

Yours respectfully,

His Excellency, Henrik Kauffmann
The Ambassador of Denmark
2374 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

fe

DANISH EMBASSY
2374 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

REF. NO.

December 18, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I understand that Mr. Jean Hersholt has recently sounded you out on the suggestion of a "See it Now" program from Denmark in connection with the 150th Anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen on April 2, 1955 in Odense, his birthplace. Mr. Hersholt, I learn, is scheduled to leave New York by plane about March 21, and will be in Denmark by March 23.

The most elaborate preparations are being made in Odense, where is also Andersen's old home and the Andersen Museum. It is understood that Their Majesties King Frederik and Queen Ingrid will attend the festivities.

I am very happy indeed to invite you to be present, and I can assure you that every facility will be provided for you or your representative.

I shall be happy to hear from you and suggest that the details be taken up with the Director of the Danish Information Office, Mr. C.H.W. Hasselriis, or the Danish Press Attache, Mr. Kai Johansen, both of 588 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N.Y., telephone: JUdson 6-3320.

I should like to be able to inform the Danish Government as soon as possible, and I should, therefore, be grateful to learn from you at your earliest convenience whether we may be looking forward

../.

to your visit in Denmark in connection with the Hans Christian Andersen festivities.

Very sincerely yours,

Henrik Kauffmann
Ambassador of Denmark

Hersholt, Jean

SEPTEMBER 13, 1954

MR. JEAN HERSHOLT
602 N. RODEO DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

THANKS FOR YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 6 STOP
AM DISCUSSING POSSIBILITIES WITH MY COLLEAGUES
AND WILL ADVISE YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ED MURROW

1-43-

nto Friendly

Heustis, Carl

March 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Heustis:

I cannot resist writing to thank you for the kind letter you wrote welcoming me to Louisville on the occasion of my recent visit. It is one of the most generous and gracious letters I have ever received and I can't tell you how deeply I appreciated your thought in sending it.

I enjoyed my visit to Louisville very much indeed and shall hope for an opportunity to return there before too long.

Sincerely,

Mr. Carl E. Heustis,
Chief of Police
Louisville, Kentucky

fc

ANDREW BROADDUS
MAYOR

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF POLICE

W. GEORGE MATTON
DIRECTOR OF SAFETY

C. E. HEUSTIS
CHIEF OF POLICE

January 20, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Kentucky Hotel,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:

It is not my habit to write a letter of welcome to dignitaries visiting the City of Louisville, however, since having been advised by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of your agreed participation in their program, I do wish to extend a hearty welcome, and a most pleasant visit while in Kentucky.

Persons in my profession I feel are in a reasonable position to evaluate human beings for what they really are, and my admiration for your sensible, factual and graphic presentation of newsworthy events, both National and International extends beyond my ability to express in words.

This missive is not Chamber of Commerce inspired, as I am more than a score of years beyond the age of membership in their organization.

May the good Lord and fates smile upon you favorably for many years to come.

I remain, cordially yours,

Carl E. Heustis

Carl E. Heustis
Chief of Police.

CEH-s

Hilborn, Walter

JOSEPH P. LOEB
EDWIN J. LOEB
MAURICE B. BENJAMIN
KARL R. LEVY
HERMAN F. SELVIN
WALTER S. HILBORN
FRANK M. KEESLING
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DWIGHT W. STEPHENSON
LOUIS M. LISSNER
SAUL N. RITTENBERG
KEATING COFFEY
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JULIAN CHARLES ISEN
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DONALD T. ROSENFELD
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ROGER H. DAVIS
ALDEN G. PEARCE
HAROLD W. WAX
FREDERICK M. NICHOLAS

LAW OFFICES OF
LOEB AND LOEB
610 PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING
523 WEST SIXTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

CABLE ADDRESS "LOBAND"
TELEPHONE TRINITY 4241

ADRIAN A. KRAGEN
COUNSEL

February 2, 1954

File

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will confirm our conversation at the American Jewish Committee dinner, in which I asked to be advised when you expected to be on the Coast so that you might repeat for the benefit of us in Los Angeles the remarkable demonstration which you presented at the annual meeting.

It was a fine presentation and deserves frequent repetition.

Sincerely,

Walter Hilborn

Walter S. Hilborn

WSH/ls

RECEIVED
1955 JAN 24 PM 2:32
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Hill, Gladwyn

865BC

LA JAN 24,1955

ED MURROW,

~~FRED FRIENDLY,~~

CBS, NEW YORK

GLADWYN HILL OF NEW YORK TIMES WILL BE VISITING YOUR TOWN THIS WEEK AND PROBABLY DROP BY TO SAY HELLO.

REGARDS, see him
BECK if calls

never called

G

Hill, Lister

April 27, 1955

Dear Senator Hill:

Enclosed is a copy of the television program you requested. As a result of conversation with friends in the medical world, I am increasingly impressed with the necessity that something ought to be done on a really massive scale in the whole area of mental illness.

Sincerely yours,

Senator Lister Hill
Chairman
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

rh

LISTER HILL, ALA., CHAIRMAN

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GEORGE H. BENDER, OHIO
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.

STEWART E. MC CLURE, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

April 21, 1955

Sir

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your television program on Tuesday, April 12, during which you interviewed Doctors Salk, Francis and Gregg, was excellently conducted and, in my opinion, carried a most important message to people throughout the Nation.

Inasmuch as the comments made by the participants with respect to our need to assure the proper distribution of the Salk vaccine and their comments with respect to the importance of our concentrating our efforts on further research in mental illness have a direct bearing on matters which are of concern to the committees on which I serve, I would be most appreciative if you found it possible to send me a transcript of that particular broadcast.

Very sincerely,

Lister Hill

Lister Hill
Chairman

Hobby, Oveta Culp

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1954

F.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You were kind indeed to send me the kinescopes mentioned in your letter.

I shall take good care of them and return them to you when they have served their appointed purpose.

With kind regards and all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Oveta Culp Hobby

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Hobson, Thayer

Personal February 8, 1954.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Many thanks for sending me the report on Act No. 888 of the Alabama State Legislature Board. So far I haven't had a chance to do more than glance through it, but shall hope to have time to study it more carefully soon. As you say, it is pretty complicated.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thayer Hobson
William Morrow & Company, Inc.,
425 Fourth Avenue,
New York 16, N.Y.

WILLIAM MORROW & COMPANY, INC., *Publishers* 425 *Fourth Avenue, New York* 16, N. Y.

February 3, 1954

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is the report on Act No. 888 of the Alabama State Legislature Board that I spoke to you about the other day at the Century.

As I said the other day, I think you will want to have somebody analyze this for you. It is pretty complicated.

And to put it mildly, confusing!

Yours sincerely,

Thayer Hobson

Enclosure
TH:as

MURRAY HILL 5-8648 - CABLE: WILMOROW, N.Y.

AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHERS COUNCIL, INCORPORATED

2 West 46th Street, New York 36, New York • Telephone: JUdson 2-1313

DAN LACY, *Managing Director*
ROBERT W. FRASE, *Economic Consultant*
CHARLES G. BOLTÉ, *Executive Secretary*

E.R.M.

bulletin

January 27, 1954

To: Members of the Council

Act No. 888 of the Alabama State Legislature Board, September 19, 1953, provides as follows:

> "Neither the state textbook committee nor the state board of education or any other public body or official shall consider for adoption or approval, or adopt or approve for use in the public schools or trade schools or institutions of higher learning of this State any textbook or other written instructional material (not including periodical newspapers and magazines nor legal opinions by courts of record) which does not contain a statement by the publisher or author thereof indicating clearly and with particularity that the author of the book or other writing and the author of any book or writing cited therein as parallel or additional reading is or is not a known advocate of communism or Marxist socialism, is or is not a member or ex-member of the Communist Party, and is or is not a member or ex-member of a Communist-front organization (as designated by the United States Congress, or any Committee thereof, or the Attorney General of the United States)."

Though this legislation is of primary concern to textbook publishers, it also potentially affects all trade book publishers as well since the publisher of a textbook will be required to make certifications as to the present and past political affiliations of the authors or contributors to any trade books which may be mentioned in the bibliography or reading list of any of his textbooks, and since the publishers of trade books must themselves make such certifications with respect to any of their books purchased by tax supported libraries in the State of Alabama for use as a collateral or assigned outside reading.

In view of this fact members of the Council may be interested not only in the text of the statute, but in a ruling of the State Attorney General that the certifications must be physically in the book itself - either stamped in it, or on the cover, or printed on a separate slip of paper inserted in the book.

The State Department of Education has also issued the following instructions with respect to the enforcement of the act.

"1. The responsibility for complying with the requirements of Act No. 888, supra, shall be an obligation of the publishers of all textbooks, and other written instructional material, submitted by such publishers after January 1, 1954, for adoption or approval for use in the public schools, trade schools, or institutions of higher learning under control of the State Board of Education.

"2. It shall be the responsibility of the State Department of Education to see that there has been full compliance with the requirements of Act.No. 888, supra, with respect to all textbooks, and other written instructional material, adopted or approved for use, prior to January 1, 1954, in the public schools, trade schools or institutions of higher learning under control of the State Board of Education. The publishing companies will supply to the State Department of Education the necessary printed labels, containing the statements required by Act No. 888, supra, for insertion into textbooks, and other written instructional material, which have already been adopted and approved. Textbooks, and other written instructional material, adopted or approved prior to January 1, 1954, shall be labeled not later than January 1, 1955.

"3. The committee, and other persons present during the conference, interpreted Act No. 888, supra, as not requiring that the statement mentioned in the Act be placed in library books, unless such library books are designated by teachers or other school officials as required parallel or additional reading by the student.

"4. With respect to textbooks, and other written instructional material, placed under State contract after January 1, 1954, the publishing companies shall label the same during the first three years of the contract. During the fourth year of the contract, the publishing companies will supply the required label to the retail dealer, with instructions to the effect that the retail dealer should insert the label as the individual textbook, or other instructional material, is sold.

"5. The publishers of the textbooks, or other written instructional material, will supply dealers in college books with printed statements or labels meeting the requirements of Act No. 888, supra, with instructions that the printed statement or label must be inserted by the book store as each individual textbook, or other written instructional material is sold.

"6. Publishers whose textbooks, or other written instructional material, have been adopted and approved for use in the public schools, trade schools, or institutions of higher learning under control of the State Board of Education, shall prepare for insertion into each textbook, or other written instructional material, a printed label containing one of the following certifications:

"(A) The publishers of this textbook, or other written instructional material, hereby certify that the author or authors thereof, and the author or authors of any book or writings cited herein as parallel or additional reading, is not a known advocate of communism or Marxist Socialism, is not a member or ex-member of the Communist Party, and is not a member or ex-member of a Communist-front organization (as designated by the United States Congress, or any committee thereof, or the Attorney General of the United States), with the following exceptions:. . . . . .

"(B) This is to certify that the publisher of this textbook, or other written instructional material, has made an extensive investigation and diligent effort to ascertain whether or not the author or authors thereof, including the author or authors of any book or writings cited herein as parallel or additional reading, is a known advocate of communism or Marxist Socialism, or is a member or ex-member of the Communist Party, or is a member or ex-member of a Communist-front organization (as designated by the United States Congress, or any Committee thereof, or the Attorney General of the United States), and the publisher certifies that he has been unable to secure reliable information upon which valid conclusions in these respects can be based."

Each member of the Council will need to decide whether or not he will comply with these requirements with respect to books published by his house which may be under consideration for purchase for library use in collateral or outside reading, and also what position he will take as to other publishers making certifications with respect to the authors of books published by his house that may be mentioned in the bibliographies or reading lists of textbooks. Since individual textbook publishers are now having to formulate their own procedures in this matter, it would probably be useful for members of the Council to communicate their views to publishers of texts which may include references to their books.

Dan Lacy

DL:jtg
#432

Hodges, Luther

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RALEIGH

LUTHER H. HODGES
GOVERNOR

April 27, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I thank you personally, in the name of your native State, for the courtesy and help extended in connection with the making of a short safety film in Washington recently.

We are appreciative also of your having called Norman Vincent Peale, and agreeing to approach Dr. Salk about a short film.

I have written Norman Peale, who is an old friend of mine, and I am hopeful that he will agree to let us make a short film. We are also hoping to reach President Eisenhower along the same lines.

Sincerely yours,

Luther Hodges

LHH:ed
Copy to Mr. Kay Kyser

Hoffmann
Malcolm A.

February 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Hoffmann:

This is merely a note to thank you for taking the trouble to send me the copy of the complaint recently filed by the Government in United States v. Radio Corporation of America.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Malcolm A. Hoffmann
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

fc

IN REPLY
REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

MAH/mb

60-358-96

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ANTITRUST DIVISION
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

January 19, 1955

PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall that some weeks ago I met you at the Century with John Mason Brown and undertook to send you a copy of the complaint recently filed by the Government in United States v. Radio Corporation of America.

I regret that I did not recall my undertaking until today. The complaint is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

MALCOLM A. HOFFMANN
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	:	
Plaintiff,	:	Civil No. 97-38
v.	:	
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA,	:	(Filed November 19, 1954)
Defendants.	:	

- -

COMPLAINT

The United States of America, by its attorneys, acting under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, brings this action against the defendant named herein and complains and alleges as follows:

I

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This complaint is filed and these proceedings are instituted under Section 4 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, c. 647, 26 Stat. 209 (15 U.S.C., Sec. 4), as amended, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies," said act being commonly known as the Sherman Act, in order to prevent and restrain continuing violations by the defendant, as hereinafter alleged, of Section 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C., Secs. 1,2).

2. Many of the acts done in pursuance of the offenses charged herein have been performed and are being performed by the defendant and its representatives within the Southern District of New York.

3. Defendant has its principal offices, transacts business, and is found within the Southern District of New York.

II

DESCRIPTION OF DEFENDANT

4. Radio Corporation of America, hereinafter referred to as "RCA", is made the defendant herein. RCA is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and maintains its principal offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York.

5. Defendant is an operating, holding, and service corporation composed of a number of corporate subsidiaries and divisions controlled in their operations by defendant, some of which are hereinafter described.

6. Defendant's business, inter alia, includes: (1) the granting and exchange of patent licenses and the collection of royalty payments therefor, and the conducting of research through its RCA Laboratories Division; (2) the manufacture and sale of equipment for the transmission and reception of radio and television signals through its RCA Victor Division (formerly RCA Victor Company, Incorporated), and (3) the broadcasting of radio and television signals and network broadcasting through its subsidiary National Broadcasting Company, Inc., hereinafter referred to as "NBC".

7. Defendant conducts research and development through its RCA Laboratories Division. Defendant's Patent Department, Commercial Department, and Laboratories Division discharge patent functions of defendant including the prosecution of patent applications, interferences and infringement suits, and patent licensing activities including the granting and acquisition of licenses. The RCA Laboratories Division maintains offices and laboratories at Princeton, New Jersey; New York, New York; Newark, New Jersey; Camden, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; Hollywood, California; and Washington, D. C.

8. Defendant owns, controls, or possesses licensing rights under approximately 10,000 United States patents. During the year 1951, defendant's royalty income from licenses granted under said patents and patent rights amounted to $19,459,573.

9. Defendant manufactures almost all types of radio-television products, parts, and accessories through its RCA Victor Division.

10. Defendant is the leader in sales in the following radio-television product groupings: television receivers; radio transmission equipment; television transmission equipment; vacuum tubes; cathode ray tubes; and transmitting and power tubes.

11. Defendant's wholly-owned subsidiary, NBC, broadcasts radio and television programs through its own facilities and furnishes radio and television programs to more than 180 radio and 63 television stations in nationwide radio and television networks. NBC is one of the largest domestic purchasers of radio-television equipment.

III

DESCRIPTION OF CO-CONSPIRATORS

12. General Electric Company, hereinafter referred to as "GE", is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with principal offices in New York, New York. GE is the largest manufacturer of electrical equipment in the United States. GE is hereby named as a co-conspirator.

13. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, hereinafter referred to as "Westinghouse", is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with principal offices in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and executive offices in New York, New York. Westinghouse is the second largest manufacturer of electrical equipment in the United States. Westinghouse is hereby named as a co-conspirator.

14. American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, hereinafter referred to as "AT&T", is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with principal offices in New York,

New York. AT&T is principally engaged in the rendition of local and long-distance telephone communication service through a network of subsidiary operating companies known as the "Bell System." The Bell System owns and operates substantially all of the coaxial cable and micro-wave relays and wire facilities used in the networking of programs for radio and television broadcasting. AT&T is hereby named as a co-conspirator.

15. Western Electric Company, Inc., hereinafter referred to as "Western Electric," is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with principal offices in New York, New York. More than 99 per cent of Western Electric stock is owned by AT&T. Western Electric is the largest manufacturer of telephone apparatus in the United States. Western Electric is hereby named as a co-conspirator.

16. Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., hereinafter referred to as "Bell Labs," is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with principal offices in New York, New York. Bell Labs is jointly owned by AT&T and Western Electric, and engages in extensive electronic research. Bell Labs is hereby named as a co-conspirator.

IV

NATURE OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

17. The trade and commerce involved herein is the radio-television patent licensing business which includes research relating to the origination or improvement for commercial use of radio and television products and devices, the holding and acquisition of radio-television patents and patent rights, and the issuance and exchange of licenses in connection therewith.

18. The research and patent activities involved herein relate to radio and television products and devices including receivers, radio and television transmitting equipment, electrical phonographs, radio and television producing machinery, and components, related parts, and accessories of all the foregoing, including, but not limited to, transmitting and power tubes, vacuum tubes, cathode ray tubes, transistors, and antennae. Radio and television products and devices originate in the laboratories and frequently change in form. To benefit the public, patents reading on radio and television products and devices must be made readily available for technological and commercial development. As a result of new developments within the art in recent years, home entertainment, once limited to radio, has grown to include black and white television, and most recently color television which it is anticipated will soon be in wide commercial use. Because the radio-television industry has been for many years and now continues in a stage of active evolutionary development, the functions of research and origination of improved types of products constitute a more basic part of the total manufacturing and selling operation than would be the case in a more static industry. Research and patent licensing within this malleable industry not only determine the character of consumer products but have vital significances for the national defense.

19. Defendant expends millions of dollars annually in research and development which it conducts in its laboratories located in Princeton, Newark, and Camden, New Jersey; New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Hollywood, California; and Washington, D. C. Such research and development employ materials, parts, and other supplies purchased by defendant from sources located in many of the states of the United States and in many foreign countries.

20. Substantially all radio-television manufacturers located in many of the states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia are licensed under defendant's patents and patent rights.

21. Defendant's standard forms of patent licenses, under which more than 400 companies are licensed to manufacture, fall within these four categories:

(a) Radio and television receivers including electrical phonographs;

(b) Commercial radio apparatus, including, among other things, radio and television transmitting equipment;

(c) Receiving tubes, including vacuum tubes and cathode ray ("television picture") tubes; and

(d) Transmitting and power tubes.

22. Defendant's licenses are issued under approximately 10,000 United States patents or patent rights owned, controlled, or possessed by it, and obtained in part by negotiation and acquisition from other persons or companies located in many of the states of the United States or through cross-licensing agreements with most of the principal radio and television manufacturers located throughout the world. Defendant's business of patent licensing during the year 1951 resulted in royalty income from its domestic licensees, located in most of the states and territories of the United States, of $19,459,573. Currently, the domestic royalties are believed to be well in excess of $20,000,000.

23. The radio-television patent licensing business is nationwide and international in character and results in a continuous stream of intercourse across state lines composed of collection and payment of royalties and the numerous documents and written and verbal communications, and the continuous use of interstate transportation and communication facilities which are essential to the negotiation and operation of patent licensing contracts.

24. The licensed manufacturers within the field vary in size from a manufacturer of a sole part or product to defendant which manufactures substantially all types of industry products, parts, and accessories. RCA was in 1951 the leader in sales for the principal manufactured products of the field except for radio receivers.

25. The largest number of licensed manufacturers in the field are engaged in the making of radio and television receivers, which accounts for the largest revenue among the segments of industry manufacture. In black and white television receivers alone the public by 1954 had invested over $8,000,000,000 for more than 30,000,000 sets.

26. In 1953 the total radio-television field output for all products of all manufacturers at factory values exceeded $1,500,000,000.

27. The products of the radio-television field, including those of the defendant, are manufactured in many states of the United States and are sold and shipped by the manufacturers thereof in interstate and foreign commerce to wholesalers, retailers, and other purchasers located in the various states and territories of the United States, the District of Columbia, and many foreign countries.

28. The radio-television patent licensing business which includes the research and development in this field, the acquisition and holding of patents and patent rights resulting therefrom, and the issuance of patent licenses pursuant thereto is closely related to, and constitute an integral part of, the movement in commerce of radio and television manufactured products, and directly affect the manufacture, sale, and distribution of such products and constitute an important part of the trade and commerce of the United States.

V

BACKGROUND FOR OFFENCES

A. The Industry from 1919 to 1930

29. On October 17, 1919, GE caused the incorporation of defendant

in Delaware as its subsidiary operating in the radio field. Upon its incorporation, defendant acquired the assets of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, including valuable radio patents and patent rights. During 1919, GE granted to defendant exclusive licenses under GE's present and future radio patents, together with the exclusive right to sublicense others, and GE reserved the right to manufacture itself but agreed to sell its radio apparatus exclusively to defendant.

30. During the years 1920 and 1921, defendant entered into cross-licensing agreements with co-conspirators Westinghouse, AT&T, and Western Electric, giving the defendant exclusive patent rights in the radio field and exclusive rights to license others for manufacturing in this field under the patents of said co-conspirators.

31. Prior to 1926, defendant sold radio apparatus made by co-conspirators GE and Westinghouse, and operated marine transoceanic radio communication systems, but defendant did not itself manufacture within the field. During the year 1926, defendant organized its subsidiary NBC, which entered the radio broadcasting field.

32. During the year 1927, defendant began the licensing of others to manufacture within the field. During the year 1930, defendant itself began such manufacture.

33. From time to time during the period from 1919 to 1930, defendant entered into the aforesaid and other agreements with the co-conspirators, which by 1930 had the effect of vesting in defendant the exclusive rights to manufacture and sell under approximately 4,000 patents owned or controlled by all the co-conspirators within the radio field as it then existed, and the exclusive right to license others for manufacture and sale of radio equipment under such patents, and which transferred to defendant most of the radio manufacturing facilities previously owned by the co-conspirators named herein.

34. During the period from 1919 to 1930, defendant entered into agreements with the principal foreign manufacturers of radio equipment which gave to defendant exclusive rights to domestic use of the United States patents of said companies, together with the exclusive right to sublicense others in the field under said patents.

B. Antitrust Proceedings of 1930

35. On May 13, 1930, the United States instituted a civil action against RCA and thirteen other defendants, including the co-conspirators named herein except for Bell Labs, in the District Court of Delaware, charging a conspiracy to restrain and to monopolize trade in the manufacture of radio apparatus and the transmission of messages by radio and by wire. The litigation was terminated by consent decrees of November 21, 1932, May 25, 1934, and July 2, 1935. The decrees provided, inter alia, that:

(a) GE and Westinghouse divest themselves of holdings of RCA's stock;

(b) GE and Westinghouse cause their officers and directors to resign as members of RCA's board;

(c) RCA, GE, Westinghouse, and AT&T be enjoined from recognizing as exclusive the patent licenses previously exchanged and be restrained in future from restricting the right of any party to the agreements to engage in the business of its choice or to use its own patent rights;

(d) RCA relinquish exclusive rights under United States patents in the radio field owned by a number of foreign companies with which RCA had patent license agreements.

36. On July 1, 1932, prior to the consent decrees aforesaid, as agreement was reached between co-conspirators GE and AT&T, called "Agreement B-2", to which defendant was made a party by an extension agreement of the same date, which terminated prior exclusive cross-licensing agreements among the parties, and purported to provide non-exclusive licenses and to grant to defendant the non-exclusive right to license others under the patents of AT&T and Western Electric within the radio-television industry.

37. On November 21, 1932, the date of entry of the first consent decree, an agreement was reached between defendant, GE, and Westinghouse, called "Agreement A-1," which terminated prior exclusive cross-licensing agreements among the parties, and purported to provide non-exclusive cross-licenses and to grant to defendant non-exclusive rights to license others under the pooled patents of said co-conspirators within the radio-television industry.

38. Agreement A-1, as later modified or supplemented, is presently in effect. Although by agreements of June 27 and October 15, 1951 Agreement B-2 is said to be terminated, defendant continues to enjoy patent rights and the right to license others under the patents of AT&T and Western Electric within the radio-television industry.

39. On July 31, 1942, the United States moved in the District Court of Delaware to vacate the aforesaid consent decrees upon the assertion contained in its motion that "in the opinion of the Department of Justice the decrees ... do not now promote the public interest." The Government's motion was denied upon the ground that the decrees could not be reopened upon the mere assertion of the Attorney General, without proof as to why the public interest required vacation of the decrees. (Opinion of Judge Maris reported at 46 F. Supp. 659) No further proceedings have been initiated by the government under the aforesaid consent decrees.

VI

OFFENSES CHARGED

40. Beginning on or about November 22, 1932 and continuously thereafter up to and including the date of filing of this complaint, defendant has attempted to monopolize, and has in fact monopolized, the aforesaid interstate trade and commerce in radio-television research, patent holding and patent acquisition, and the issuance and exchange of radio-television patent licenses, in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act. Pursuant to the attempt to monopolize and in acquiring the monopoly aforesaid, defendant has entered into various agreements and concerts of action with the co-conspirators and others which have unreasonably restrained the aforesaid radio-television patent licensing business and the manufacture, sale and distribution of radio-television products and devices, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act. Defendant is continuing, and threatens to and will continue, said offenses unless the relief hereinafter prayed for is granted. The aforesaid offenses and the acts, acquisitions, contracts, agreements and understandings which formed a part of, or were used in effectuation of, said offenses are hereinafter more fully set forth and described.

41. Defendant, for the purpose of achieving and maintaining a monopoly of the radio-television patent licensing business, has amassed ownership of or rights to use and/or to license others under approximately 10,000 United States patents in the radio-television field. Such patents and patent rights were obtained by defendant by (a) purchase or assignment; (b) acquisition of licenses and sublicensing rights under existing and future patents owned by others, including the principal foreign radio and television manufacturers; (c) provisions under its standard form licensing agreements requiring, upon defendant's request, the grant-back to defendant of rights under the patents and patent applications of defendant's licensees; (d) its own inventions and technical

developments, and (e) patent cross-licensing agreements which pooled in defendant the present and future patent rights of the co-conspirators named herein, and of others. Some of the means and methods used by defendant in acquiring and monopolizing most of the patents and patent rights within the radio-television patent licensing business are hereinafter more particularly set forth in paragraphs 42 to 46, 59 to 62 inclusive.

42. During the period from November 21, 1932, the date of the consent decree, to the date of filing of this complaint, defendant purchased patent rights from many of its important domestic licensees, including, among others, the Philco Corporation (1946 and 1950); Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc. (1941 and 1950); Zenith Radio Corporation (1933); Raytheon Manufacturing Company (1938 and 1948); AVCO Manufacturing Corporation (formerly Crosley Corp.) (1940 and 1946); Capehart-Farnsworth Corporation and Federal Telephone and Radio Corp. (1950); Admiral Corporation (formerly Radio Patents Corp.) (1942); Stromberg-Carlson Co. (1938); Motorola, Inc. (formerly Galvin Manufacturing Co.) (1945); and Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. (1938, 1940, 1948 and 1950). Some of the companies aforesaid which granted to defendant the right to sublicense also reserved the right to license others, the effectiveness of which was destroyed by defendant's monopoly of patents and patent licensing.

43. Following the consent decree of May 25, 1934 and a related stipulation of the same date concerning foreign agreements, and the consent decree of July 2, 1935 relating to defendant's foreign contracts, defendant acquired the right to use and to grant licenses under the United States patents and patent applications of the following companies, including most of the principal manufacturers of radio and television industry equipment located throughout the world:

Country	Companies
Argentina	RCA Victor Argentina, S.A. Transradio International, Compania Argentina de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.
Australia	Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia)Ltd.
Brazil	RCA Victor Radio, S.A.
Canada	RCA Victor Company Ltd.
Chile	RCA Victor Chilena, S.A.
England	Amalgamated Wireless Valve Company Pty. Limited Combined Optical Industries, Ltd. Electric & Musical Industries Limited English Electric Company Limited English Electric Valve Company Limited Hivac Limited Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited M-O Valve Company Limited Murphy Radio Limited Pye Limited RCA Photophone Limited
France	Compagnie Generale de Telegraphic Sans Fil Sadir-Carpentier Societe des Lampes Fotos
Germany	Siemens & Halske Aktiengesellschaft Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H.
Holland	N.V. Phillips' Gloeilampenfabrieken
Italy	Ottico Mecannica Italiana
Mexico	RCA Victor Mexicana, S.A.
Philippines	Bolinao Electronics Corporation
Spain	Tubos Electronicos, S.A.
Sweden	Oxelosunds Jarnverksktiebblag Telefonaktiebolaget L.M. Ericsson

Although the defendant's patent licenses and sublicensing rights received from foreign companies were in form non-exclusive, the rights to sublicense obtained by defendant from companies listed above became in fact exclusive by force of defendant's licensing policies, described in paragraphs 49 to 57 herein.

44. Defendant contracted with the co-conspirators named herein and with other domestic patent holders and with many foreign companies to receive rights, including sublicensing rights, under all future radio-television patents of said companies during the terms of the respective license agreements, and/or for the lives of all such patents.

45. For the purpose of achieving a monopoly of the patent rights relating to the commercial transmission and reception of black and white television, defendant purchased control over patent positions held by others, as described below. Before making black and white television commercially available to other manufacturers by the grant of patent licenses, defendant in 1936 acquired for $150,000 the United States patent rights of Francoise C.B. Henroteau bearing on television transmission. Defendant in 1941 acquired for $475,000 rights under United States television patents and applications of the Loewe Group, consisting of Loewe Radio Incorporated, an American company; Loewe Radio Company Limited, and English company; and Radio A.G.D.S. Loewe, a German company. In or about 1939, 1946 and 1947, defendant acquired rights to use and to sublicense under the United States patents of Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation in the television receiver and receiving tube fields for approximately $3,125,000 in addition to the payment of royalties.

46. Defendant, with the purpose of obtaining patent control of newly-developed color television, by 1950 had purchased color television patents of Robert Lorensen, Pierre Marie Gabriel Toulon, and Charles Willard Geer, inventors who had made important contributions to development of this new art. In 1950 the Federal Communications Commission, over defendant's opposition, licensed the field sequential system for the broadcast and reception of color television developed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which was inconsistent with defendant's own developments. Defendant widely made known to its manufacturing licensees within

the industry, and others, its opposition to said color system. Thereafter, no commercial color television receivers capable of receiving field sequential transmission were manufactured by others than the Columbia Broadcasting System. Defendant has since developed a new color television system which conforms with standards adopted by the Federal Communications Commission on December 17, 1953 without objection by other manufacturers.

47. Defendant has achieved and exercised the power to shape, time and retard the introduction to commercial use of new radio and television developments and services thereby maintaining its monopoly of the radio-television patent licensing business and unreasonably restraining the manufacture, sale and distribution of radio-television products and devices.

48. Defendant acquired the patents and patent rights described in paragraphs 41 to 46 above, with the purpose and effect of achieving control over, and the power to exclude, potential or actual competitors in the radio-television patent licensing business, all in excess of the legitimate rewards which the patent laws afford to patentees and in subversion of, and misuse of, such laws.

49. During the period from November 21, 1932, the date of the consent decree, to the time of filing of this complaint, defendant has licensed all of the presently-existing manufacturers of radio and television equipment in the United States under its patents and patent rights, and substantially all of such manufacturers presently are licensed by defendant, under the restrictive licensing system hereinafter outlined.

50. The licensee granted by defendant, referred to in paragraph 49 above, have been in standard forms for specific fields of use under all of defendant's patents and patent rights bearing on the fields of licenses. Said licenses require the licensees to confine use of patents and patent rights to the fields defined by the separate licenses, as follows:

a. <u>Radio Broadcast Receiving Set and Electrical Phonograph</u>

Licenses, which grant the right to manufacture and sell radio broadcast receiving sets, electrical phonographs, television receivers and certain combinations thereof. Approximately 175 such receiving set licenses are presently in effect.

b. Radio Receiving Tube Licenses, which grant the right to manufacture and sell electronic tubes of different types, including cathode ray tubes used in television receivers, for use in the home entertainment and amateur radio field, but not for use commercially. Approximately 62 such radio receiving tube licenses are presently in effect.

c. Radio Tubes, Transmitting and Power Types, Licenses, which grant the right to manufacture and sell such tubes for transmitting purposes only. Approximately 17 such radio tubes, transmitting and power types, licenses are presently in effect.

d. Commercial Radio Apparatus Licenses, which grant the right to manufacture and sell manufactured products for commercial use but not for home use or other use than for commercial purposes. Approximately 130 such licenses for commercial apparatus are presently in effect.

In addition to the foregoing licenses, defendant has granted licenses for the manufacture, sale and use of measuring and/or testing equipment, for transmitting and receiving antennae, and for certain other specified areas of radio-television manufacture.

51. All of the licenses referred to in paragraphs 49 and 50 herein include the grant of rights under all of defendant's patents and such patent rights of others under which defendant has a right to grant licenses, which are pertinent to the fields of such licenses. Said licenses are referred to herein as "package licenses," because, with very few exceptions, an applicant for any of these licenses has been required to accept the standard form license under all of the patents which RCA has

generally designated or described for inclusion in said license, and which are not specified therein.

52. The package licenses aforesaid contain restrictions on the use of products made pursuant to license, as follows:

a. The licensees and purchasers from the licensees are confined to the use of such products manufactured in the specific fields conforming with the types of standard form licensing agreements described in paragraph 50 above.

b. The licensees are required to affix notices to such products enumerating the fields in which the products may be used and indicating to the purchaser that the products may only be used in the designated fields and stating that such products use inventions covered by patents owned or subject to license by defendant.

c. Some of the package licenses aforesaid, prior to about 1950, have restricted the places at which the licensees may manufacture products, and some of such licenses convey to the licensees rights to make and sell but not to use manufactured products.

d. Some of the package licenses aforesaid convey rights to manufacture only completed apparatus and combinations thereof.

53. The package licenses aforesaid require licensees to pay royalties assessed against the selling price of the completed products made by licensees as ready for sale, including payment of royalties on cabinets, packing materials, boxes, cartons, crates and other unpatented and unpatentable materials. Royalties exacted by defendant through the package licenses are the same whether one or any number of defendant's patents are actually desired or used by the licensee in manufacturing.

54. The package licenses aforesaid have tied together patents of all kinds and different origins, including patents useless to the licensee,

patents owned by defendant, by the co-conspirators named herein, and by others, including in some instances patents owned by the licensees themselves, in furtherance of defendant's policy of block-booking of patents to forestall scrutiny of, and attack upon, individual patents, and to maintain its monopoly of the radio-television patent licensing business.

55. Pursuant to its policy described in paragraph 54 above, defendant has refused and refuses requests to grant licenses under less than its whole patent package as contained in its standard form licensing agreements and has refused to depart from said standard form license agreements in any significant particular.

56. Defendant has refused and refuses requests to grant licenses in certain fields of radio-television manufacture.

57. Defendant required its licensees by the package licenses aforesaid to grant back to defendant the right to acquire a license under any new inventions of the licensee within the field of license. Such grant-back provisions were removed from the package license agreements by formal waiver of defendant on June 22, 1949.

58. Defendant has exercised the power to exclude competition in the radio-television patent licensing business by various means, among them the following:

(a) Package licensing as aforesaid which deters radio-television manufacturers from accepting patent licenses from others than defendant;

(b) Exacting the aforesaid substantial annual royalty revenues from its licensees which deters others from substantial independent research and development activity;

(c) Harassing and oppressing actual and potential radio-television manufacturers unlicensed by the defendant through the institution by itself, or by the co-conspirators named herein, of more than 250 infringement and contributory

infringement suits against such manufacturers and/or their customers without bringing on such suits to trial and by presenting to non-licensed manufacturers threatened by infringement suits the difficulty of successfully defending against the numerous claims embodied in many or all of approximately 10,000 patents owned or controlled by defendant, notwithstanding the fact that, insofar as plaintiff has been able to ascertain, defendant does not presently own or control a single patent which has been adjudicated by the courts to be valid.

59. Subsequent to the consent decree of November 21, 1932, defendant and the co-conspirators named herein by concert of action (a) made impotent the reserved rights of said co-conspirators to license others under Agreements A-1 and P-2 described in paragraphs 36 to 38 herein; (b) discouraged and impeded said co-conspirators from engaging in substantial radio-television research, development, and patent licensing; and (c) gave to defendant the radio-television patent licensing business as its primary field for research, development, and patent licensing free from competition therein by the major research laboratories of the co-conspirators, whose technical facilities, financial resources, staff and experience were potentially best capable of offering such competition to defendant.

60. Subsequent to the consent decree of November 21, 1932, defendant possessed the only right to use and the only effective right to license under the pooled radio-television patents owned by all the co-conspirators named herein, and each of said co-conspirators was required to pay royalties to defendant and to accept standard licenses from defendant in order to use the pooled patents, including those patents contributed to the pool by said co-conspirators.

61. In 1952, and in furtherance of the concert of action described in paragraphs 59 and 60 above, defendant and co-conspirators AT&T and

Western Electric agreed to extend the life of certain sublicensing rights granted to defendant by Agreement B-2 from December 31, 1954 to December 31, 1960.

62. Defendant's license to manufacture and sell under the patents of all the co-conspirators named herein continues until December 31, 1954, the expiration date for Agreements A-1 and B-2, and thereafter for the lives of all pre-termination date patents or applications owned or controlled by said co-conspirators. On January 11, 1954 Circuit Court Judge Albert B. Maris, sitting as Judge in the District Court for the District of Delaware on GE's motion for construction and enforcement of the consent decree of November 21, 1932, decided that Agreement A-1 grants to defendant the right to sublicense under the patents of GE and Westinghouse acquired prior to December 31, 1954 for the lives of all such patents. (117 F. Supp. 449) On March 5, 1954 defendant and GE agreed that defendant's rights to sublicense under such patents acquired from GE would expire on December 31, 1962.

VII

EFFECTS OF THE OFFENSES

63. The aforesaid offenses have had, among others, the following effects:

a. Defendant has acquired and maintains a monopoly of radio-television research and development, patents, patent rights and patent licensing.

b. Manufacturers of radio and television products have been discouraged from realizing their full research manufacturing and profit potentialities, and have been forced into dependence upon defendant for patent rights and technical know-how.

c. New radio-television developments have been barred by defendant from successful manufacture and use except in so far as they are originated and controlled by defendant, and the public has

been deprived of the benefit of new radio-television developments which might have emerged from those competitive research and inventive activities which defendant by its policies and practices has discouraged.

d. The manufacture, sale and distribution of radio and television products and devices have been unreasonably restrained.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays:

1. That the Court adjudge and decree that defendant has monopolized, and attempted to monopolize the radio-television patent licensing business and contracted and conspired to restrain such business and the manufacture, sale and distribution of radio-television products and devices unreasonably in violation of Sections 2 and 1 of the Sherman Act.

2. That the package licensing agreements between defendant and its licensees and certain agreements understandings and concerts of action between defendant and its co-conspirators named herein and between defendant and certain of the foreign and domestic radio and television companies described herein, be adjudged to be illegal and in unreasonable restraint of interstate or foreign trade and commerce or used in furtherance of the offenses described above, and that the observance of such agreements and the execution of similar agreements be perpetually enjoined.

3. That defendant be enjoined from misuse of its patents, patent rights or licensing agreements, and that affirmative relief be granted in respect of defendant's patents, licensing policies, and release of know-how, after a separate hearing relating to issues bearing on relief appropriate for the restoration of competitive conditions in the radio-television patent licensing business and in the manufacture, sale and distribution of radio-television products and devices and in the course of which the government will present for approval by the Court a specific plan for such relief.

4. That defendant and its officers, directors, agents, representatives, and all corporations acting and claiming to act on behalf of them

be perpetually enjoined from monopolizing, attempting to monopolize, combining and conspiring to monopolize or agreeing, combining, or conspiring to restrain the aforesaid trade and commerce, and be perpetually enjoined from engaging in or participating in concerts of action, agreements, licenses, contracts, relationships, or understandings, or claiming any rights thereunder, having a tendency to continue or revive any of the aforesaid violations of the Sherman Act.

5. That plaintiff have such other and further relief with respect to the organization, functions, and operations of defendant as the Court may deem appropriate and necessary to establish effective competition in the radio-television patent licensing business and in the manufacture, sale and distribution of radio-television products and devices in the United States and to prevent defendant by abuse of its patent rights, from restricting and eliminating competition and from depriving others of a fair opportunity to compete freely and unrestrictedly with it, and from engaging in any other activities which are designed to have the effect of impairing the ability of such competitors to compete with defendant.

6. That plaintiff recover the costs of this suit.

Dated: New York, New York

November 19, 1954

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PAUL G. HOFFMAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

February 17, 1954

Dear Ed:

If ever a man deserved to be a double winner of awards, it is you. I am delighted that two "Emmies" came your way. Congratulations!

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Hogan, Carl

February 1, 1955

Dear Pat:

Max Sonino and his scheme is one of four or five I have heard of. Frankly, I couldn't be of any help in furthering his admirable objective and I don't think anyone in my shop could. The only suggestion I can make is that he address himself to Sig Mickelson, Vice President in charge of News and Public Affairs for CBS.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carl T. Hogan
385 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

rh

CARL T. HOGAN
385 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

January 20, 1955

Dear Ed:

The attached blurb is from an acquaintance of mine,-- one Max Sonino,-- who apparently will not die happy until he talks to Edward R. Murrow.

Max Sonino comes from an Italian family which was prominent in Italy prior to Mussolini's regime. He came to this country in the Thirties and married into the Gilmore family, of New York stage fame. (Frank Gilmore was president of Actors' Equity for many years and his daughters, Margalo and Ruth (Sonino's wife) were on Broadway).

I know nothing about the American Goodwill Floating Exposition. Sonino is spearheading it, claims it is a tremendous thing and that Washington is enthusiastic about it. He feels that you should know all about it,-- and he has asked me for a letter that might open the door.

I certainly don't want to burden you with this chore. I thought, however, that there might be someone on your staff who listened to pitches of this kind and reported to you on their worth. If that is the case, Mr. Sonino would be delighted to tell him his story.

All my best to you.

Sincerely,

Pat

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

(enclosure)

AMERICAN GOODWILL FLOATING EXPOSITION

EXCHANGE OF COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC & ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THROUGH TRADE

MAX SONINO, Exec. Sec.
453 WEST 21st STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
WAtkins 9-7550

January 19, 1955

Dear Pat:

I trust you have received my letter of the 14th, which by mistake I addressed it to your home.

For your convenience I am inclosing two copies of the "Organization Prospectus" - I think you will find it interesting. I do not believe you would care to see now the "Financial Prospectus" where it already shows a deficit of over $5,000,000. !!

I shall be back from Washington next Monday the 24th., Any chances of seeing you for a few minutes next week? I know that I would learn much from such a meeting.

Again many thanks for everything you may be able to do in behalf of this patriotic project.

Cordially yours,

Max

Max Sonino

Mr. Carl T. Hogan.
385 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

SPONSORED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP

AMERICAN GOODWILL FLOATING EXPOSITION *

EXCHANGE OF COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC & ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THROUGH TRADE

MAX SONINO, Exec. Sec. 453 WEST 21st STREET NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WAtkins 9-7550

ORGANIZATION PROSPECTUS

It is a basic truth that friendly exchanges of goods, ideas and services among nations are one of the soundest methods of furthering good international relations.

AMERICAN GOODWILL FLOATING EXPOSITION (the first American Floating Fair) has been conceived with that basic idea in mind. A non-profit, non-political non-partisan organization, it consequently commends itself to both governmental groups and the broad mass of the public. At the same time it affords an unparalleled show-case under circumstances of dramatic novelty and importance, to the products of American business and industry; and -- no less importantly -- to our developments in art and science and in the peaceful arts of living and social welfare.

Briefly set forth, AMERICAN GOODWILL FLOATING EXPOSITION (AGFE) will provide exhibition space on three large liners of 20 to 30,000 tons each for a unique form of exposition -- a gala and impressive tour of the principal ports of the world, departing from New York harbor on October 27, 1956, for a period of eleven months in foreign countries.

The itinerary is scheduled so as to be in foreign ports during the best period of the year, to take advantage of the fair weather prevalent in those countries at that time. The length of an official visit and show in a foreign port shall be of no less than three days duration, and up to two weeks.

The AGFE will visit only those foreign countries where it will be sincerely

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* Registered with the County Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County.

SPONSORED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP

welcome and where all necessary cooperation will have been assured in advance by their respective governments, i.e., docking facilities, publicity, tie-ins of rail, buses, airlines, automobile clubs and associations, etc., for excursions to the ports of call from the interior cities of the given country visited.

Four additional months of exposition will be devoted to the American public in the major ports of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts. Here, too, the exhibitors will obviously find advantageous returns. The low cost to exhibitors will be more than justified considering the quick results obtainable in just these home ports.

In the United States the public will be admitted to the vessels of the AMERICAN GOODWILL FLOATING EXPOSITION at a small nominal fee. While abroad, the admission fee to the Floating Exposition will, if any, be regulated by each individual government of the countries visited. In such cases 66% of the admission proceeds will be left in that country to be used at their own discretion -- possibly to start a reciprocal venture of their own, or to be distributed among their welfare organizations.

Details of Exposition

A minimum of three large vessels will be used for the AMERICAN GOODWILL FLOATING EXPOSITION: Two liners are for the commercial and industrial exhibits of American products of the greatest possible variety -- food products ... chemicals ... automobiles ... hardware... agricultural machinery ... airplanes ... textiles ... housewares ... trains ... yachts ... sporting goods ... machinery ... ...Action displays ... machines showing the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes ... imaginative futuristic products ... and others that will add to the enjoyment and stimulate the curiosity of the visiting public, both foreign and domestic.

Everything will be comfortably and artistically displayed in proper order and continuity. Dignity, beauty and decorum will be in evidence at all times.

And throughout the preparation, execution and promotion of the Exposition, all "show-off" attitudes or attitudes of superiority that might offend or antagonize any of our foreign friends or countries visited, will be most carefully guarded against.

The third liner is designed to house the exhibitors' representatives, the AGFE executives and personnel; sections devoted to several branches of the Federal Government, the 48 states; Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; also space to U.S. import and export companies; travel and transportation bureaus; hotels; banks; labor organizations; the American entertainment field, comprising the theatre, radio, T.V., and the motion picture industry.

This liner, with its large public halls, salons and dining rooms, will be used for official receptions and banquets to foreign dignitaries and leaders of business and industry. In the halls, enclosed verandahs, etc., a cross-section art exhibit of the foremost artists and sculptors of the U.S. will be set up. Special shows and concerts will be performed on the "official" liner. The foremost artists of each country will be also invited to participate while the Exposition is docked in their native land. Broadcastings via radio and T.V. will be made with the consent of the local authorities.

Each liner will carry at least one helicopter, these not only to add to the dramatic "fanfare" of the enterprise, but also for utility and safety purposes; the helicopters to be loaned and piloted by the U.S. Army, Navy and Coast Guard.

The opportunity to exhibit in the AMERICAN GOODWILL FLOATING EXPOSITION will be open to even the smallest manufacturer in our country. Together with the services of a part-time capable representative, this will cost a total of $1,000 for the 15-month exhibition period (11 months abroad; 4 months in U.S.) -- (20 illuminated showcases to be taken care of by one representative). It is estimated that the average cost per square foot of space in AGFE is only $80 for commercial

and industrial exhibitors. Plus a low price for comfortably housing the representatives.

All exhibitors shall have the privilege and the opportunity of renewing their exhibits from time to time as deemed necessary during the 15 months. Available on board are presses capable of printing pamphlets and circulars in all languages.

It will be readily understood that the expenses involved in carrying on the AGFE in the impressive and dignified manner in which this gala exposition tour has been conceived are of such magnitude that without voluntary public donations and grants from various Funds, it would not be possible to bring the venture to successful fruition. Without this assistance the price for space and passage would be prohibitive to the majority of exhibitors. To make this venture feasible and appealing to the great majority of American manufacturers, industrial, scientific, artistic, etc. groups, it has to be subsidized. But not by the Government -- by the American public through voluntary contributions. This will not alone add great weight and prestige to the scope of the enterprise; it will also eliminate any possibility of the enterprise being misinterpreted as "official" propaganda. . . . . Instead it will be received as it is intended, as a real "People to People" project.

The plans for the AMERICAN GOODWILL FLOATING EXPOSITION have been prepared after much preliminary study and the sifting of all potentialities. In order to obtain a practical test, the creator of the plan travelled about 2000 miles in the Summer of 1953 along the New England Ports in a motor yacht, and exhibited aboard as many items as the boat would hold. This experience proved a valuable "pilot study", pointing the way toward the possibilities on a large scale for such "Floating Expositions".

The AGFE aims are many and far-reaching. The benefits to be derived by our country have been deemed of great importance and magnitude in addition to fostering

friendly international understanding and expanding commercial, artistic, and educational relations. It will bring in a practical way to the door of millions of people living in faraway lands, and to our neighbors, a little part of the United States: showing samples of our products and industries....business.... ingenuity....sciences....our various products of everyday use, and at the same time extending to these friends and neighbors our hands in cordial friendship.

The AGFE is designed to fulfill much-needed areas of understanding and goodwill that other mediums have not yet accomplished and to leave an indelible memory with all those who will have visited the First American Floating Fair. Furthermore, the final results cannot help but benefit our import and export trade, increase employment, solidify our international relations, and be instrumental in bringing about the brighter future for which all peoples hope.

- - - - - -

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

March 28, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Marjorie Hogan and I have been in hopes of seeing you before she departed for the south for a brief visit. I gather from Miss Holder that chances of your being available this week are slim so I will try to give you briefly what Marjorie and I had in mind so you can be thinking about it, and when I return from Washington next week perhaps we can discuss it face to face or over the telephone.

The Annual Convention of the American National Red Cross, which is usually attended by some 3,000 or 4,000 delegates from all over the country, will be held in Atlantic City June 13th to the 15th inclusive. The final evening,(June 15th) we are dedicating to the international aspects of Red Cross to focus the attention of the delegates on the fact that we are more than a local or even a national organization.

You may recall your dramatic presentation of a mock radio program at our New York Convention in 1951 which created great interest. It is my idea that you would be willing to contribute your many talents in the presentation from the stage of the large auditorium at Atlantic City a program which would serve to draw from three participants their philosophy and beliefs in your "This I Believe" style. I am inviting Mr. Ralph Bunche, a member of the Red Cross national Board, representing the United Nations; Mr. James T. Nicholson, Executive Vice President of the American Red Cross and a Vice Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies; and someone from the State Department, to be the three participants. In your own inimitable way you would be able to get across the message of these three men as well as your own message in a positive manner which would be long remembered by our delegates and do much to enhance the prestige of our organization.

I hope you will give careful consideration to these suggestions so that when I return from Washington early next week you will be able to give me a favorable response. Naturally, I will be only to happy to visit with you to develop further ideas should you so desire.

With kind personal regards,

Cordially,

E. Roland Harriman

Hogan, Marje

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

E145CC 2Q NL PD

NEW YORK NY MAR 27 1955

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

485 MADISON AVE NYK

TRIED TO REACH YOU BY TELEPHONE AM LEAVING CITY

UNEXPECTEDLY AMERICAN RED CROSS AND I WOULD

GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR TAKING PART IN INTERNATIONAL

PANEL SHOW DURING RED CROSS CONVENTION AT

ATLANTIC CITY NIGHT OF JUNE 15 ROLAND HARRIMAN- letter attached

WILL TELEPHONE YOU MONDAY AT COLUMBIA MANY THANKS

MARJE HOGAN

428P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Chet Holifield

CHET HOLIFIELD
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OFFICE:
HAROLD W. LANE,
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
FLORENCE M. ODEMAR
5707 WHITTIER BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 22, CALIFORNIA
PHONE: ANGELUS 2-4850

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
DOROTHY DUNN MORRISON
WILLA M. DOUGLAS
1034 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

June 8, 1954

No answer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, New York.

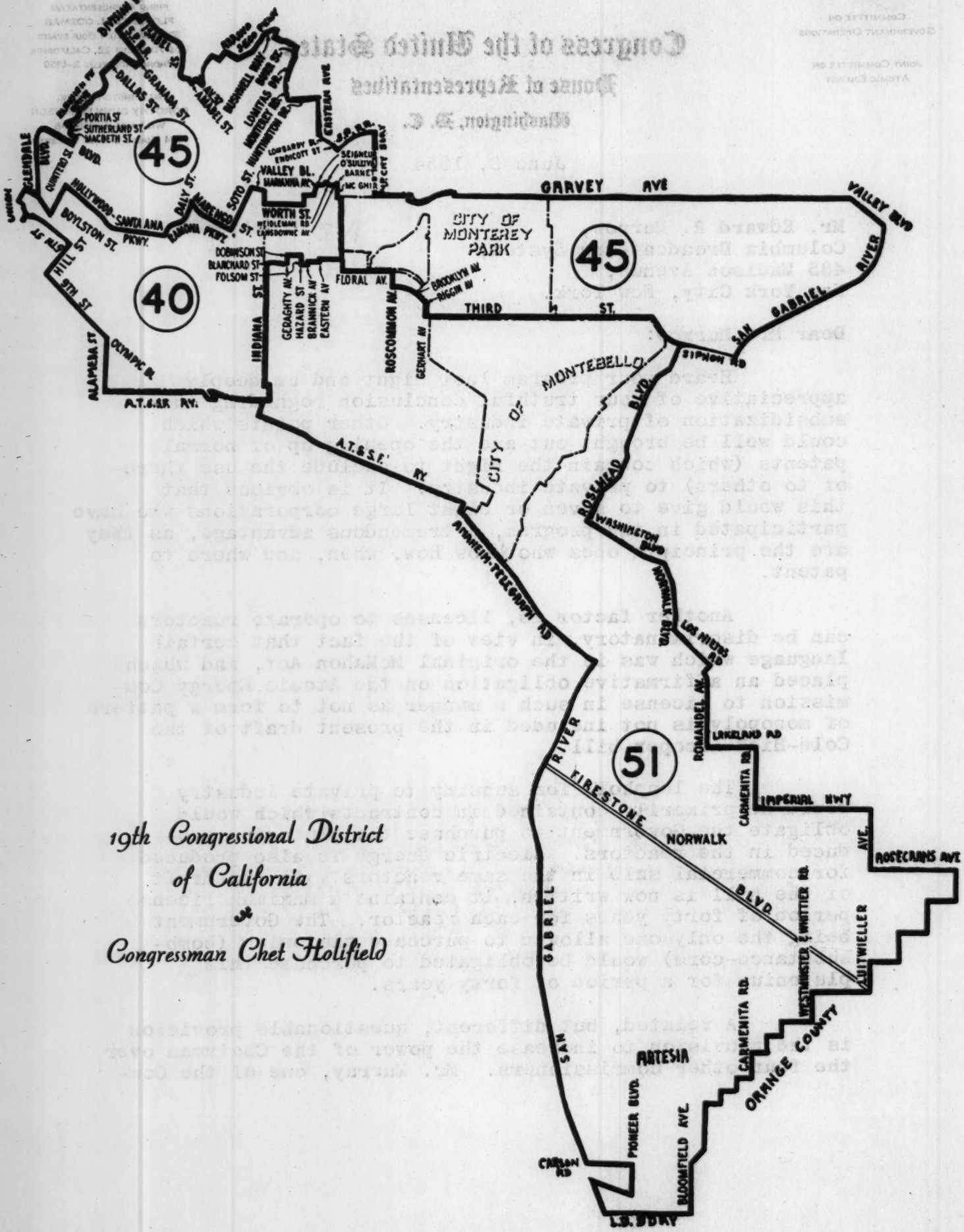
Dear Mr. Murrow:

Heard your program last night and am deeply appreciative of your truthful conclusion regarding the subsidization of private industry. Other points which could well be brought out are the opening up of normal patents (which contain the right to exclude the use thereof to others) to private industry. It is obvious that this would give to seven or eight large corporations who have participated in the program, a tremendous advantage, as they are the principla ones who know how, when, and where to patent.

Another factor is, licenses to operate reactors can be discriminatory, in view of the fact that certain language which was in the original McMahon Act, and which placed an affirmative obligation on the Atomic Energy Commission to license in such a manner as not to form a pattern of monopoly is not included in the present draft of the Cole-Hickenlooper bill.

The loophole for subsidy to private industry would be primarily contained in contracts which would obligate the Government to purchase the plutonium produced in the reactors. Electric energy is also produced for commercial sale in the same reactors. As the draft of the bill is now written, it contains a maximum license period of forty years for each reactor. The Government being the only one allowed to purchase plutonium (bomb-substance-core) would be obligated to purchase this plutonium for a period of forty years.

A related, but different, questionable provision is the provision to increase the power of the Chairman over the four other Commissioners. Mr. Murray, one of the Com-



19th Congressional District
of California
of
Congressman Chet Holifield

mission, asked that an amendment be adopted which would preserve the independence of each Commissioner. (Amendment enclosed).

I am leading the fight against these, and other questionable provisions in the bill - - as the hearings, when printed, will show.

I appreciate very much the factual reporting on this matter you are doing, which I believe is the most important legislation in the Congress at this time.

Enjoyed talking to you today and will look forward to seeing you on your next visit to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Chet Holifield

CHET HOLIFIELD, M.C.

CH: dm

Commissioner Murray's proposed amendment

"All members of the Commission shall have equal authority and responsibility in pursuance of this Act and shall have full access to all information relating to the performance of this authority and responsibility".

* * * * *

Excerpt from stenographic transcript of hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States, June 4, 1954

Found on pages 1692, 1693 and 1694.

The Chairman. I can subscribe to at least part of the suggestion you have made for insertion in this section of the Act, where you say that all members of the Commission shall have equal responsibility and authority; but I am not quite so ready to accept the latter part of it; because to do so would be to render helpless a Commission which at some time in the future by majority vote might determine that perhaps two members or perhaps a single individual member of the Commission should not have information in a particular limited field. And I can conceive that circumstances such as that might arise. I prefer to leave it in the hands of a majority of the Commission to determine the extent to which the members of the Commission shall have such access.

Commissioner Murray. Do I interpret your remark to mean that you can conceive of a situation of vital importance where information would be withheld from one Commissioner?

The Chairman. By a majority decision of the Commission, yes. I do

Chairman: W. Sterling Cole

Representative Holifield. Mr. Chairman, this is an astounding statement. I do not want to engage in a controversy with you. But what possible conception could occur to you that could cause such a situation to arise when it related to the performance pursuant to the purposes of the Act, that it would not be a matter of concern to every member of the Commission, unless that member of the Commission was held to be a loyal, discreet individual but a security risk.

The Chairman. Well, that is conceivable. And it is just such situations as that that I have in mind.

Representative Holifield. Then I would say if that occasion ever arose, it should be a matter of congressional action immediately.

The Chairman. Of course. Of course, But it may exist before it ever comes to the attention of Congress, but some members of the Commission might be aware of it. And it is to guard against not having machinery in force at the time to take care of such situations that I think your suggestion is not well founded. I certainly, in principle, agree with the purposes of it, that members of the Commission have access to all information. But to write it into the law, and to deny that Commission a determination in case the circumstances justified to do otherwise, I think is a mistake. At least for the moment I do.

Commissioner Murray. I could not disagree with you more, Mr. Chairman, with all respect to you.

Hollenbeck

[redacted] 7/16/54

Rebe:

FYI...on Nov. 17, 1950 Mr. M had Don Hollenbeck on the 7:45 show and they did a silly broadcast on a book, "The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody". Mr. Murrow asked us last week whether we had a recording of it to give to Mrs.Hollenbeck. We don't,of course, have a tape of it here in the office, but I discovered in the [redacted] files that we had made a recording for Fred Feldkamp, the editor of the book (requistion attached with his present address.) We caught us with Feldkamp on the phone the other day...he was unable to find the record immediately, but said he would make careful search through his things for it, and would be glad to lend it to us. If, and when, we get it from him have a dubbing made from it (through the Lucile Singleton channels with which you are familiar) for Mrs. Hollenbeck, then return the original record to him.

Have reported the present status of things to Mrs. Hollenbeck...don't believe there is [redacted] is any urgency in her request, and think she will now just wait quietly until the record is found.

dmcd

DEPARTMENTAL COPY

QUADRUPLICATE

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

PURCHASE REQUISITION

F 529-4/50

DATE 11/22/50

REQUISITION NO.	REQUISITIONED BY	DEPARTMENT	WHEN REQUIRED
164020	F.R. MURROW	NEWS	CONFIRMATION

SHIP TO: SEE BELOW

G/C O/C

PURPOSE WANTED FOR: WRITER OF BOOK

CHARGE TO: DIV. 1 DEPT. 20 ACCT. 29 JOB NO./MISC.

QUANTITY	LIST ONE ITEM TO A LINE — DESCRIPTION	COST
1	double face 12 - 78 instantaneous recording of "E.R. Murrow and the News" of November 27, 1950 (excerpt approx. 8 minutes)	
	(Recording to be piped from Tape Room 3h)	
	9A - 2:30-45 Friday, 29th	
	SHIP TO: Mr. Fred Feldkamp, Birch of Time, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.	
	July '54 address: Mr. 8-2849, 300 E 57th St.	
	WOR recording	
	"The Decline & Fall of Practically Everybody" by Niel Cuffey	
	Edited by Fred Feldkamp.	

By _____ Division Head _____ Dept. Head _____ Treasurer's Office _____ Purchasing Dept. _____

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1				9			
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Hollenbeck, Don

February 10, 1954.

The Lease Custodian
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
15 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of February 9th, this is to inform you that I have been acquainted with Mrs. Don Hollenbeck for approximately eight years. To the best of my knowledge and belief Mrs. Hollenbeck would prove to be a responsible and desirable tenant of any property she decides to lease.

Very truly yours,

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
INC.
15 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLAZA 3-9200

Feb. 9, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mrs. Don Hollenbeck, 242 East 48th Street, New York City is negotiating to lease an apartment through us and has given your name as a reference.

We will greatly appreciate any information you are able to give us concerning the desirability and responsibility of this prospective tenant. Please be assured that any information you may give us will be held in the strictest confidence.

As it is our custom to require references before occupancy may be given, it will be very helpful to have your reply. A stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience and we ask that you be good enough to use the reverse side for your reply, returning this letter to us.

Very truly yours,

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., INC.
Managing Agent

By:

Lease Custodian

No answer.

Dear Ed:

What with the "Lanza Incident" and the idiotic performance in the press as to whether Marilyn and Joe are through with cooking out of the same pots and pans, it is a relief to pick up the paper and to read some sober journalism to the effect that you were presented with the Freedom House award for your contribution to fighting the Great Menace.

It warmed my heart and gave balance to my shaken world, and I'm sure Don would be the first to hail the acknowledgement you have received. If the pendulum really swings in a sensible direction, I'm sure you can take some credit for helping it.

Sincerely

Anne

Holloway, Hubert

Hubert Holloway 124 Hosea Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio

June I7, I955.

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:-

As you suggested that I keep you informed on the progress of my project, brought to the attention of CBS through your good offices, I thought you might like to have the attached copy of a letter to Mr.Gitlan.

This also gives me another chance to express to you my great appreciation.

Cordially

Hubert Holloway

Hubert Holloway

June 17, 1955.

Mr.Irving Gitlan,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Gitlan:-

Thank you for your comment on my project now in your hands. I shall take advantage of your kind suggestion that I keep in touch with you. In fact, we are planning to return to the East to live, at the end of this month, whatever the strokes of fate. It goes without saying that I am extremely hopeful that CBS will find use for my talents.

Of course, I have some advantage in knowing the extent of public acceptance of my technique. And my judgment is based on thirty-five years as a newspaperman and public relations consultant. For instance, I am sending you herewith a summary of comment contained on Christmas cards two years ago. These comments, I believe, offer one evidence of public appreciation. Please keep these for me.

As Senator Bender of Ohio, and Representatives Brown and Scherer know my program and public reaction, I am aksing them to drop you a note giving their comment. I thought this would be helpful to youand your associates in weighing the offering.

I have been a student of humor for many years. As Edward R.Murrow readily agreed it is "serious business" particularly from the standpoint of keeping in good taste. I hope that at any opportunity you have you will convey to him my deep appreciation for giving me the entry to CBS. I shall try to merit his confidence.

If it would be desirable, I should be glad to send you any scrapbooks of letters, clippings or any other material that might be helpful. As I told you, I need some direction and I hope it will be taken into account as you listen to the tapes. It is the material I regard as important and hundreds of listeners have expressed the belief that my voice fits the material.

I shall be receptive to any suggestions and will cooperate fully in any effort to get this project launched.

Cordially

Hubert Holloway

Holloway, Hubert

Hubert Holloway 124 Hosea Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio

Sorted by E.R.M. - Turned this one!

June 14, 1955.

We

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I am indeed grateful to you for the kind reception given me when I called on you with a note from your brother. I am doubly grateful for the dispatch with which you arranged for me to see Mr. Gitlin.

As I told you later, I found interest in my project and I am, of course, hopeful that there will be some early developments.

I shall take advantage of your good suggestion that I keep you advised.

Attached herewith is the tobacco item that I mentioned to you.

H

Cordially

Hubert Holloway

Hubert Holloway

In his book: "Genius in Sunshine and Shadow", written in 1887, Maturin M.Ballou, deals with notes on the habits and life of great authors and artists.

He makes this flat statement:

"The nicotine produced from tobacco is one of the most deadly of all poisons, as has been proven by some experiments in the Paris hospitals."

As a footnote to the statement is this:

"A patient who had been an inveterate smoker of tobacco for years, on entering the hospital was placed in a hot water bath, and here he remained for half an hour. A frog and other aqueous animals placed in the same water after it had become cool, died instantly; showing that the patient had exuded by the pores of the skin sufficient nicotine to impregnate the water."

Holloway, Hubert

LACEY V. MURROW
SUITE 617 STONELEIGH COURT
1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

3 June '55

Dear Brother -

I would greatly appreciate your seeing my old friend Hubert Holloway for a few minutes. My judgment in matters of this kind is of no consequence, however I have known Hubert for a great many years. He is able, trustworthy and a gentleman.

If it is possible for you to offer him advice concerning his present interests and activities, it will be much appreciated -

Lacey

Hollowood, Bernard

March 9, 1955

Dear Mr. Hollowood:

As a long-time and enthusiastic reader of PUNCH I encountered your generous comments regarding PERSON TO PERSON in the issue of February 2. You were mostkind.

As a matter of fact the entire program is live and unrehearsed - no film used. I can well imagine that you were misled by the fact that the BBC used a kinescope.

Please extend my warm greetings to the Mr. Muggeridge if the opportunity affords.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Bernard Hollowood
Punch Office
10 Bouverie Street
London E.C. 4, England

fe

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

March 1, 1955

You wanted to write to Mr. Hollowood

ON THE AIR

New Year Offerings

BY screening telerecordings of Edward R. Murrow's celebrated C.B.S. series "Person to Person" the B.B.C. has given British viewers an opportunity to supplement and perhaps revise their opinions of American television. So far we have received little more than shoddy from the mighty networks of transatlantic TV—a few lengths of newsreel, a series of "Amos 'n Andy" telefilms, and a feeble set of thrillers (so-called) featuring George Raft and entitled "I Am the Law"—and viewers have been left to draw their own conclusions about the relative merits of sponsored and institutional broadcasting.

Malcolm Muggeridge—Gilbert Harding—Richard Dimbleby Frank Owen—Peter Dimmock—Max Robertson.

At the same time the B.B.C. has stuck its neck out by allowing viewers to compare Murrow's method of conducting an interview with that apparently regarded by Lime Grove as pre-ordained and immutable. The British idea is to arrange interviewer and celebrity side by side, standing shoulder to shoulder in embarrassing contiguity and staring glassily into the very jaws of the camera. This set-up is favoured, I imagine, because it fills the domestic screen with something resembling humanity and avoids the necessity of providing any kind of *mise en scène* other than a backcloth, a shelf of books or the Gordon Russell sideboard. These people are here, says Lime Grove, because they have something to say: they are interesting only from the neck up, so let us jam them together in close-up. And if the resultant picture seems stiff and static, well, who cares? The cameramen are happy, the producers are happy, and the viewers (what more do they want?) can get nearer to their TV idols than a schoolgirl to an autographed picture of her favourite film star.

The American method, on the other hand, is to allow interviewer and celebrity as much elbow-room as possible, to let them move about quite naturally, and to make the cameras and microphones follow them. In "Person to Person" the viewer looks through a keyhole: in "Panorama" he rubs noses with a photograph album.

I am aware that Murrow's interviews with Miss Pons and Miss Gabor are the carefully edited result of a lengthy filmed *tête à tête*, and I am prepared to admit that telefilm loses the sparkle and immediacy of "live" studio television. But in general I prefer the contrived informality of these American shows to the relentless third-degree invigilation practised by the B.B.C.

It may be argued, of course, that "Person to Person" is cinema rather than television, and that Lime Grove, for all its mistakes, is making real progress in the new medium; and with this opinion I have no quarrel. All I ask is that the B.B.C. should occasionally let us see its interviewers and celebrities without their strait-jackets, or with just a few buttons undone.

Other series to break the January ice are "Home" ("a magazine programme to interest the family") and "Nine Days' Wonder," an animated "Believe It or Not" *à la* Ripley. The "Home" effort I find completely baffling. Is it intended to be taken seriously? Or is this some elaborate rag of the more drooling of women's magazines? I fail to see how a mixed bag of hints on glamorized dressmaking, cooking, interior decoration and so on can hold the attention of more than a handful of viewers. The component items are not advertised in *Radio Times*, and the individual's chance of seeing something in which he or she has an immediate interest is very remote. But perhaps I am missing the point; perhaps the B.B.C. is trying here to anticipate the fare to be offered by the I.T.A.

"Nine Days' Wonder" is more promising. It was a good idea to rope in a Fleet Street news-sleuth as compère and interlocutor of the programme, and Frank Owen fills the bill very adequately—with appropriate earnestness and the air of a scientific humanist confronted by irrefragable evidence of miraculous phenomena. I shall be surprised if Michael Mills, who writes and produces this half-hour of mystery and curiosity, manages to maintain the high standard of the first instalments. The number of classical mysteries that lend themselves to convincing indoor dramatization in costume cannot be very large.

BERNARD HOLLOWOOD

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O

Holt

WU020 PD

BIRMINGHAM ALA MAR 4 1106AMC

EDWARD R MURROW,CBS RADIO

RECEIVED
1955 MAR -4 PM 12:45
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

PLEASE CHANGE CALL LETTERS OF EDUCATIONAL STATION TO WTIQ INSTEAD OF WEDM. AS USUAL YOU ARE A REAL PAL SARAH AND I HOPE TO SEE YOU NEXT WEEK OR TEN DAYS.

REGARDS

THAD HOLT

1243P..

Holt, Thad

February 25, 1955

Dear Thad:

Thanks for your letter of February 9th.

I shall be glad to make the tape recording you asked for and you may expect to receive this sometime within the next few days.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Thad Holt
701 Protective Life Building
Birmingham, Alabama

fs

THAD HOLT
701 PROTECTIVE LIFE BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

February 9, 1955.

Dear Ed:

Some time ago you expressed an interest in our educational television project: even offered to act as ex-officio unofficial Program Advisor.

If the following is out-of-bounds at all, please forgive me. I'll not try to imposed on our fine friendship.

Our first station is now on the air for the Alabama Educational Television Commission, an official State educational agency. It is 316,000 watts from the highest point in Alabama, Mt. Cheaha.

Could you record on tape there at the News studio the following station identification?--

taped 3/2

" This ... is Alabama!... WEDM, Channel 7... Talladega (Tal-uh-dee'-gah), Alabama... the first station of the Alabama Educational Television Commission."

The voice would be dubbed in on a film showing Mount Cheaha, with the station sig rising up out of it.

Of course, there will be no identity of the voice (which I presume you would prefer) and absolutely no commercial use could ever be made of it.

I'm only daring to ask this in my eagerness to leave something distinctive on this job when I finish up the construction of the three VHF stations and microwave relay covering all Alabama--and then sign off.

My best to you always.

Sincerely

Thad Holt

P.S.- Talladega is Sarah's home town!

Hommey, Ber

FRANCE ACTUELLE

A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION
ON FRANCE AND THE FRENCH UNION

31, AVENUE PIERRE Ier DE SERBIE
PARIS (16e)

TÉLÉPHONE: KLEBER 67-30
CABLES: FRANPAPARIS

13 September, 1954

never called

Dear Ed:

A very good friend of mine, Bertrand Hommey, will be phoning you, at my suggestion, about mid-November. Hommey is Executive Secretary of France Actuelle, an activity sponsored by the Federation of French Industries, and Director General of the Franc-Dollar Committee, an organization backed by French business and the French Government to increase exports in the dollar area.

I think you will find Hommey extraordinarily well-informed if you have questions about the current situation in France, and in turn you may have suggestions for his visit in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

M. Hommey is making one of his regular trans-Atlantic trips to review the situation in the American market, to re-assess the Franc-Dollar Committee's efforts there, to make soundings on the reception of France Actuelle (the publication which goes to top U.S. businessmen, editors, Government officials), and to confer with the Washington staff of France Actuelle. By contact with informed Americans, M. Hommey hopes to find out if the Franc-Dollar Committee and France Actuelle are meeting the American mood and mind.

For the past five months I have been working as Paris reporter for France Actuelle. Jacqui and the children have had a grand summer down at St. Jean de Luz and now we are engaged in the Paris misery of finding an apartment.

Hope you'll be over this way sometime soon.

yes

Best, as always,

Steve

Stephen Laird

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

SL:eg

Horn, John

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: John Horn

from: Edward R. Murrow

January 13, 1954

I agree with everything you say, but would add that so far as News is concerned television in its present state remains merely a pictorial supplement to the news. Those enthusiasts who are now predicting that television news will destroy radio news are every bit as wrong as those people who, twenty-five years ago, predicted that radio news would destroy newspapers.

E.R.M.

rh

1137

Feb. 17/55

Horner, Fred

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB
WASHINGTON

Dear Ed. (All the boys & girls on T.V. call you Ed. so hope you don't mind my doing so as I feel as though I know you very well.))

Your most welcome and kind letter of 2nd most welcome. It waited here when arrd. sooner but I had a fall 12 days ago that was damn near my last (Cut artery in left temple and the Docs just got at it in time. As it was lost 1/2 my blood & had 5 transfussions.) Coming back slowly.

Oh your session with Mikoyan was superb and so interesting. Honest Ed the masterful but very natural way you handle these Big Shots is marvelous. Not meaning to flatter but all my friends - and relatives - agree that your T.V. shows are the 100% tops.

Hope & pray the Cataract will be "ripe" soon and can be removed.

Very best of everything to you Ed and you know no idea how I look forward To seeing you Tuesdays & Fridays (Wish you got on a little earlier in afternoon!.)

Most sincerely
Fred (Horner)

Horner, Frederick

February 2, 1955

Dear Fred Horner:

Many thanks for the copy of your letter to Francis Henry Taylor. It pleasured me greatly to hear that you enjoyed the program. I do hope your operation was successful and that you will be up and around shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick C. Horner
Transportation Consultants Inc.
Suite 617 Stoneleigh Court
1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS INC.

Consulting Engineers

SUITE 617 STONELEIGH COURT
1025 CONNECTICUT AVE. N. W.
WASHINGTON 6. D. C.

315 NEAL AVENUE
•
DAYTON 5. OHIO

Washington - 11 January 1955

Dear Brother:

Fred Horner is an old friend and one of your most ardent admirers and supporters. For many years he was assistant to Mr. Sloane, then-President of General Motors. He is almost blind and as a kindness and convenience we give him desk space in this office. A note from you to Fred would give him a considerable lift while he is waiting to have cataracts removed from his eyes.

I will be in New York the afternoon of the 19th and possibly the morning of the 20th. Would you be able to go to the Waldorf at 4 o'clock the afternoon of the 19th to see the private showing of General Motors' new automobiles? Mr. Curtice, now President of General Motors, sent me two cards and I would like very much to have you meet him.

Please let me know about the 19th as soon as convenient.

My love to Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Lacey

Yes
E. R. M.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

January 10, 1955

Francis H. Taylor, Esq., Director
Metropolitan Museum of Art
81st Street and Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Taylor:

It was a real thrill to see and hear you on Ed Murrow's "Person to Person" program last Friday night, and most interesting.

It seems quite awhile ago when you and your family lived across Main Street from our old Custom House. My poor wife who died in 1952 was so pleased when you came over to our cottage at 14 Main Street and she showed you the corner cupboard -- over 300 years old we found out after you "tagged" it a museum piece -- and the old Custom House.

I haven't been in Stonington for some time as I've had operations for acute glaucoma on both eyes and am almost blind.

I've asked my two daughters -- Lucy (Mrs. Charles Reiche who lives at 14 Main Street) and Betty (Mrs. Denis James who lives in Englewood, N. J. - and who I would add presented me with a grandson three years ago) -- to present the old cupboard to the Metropolitan for the American Section and I believe they will.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Taylor and your daughter.

Sincerely,

Frederick C. Horner

Jan. 11/55
Dear Mr Murrow
Thought you might like
to see copy of my letter to Mr Taylor who was
our neighbor at Stonington

Horner, Frederick

February 2, 1954

Dear Colonel Horner:

Very many thanks for your nice letter and kind comments. I am glad you enjoy the programs and am most interested to hear about the Horner family's newspaper.

I don't get to Washington as often as I would like to these days and when I do it is a very hurried business trip. However, I hope to spend a little time down there early in the spring. Perhaps there will be an opportunity for us to meet as you suggest at that time. Thank you for the nice words about Lacey. I think he is a great guy, too.

Sincerely yours,

Colonel Frederick C. Horner
The Army and Navy Club
Washington, D.C.

rh

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As us Virginians put it, I have been "laying off" to write to you for some time and tell you how I greatly admire the wonderful job you're doing on TV - and probably otherwise. It is too damn bad that there are not more on television that could do at least a halfway constructive job at these troublesome times.

Having a bad time with acute glaucoma, I cannot look at television for any length of time, but there are two programs that I seldom miss - "See It Now" and "Person to Person." In my opinion, the outstanding job you have done on TV was where you put the "heat" on the Air Force "boys" about the unfair way they treated that officer with a Russian name, which I cannot remember, and you wound up by having Talbott give him a clearance. More power to you! If we had more people like you to influence the thinking of all of us in the USA, we would not be headed for a police State that we seem to be now, or, at least, I fear we seem to be.

Last night, part of your program was devoted to that famous fire engine from Alexandria, Virginia - my home State, and I sure hope those "damn Yankees" return it to its real home! You may be interested to know that as far back as the late '90's, the only newspaper in the Horner family at Marshall, Fauquier County in Virginia, was the "Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser," and which has recently been admitted to be the oldest consecutively published newspaper in the United States.

In closing, I want you to know that your brother Lacey is a very old friend of mine, and I am one of his strong admirers for the great jobs he has done both in war and peace over the years.

Keep up the good work, and with best wishes,

Most sincerely,

Frederick C. Horner
(Colonel, A.U.S. Inactive)

FCH:mjh

P.S. Sometime when you're in Washington, I would like very much to have an opportunity to at least shake hands with you.

FCH

Horowitz, Paul

APRIL 20, 1955

MR. PAUL HOROWITZ
BUSINESS MANAGER
THE HARVARD YEAR BOOK PUBLICATIONS INC.
ELIOT HOUSE
E 31
HARVARD COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

YOU HAVE MY PERMISSION TO USE LILIENTHAL'S SPEECH IN VOLUME TWO OF I CAN HEAR IT NOW FOR YOUR YEAR BOOK.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

SYB044 BA024 I

3.CAA008 NL PD AR=CAMBRIDGE MASS 4=

1955 APR 5 AM 1 14

EDWARD R MURROW=

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NYK=

I WOULD LIKE TO USE DAVID LILIENTHALS SPEECH IN VOLUME TWO OF " I CAN HEAR IT NOW" AS COPY FOR BLANK PAGE IN THE HARVARD COLLEGE YEAR BOOK FOR THE CLASS OF 1955= COULD YOU PLEASE SEND ME PERMISSIONT SINCERELY WOULD APPRECIATE IMMEDIATE REPLY=

PAUL HOROWITZ BUSINESS MANAGER THE HARVARD YEAR BOOK PUBLICATIONS INC ELIOT HOUSE E31 HARVARD COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE MASS=

Yes

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Horton, Robert

February 16, 1954

Mr. Robert Horton
Sudbury Inn
Sudbury, Vermont

Dear Mr. Horton:

Your recent letter to Mr. Ed Murrow has been passed along to me, and when you speak of records of YOU ARE THERE, I assume you mean records of the radio show. The radio show is no longer on, as you know, so I don't imagine there is any method by which records can be circulated.

We have been unable to obtain union permission to circulate kinescopes of the YOU ARE THERE television shows, but we are hopeful of being able to break down this opposition in the reasonably near future.

Thank you very much for your interest, and we hope you and your family are among the enthusiastic viewers of YOU ARE THERE on television.

Very truly yours,

s/ Wm. Dozier

ma

Copy to Mr. Murrow

February 11, 1954

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter.

Since I am no longer an officer of CBS, I have no authority or control over programs other than my own. So I am afraid I don't know the answer to your question concerning the possibility of "You Are There" being made available on recordings to elementary and high schools.

I am therefore passing your query along to Mr. William Dozier, Executive Producer for CBS-TV, who may be able to give you an answer.

Best regards,

Mr. Robert Horton
Sudbury Inn
Sudbury, Vermont

cc: William Dozier ✓

Sudbury Inn

Sudbury, Vt.

Dear Ed:

This is a long-delayed suggestion. I planned to mention it before "You Were There" moved to television because it was good on radio too.

Would it be possible for Columbia to make the show available on records to elementary and high schools or even colleges at a minimum cost? You know, cost plus overhead or 10 per cent or whatever would make it possible for the impoverished schools systems(particularly rural) to make history understandable but particularly more attractive than it is now?

Maybe this has been done. If so, it didn't get up this way. But then, little does.

I have a boy only a bit older than Casey and he finds it by the far the most palatable and stimulating way to learn.

Best wishes as usual,

Bob Horton

A Country Inn
Operated by Horton Farms Inc.

Houlahan, Marie

June 29, 1955

Dear Marie:

I wish I had time to pursue Crosby's column with Robert Baram but the time just ain't here. I am off to the West Coast on Wednesday of next week and if the gods are good will remain silent until September.

Hope to see you in the autumn.

As ever yours,

Marie H. Houlahan
Publicity Director
Station WEEI
182 Tremont Street
Boston 11, Massachusetts

rh

WEEI

CBS Radio—A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS · HUBBARD 2-2323

MARIE H. HOULAHAN
Publicity Director

June 23, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enclose "tear sheet" from the June Bulletin of the New England Weekly Press Association, which 'takes your name in vain'.

It occurs to me that while the story may be all right so far as it goes, it doesn't go far enough, so I have asked Robert Baran, the Manager of NEWPA and Editor of its Bulletin, to let me have this additional copy so I might send it to you. My thought being that you might like to carry the story a bit farther.

If you do, Bob's address is c/o Boston University School of Journalism, 84 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.

Sincerely,

Marie

Marie H. Houlahan

MHH:bb
Enc.

A

GUEST EDITORIAL OF THE MONTH.....instead of the usual exitorial from a NEWPA paper we are presenting some excerpts from a John Crosby Television & Radio column in the N.Y. Herald Tribune recently. By permission of Mr. Crosby and The Tribune.

The column was devoted first to the manner in which Edward R. Murrow and his TV camera team captured the actual receipt of the announcement of a Pulitzer Prize by Roland K. Towery of the Cuero (Texas) Record.....

"It was quite a story. Mr. Towery, a young earnest, easy-going veteran of Bataan, gradually uncorked a scandal that reached right up into the State House and in so doing risked the ire of some pretty important people.

"In conclusion, Mr. Murrow remarked pointedly: '3,800 isn't much circulation, not much power as newspapers are generally measured. But courage and power are not always found in the same package. There are newspapers and radio and television networks with bigger circulations and greater potential power than The Cuero Record. The Pulitzer Prize committee merely called attention to courage, perhaps in the hope that it will be contagious.'

(ED. Note: Towery unearthed a major land scandal in the veteran's land program in Texas and Murrow plus crew were there incidentally, gathering material and film for his TV show when the announcement chanced to come through).

"This is not only a handsome compliment from the representative of one medium to that of another but also a pretty sharp reminder that radio and television, Mr. Murrow's own media, are not exactly noted for courage.

"The absence of courage on the part of radio and television (Mr. Murrow is a conspicuous exception) is not cowardice, exactly; it is more the absence of a tradition of editorial leadership which newspapers have had for so long that they take it for granted. Broadcasters have never taken any such thing for granted. The idea still lingers--though the pressure of events is gradually destroying it--that a network is a communication medium open for hire to any respectable person with money in his pocket, just like a telephone.

"Broadcasters seem curiously unaware of the power they possess. In newspaper history it is not at all uncommon for an editor to toss an advertiser, who presumed to dictate editorial policy, right down the stairs and toss his ads out of the paper. Even for a network with hundreds of times the power and money of any newspaper this would be unthinkable. Now, this is not entirely timidity (though there's plenty of that, too); it's simply a tradition that the customer is always right--just like Macy's.

"That's a splendid policy for a department store but not at all appropriate for a network. It's not the moral fiber of the industry that's at fault; it's a whole philosophy which ought to be replaced. Actually, there are signs that it is being replaced by something more positive and assertive--but it's not going to happen overnight. It didn't happen overnight in newspapers either."

(Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Quite a compliment for the weekly press you must agree. But, I wonder how many of us can honestly take the bows with editor Towery in this wonderful field of editorial courage and the fearless pursuit of the truth...no matter how much it hurts others or one's self? A growing number I'm proud to say, but still not enough of us.

Bob B

From June (1955) Bulletin New England Weekly Press Assn.

November 29, 1954

Dear Marie Houlahan:

Very many thanks for your letter of November 16th and the tear sheets you enclosed. I found them most interesting reading.

I was also much interested in what you say about the discussion of our election coverage at the meeting of the Massachusetts Press Association, and I appreciate your taking the time to write me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Marie H. Houlahan,
Publicity Director
WHEI
182 Tremont Street
Boston 11, Massachusetts

fc

WEEI

CBS Radio—A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS · HUBBARD 2-2323

MARIE H. HOULAHAN
Publicity Director

November 16, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enclose tear sheet of the editorial page of last Sunday's Post showing an editorial written by John Kelso mentioning you in which I thought you might be interested. I also enclose tear sheet from the Christian Science Monitor of November 9, with another story on your program.

While sending these two tear sheets to you it occurs to me that you might like to have the reaction of newspapers here to the election broadcasts. I think a representative one is the enclosed clipped from the Boston Herald of November 4, giving the reaction of Bill Buchanan, their Radio and TV Editor. Of course, the Herald owns WHDH so Bill had to slant the story, but he told me that the Herald editors were beside themselves when they compared the coverage given by WEEI and CBS Radio with their own coverage using all of their highly touted newspaper techniques.

The Friday following that memorable Tuesday I attended a meeting of the Massachusetts Press Association. This Association is composed of editors and publishers of weeklies and home community dailies. Naturally there was discussion about the election, and the men were kind enough to tell me that in scouting their radio dial they were forced to admit that WEEI and CBS gave the best reports. One chap, Clark Samuel of the Foxboro Reporter, is a former employee of NBC and contrary to most, remembers his association with that network very favorably. Despite that he said to me that he had to take his hat off to our crew because they did such an outstandingly superior job.

Coming from news experts I was proud of this comment and know you will be too.

Sincerely,

Marie

Marie H. Houlahan

Houlahan

WEEI

CBS Radio—A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS · HUBBARD 2-2323

MARIE H. HOULAHAN
Publicity Director

October 21, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your kind letter of October 11 explaining why you were unable to give a nod to WEEI on its 30th Anniversary.

I rather suspected that something like that might have happened, because I feel certain that WEEI enjoys your good will as we enjoy your programs.

I greatly appreciate your acknowledging our effort and I am pleased to continue to subscribe myself, as ever,

Your fan,

Marie H. Houlahan

Marie H. Houlahan

Haulahan, Marie

October 11, 1954

Dear Marie Houlahan:

I am sorry to have to tell you that your note got buried somewhere in the tremendous mass of mail that comes into this office everyday, and unfortunately it has only just turned up on my desk, too late for me to wish WEEI a happy birthday.

I just want you to know that but for this unfortunate accident, I would gladly have done as you asked.

Sincerely,

Miss Marie Houlahan
WEEI
Boston, Massachusetts

fc

TO Mr. Edward R. Murrow 9/24/54.

From MARIE HOULAHAN

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before writing this story I took a quick look at Broadcasting's Annual. Here's what hit me...

KDKA-Pittsburg (Westinghouse) Radio's oldest station 1920

WBZ-Boston (Westinghouse) 1921

WNAC-Boston (Yankee) 1922

WEEI-Boston (Edison) ..... 1924.

And Capital in those early days of radio was fairly "enterprising." Licensed by the Government to operate for only 3 months at a time, it went gaily ahead investing millions -- and Edison in Boston was ordered to get rid of its profitable business or take rate cuts....

What a pattern this Business-Government mess makes!

To think about it only on the most shallow level could drive a person batty.

Dickens painted a lovely picture of the Law, Lawyer, and Wealth in "Bleak House," which could be suggested reading for modern application right now. I wonder how many lawyers have read it? or how many radio newsmen? or newspapermen? or politicians?

Well, if you'll wish WEEI a "happy birthday" we'll forget about the whole business and go soak our head in the sand.

Thanks, Marie

NEWS from WEEI

The Friendly Voice of CBS Radio in Boston

THIRTY YEARS OF BROADCASTING CELEBRATED BY WEEI

SEPTEMBER 29, 1954

by

Marie H. Houlahan
Director of Publicity

September 23, 1954

182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 12, MASS. HUbbard 2-2323

NEWS from WEEI

The Friendly Voice of CBS Radio in Boston

THIRTY YEARS OF BROADCASTING CELEBRATED BY WEEI

SEPTEMBER 29, 1954

At exactly 8:00 p.m. on Sept. 29, 1924 ... just thirty years ago ... a proud, and somewhat excited announcer stood before a new microphone and said: "This is radiocasting station WEEI ... the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company in Boston, Massachusetts," and WEEI was on the air for the first time.

There was a fine fanfare from the drum corps of Boston Aleppo Temple, which nearly blew the newborn station off the air, but engineer Ralph Mathewson (now WEEI's oldest employee) rode the gain like the master he still is, and saw the infant station through its first crisis. That dedicatory program was a roster of theatrical and night club entertainers still held in reverent memory. And there were some entertainers on it who are still highly esteemed, but hardly revered ... such as Carl Moore, whose grizzled baritone voice and "ten flying thumbs" ... as he describes his own nimble fingers ... put WEEI listeners of Sept. 29, 1954, in high good humor at 7 o'clock every morning.

Thirty years is a long time ... long enough for the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company in Boston, to have become the Boston Edison Company; and long enough for WEEI to have become the only CBS-Radio Network owned station in New England. In fact, as Boston outlet for the original "telephone company network," WEEI is the first permanent network station in New England.

In those early days, WEEI originated programs for the A. T. & T. network of 14 stations that reached into New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other Eastern cities. Once, in 1927, there were more than 200 stations that carried a program from WEEI's studios urging listeners to "Save Old Ironsides."

From the WEEI studios Franklin Delano Roosevelt made one of his first radio talks, Calvin Coolidge spoke to the country, and the Harvard-Yale football games were described to the nation. In short, WEEI early established itself as an important originating point. Its E. Power Biggs Organ Recital from the Busch-Reisinger Museum in Cambridge is the oldest coast-to-coast origination from Boston on any radio network. It is in its thirteenth season. Today, the voice of WEEI's news editor Charles Ashley is familiar to CBS-Radio's nationwide listeners. So familiar is he that he was included in the CBS-Radio network's team of newsmen that covered the Republican and Democratic conventions in Chicago. Whenever there is Boston news of nationwide interest, it is WEEI's Charles Ashley who feeds its development to the CBS Radio network.

During those 30 years, WEEI gave the initial impetus to such now famous names as Warren Hull, Ed Herlihy, Frank Gallup, Bob Emery. Vaughn Monroe emerged as the leader of his own band on WEEI.

The Metropolitan Opera Company claimed others from the WEEI roster ... Eugene Connolly and Eleanor Steber ... while the CBS radio network and Hollywood movies claimed ex-WEEItes Jan Miner, John Percival, Jean Gillespie, J. Alden Edkins, Del Castillo, Roland Winters, Knox Manning, Stuart Novins, and Evelyn Scott, to name a few.

Then there were James Melton, Paul Small, and Jack Beauvais who were sponsored by Conrad's of Boston. Melton and Small went on to New York, but Jack Beauvais gave up singing to become WEEI's Continuity Editor. In his spare time now, Jack writes TV scripts and radio network comedy ... these just as a side-line.

Even WEEI's former General Manager, Harold E. Fellows, three years ago, was called to Washington, D. C. to become President and Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Radio and TV Broadcasters.

There is another interesting facet to WEEI's personality. Despite the constantly changing face of radio ... because Radio is Entertainment, and Entertainment requires Change ... the station retains a hard core of persons and personalities of engaging endurance. There is Carl Moore, who appeared on its first program thirty years ago. There is Chief Announcer, Carl Dickerman, who has been with the station 28-years; Meteorologist E. B. Rideout for 29-years; engineer Mathewson for 30-years.

The engineers, as a group, are the longest-lived, with Ralph Cowie, John Buttrick, Fred Lange, Bill Rule, Ed Philbrick, and Norman Young, all in the 20-year, or over category.

Then there is a secondary list of enduringly popular Personalities.The Azalea Trio,Heloise Parker Broeg, the "Mother Parker" of WEEI's Food Fair program, and Priscilla Fortescue, Hollywood Reporter, Irving T. McDonald, news analyst, Elmer Herskind ("Uncle Elmer" of the Sunday Morning Song Circle), all have been with the station over ten years, along with Lou Webster, of WEEI's Country Journal, who was identified with that program in his work with the Commonwealth's Dept. of Agriculture, long before he assumed its direction.

This continuity of character is the very essence of New England, and it stamps the New England character on the face of WEEI. It reaches so deeply into the station's soul that it touches even its Music Director Frank Bell who has been with the station over 15 years, and Harold Miller, the saxophonist, who has been in the station band for nearly as long. As a matter of fact, Frank Bell's 12-piece orchestra is the only radio station house orchestra in New England, and, quite likely, one of the few in the country. Within the past ten years, it has

been the nucleus of many network originations from the WEEI studios, and several of its members may be seen in the pit of the Boston Shubert and Colonial theatres when Musical shows are in town. Harold Miller is a member of the faculty of the School of Fine and Applied Arts of Boston University giving instruction in saxophone. Miller is also adept with the piano, clarinet, oboe, and flute.

Lest too much emphasis be placed on the orchestra's past performances on a nationwide scale, it is to be remembered that Frank Bell's boys are heard every morning from 8:30-9:30 with WEEI's "Beantown Varieties," and that four of them will be heard again from 10:00-11:00 a.m. during the five-week Massachusetts daylight saving period on the John Scott Show, backing Gwen Devin, of Newport, N. H., an Arthur Godfrey finalist who comes newly to WEEI's staff of talent young and new, and tried and true.

All this portrays another facet of WEEI's character, which is characteristic of Boston and New England. People are important here; individuals here are important People. The Mechanical Age fades into the Electronic Era, but Bostonians, proper or otherwise, never lose sight of the fact that it is the individual who counts and they much prefer listening to WEEI's array of "live" talent local and CBS-Radio network broadcasts. They love to write to their favorites about their personal affairs ... birthdays, anniversaries, marriages, parties. Anything concerning their lives they share with their interested neighbors now, as they always have, and they focus this interest on WEEI's personalities who have for so long been part of their own lives through the intimacy of the radio. Periodically they come from as far as Presque Isle, Maine, to visit them, bringing cakes, cookies, golf balls and new babies.

Nor is WEEI merely a fair-weather friend to its listeners. Some of its most treasured recollections concern incidents in the midst of disaster. A Boston newspaper (Boston Globe) described WEEI's on-the-spot coverage of the Vermont flood

in November of 1927 as the "first attempt in history to broadcast news from the scene of a disaster...."

During the recent hurricane Carol, WEEI was set up to do the same thing in August of 1954. It did give hurricane warnings long before the storm hit this area, but, unfortunately it blacked-out for several hours due to power failure. Even so, with power restored, it managed to do its share during the final hours of the storm and in the evening broadcast a "documentary-roundup" of on-the-spot recordings, including a telephone conversation with the United States Weather Bureau's Hurricane Headquarters in Miami. During this conversation, WEEI's listeners had their first news of Hurricane Dolly which was about to knock its towsled head against the Mexican coastal range, and Hurricane Edna which was gathering up its skirts in the far distance.

This was WEEI's first warning that there might be a possibility of another Big Blow, so its tired crew got together again to make plans to receive it. This time, nothing interfered with full coverage. News analyst Irving T. McDonald, who took up headquarters in Provincetown on Cape Cod, kept in frequent touch with Charles Ashley in WEEI's home studios, with reports on conditions and preparations being made along the eastern end of the Cape; Ralph Morse at Wareham's Town Hall reported on-the-scene from the Civilian Defense headquarters, and the murmur and cries of small children in the background lent poignancy to his words; all through the early morning hours of Edna's memorable Saturday, American Air Line's Jack Loring broadcast gave way to reports from M. I. T.'s Radar Weather Laboratory where Chief Engineer Harold Dorschug sent engineer Walter Lannan with a recorder to tape interviews with the M. I. T. observers.

Art King, the station's production manager, was at the Framingham C-D headquarters; Art Smith, on his way to the Natick C-D headquarters was mired-down in his car, rescued by C-D workers, brought to their headquarters, given dry clothes,

and covered his assignment there. Howard Nelson, from the open windows of WEEI's Transcription Library, thirteen floors above and overlooking Boston Common, gave a simultaneous account of the falling of the weathervane from the steeple of Arlington Street Church. The wind and the rain blew so fiercely that he was stopped from falling out by the grasping hands of Ken Ovenden, Program Director, and announcers Bill Hanson and Wally O'Hara. This incident resulted in the only time-loss suffered by WEEI during Edna's rampage. A cord was snapped, and it took a little minute to patch-in a new one.

There was no formal "documentary" following Edna, but there was an informal one, when the tired crew, some of whom had been on duty for 28-hours, sat around over a final cup of coffee to consider a job well done and to be grateful to the many helping hands that had sustained them ... all the C-D people, Red Cross, police, M. I. T. scientists, ham operators who were standing-by to serve if established communications failed and especially that yacht off Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., whose skipper followed the hurricane on WEEI and radio-phoned his own contribution. Then there were thank-yous to the CBS affiliates WPRO-Providence, WFEA-Manchester, N. H., where Alan Rock a former WEEI newsman was feeding them news; WGAN-Portland, Maine; WTAG-Worcester, and the neighborly independent WOCP-Barnstable.

These stories could go on forever concerning the close relationship of WEEI's staff with its listeners in wartime and peacetime. WEEI is proud of its service to the Radio Industry, too. Its two 13-week sessions when old-timer Arthur Edes taught 4-Fers the fundamentals of announcing so that they might go to stations anywhere who had lost announcers to the Armed Services; and for discharged veterans coming back into the radio picture. It is proud of those members of its staff who have taught and still teach radio techniques at local colleges and Universities. All this has been going on and still does ... though the station's primary purpose is broadcasting, and making a living for itself and its employees. All this, and

more too, has been done in Thirty Years in a Business that Advertising Age, a national trade publication, says in its latest issue "always makes news," ... a business which is always roiling in "a general atmosphere of excitement, alertness and yourhful fervor."

"And that's the way it is with WEEI," said Harvey J. Struthers, General Manager. "We are old in the business of broadcasting, but we are young in enthusiasm, eager in outlook, and, we hope, vigorous in accomplishment."

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On Television

Tally on Radio More Complete

By WILLIAM BUCHANAN

Election night we brought our radio into the television room, turned on both the radio set and the TV and then sat down to compare the coverage which both mediums offered. With the results in, chalk in a clean-cut decision in favor of the radio.

In arriving at this decision we listened to the six big Boston radio stations, WHDH, WEEI, WBZ, WVDA, WNAC, and WCOP and we also tuned in to Boston's two television stations, WBZ-TV and WNAC-TV.

Fall Behind

Whenever we picked up returns as given on TV, we then tuned to a radio station and found almost without exception that the older medium had more complete results than did the TV.

One of the annoying features on television was that the various score-boards they showed us did not have results that coincided with what the TV announcer was reading to us. What happened, of course, was that the boards couldn't keep pace with the bulletins that the announcer was receiving. The board would indicate that Herter had 456,277 voters while the TV announcer was telling us that Herter now had 482,648 votes.

Before 11 p.m. on WHDH, John Day and Hal Clancy quoted The Herald's political editor, W. E. Mullins, as saying that Herter and Saltonstall would be re-elected. Later WBZ-TV went along with Herter, but gave the unofficial prediction that Furcolo would unseat Senator Saltonstall. Frequently we found more up to the minute coverage on WBZ than on WBZ-TV.

At CBS-TV headquarters in New York, Walter Cronkite several times had to refer to the errors in the big election scoreboard that we could see. And when CBS-TV switched to pick up Averill Harriman's speech the first thing we saw was a big NBC microphone.

If you wanted something to watch, then television had plenty of that, but if you wanted the speediest results then radio was your best bet.

* * *

It wasn't difficult to pass up that camera-shy pair, Milton Berle and Martha Raye, in favor of Bishop Fulton J. Sheen's first program of the season at 8 p. m. on WNAC-TV Tuesday.

Perhaps one reason Bishop Sheen's program is so successful is because he looks up to his audience, not down at them. He assumes that all of us have moments of thought and reflection. And even if we didn't, we would have after listening to one of the Bishop's talks.

Editors on Tonight

His talk about the psychological effect of the H-bomb was just filled with simple truths and keen observations. Without discussing the Bishop's talk in detail we would note only the following quotes as proof enough that Bishop Sheen is an expresser of the things that should be expressed: "A crisis never creates character, it reveals it." "We see only faces, God judges hearts." "We either confront or affront God." "The H-bomb need not be dropped if we seek the goal of righteousness which is God."

* * *

There will be a special broadcast of Starring the Editors tonight at 6:45 on WBZ-TV. The regular panel members, C. Edward Holland of the Daily Record, W. E. Mullins of The Herald, Erwin D. Canham of the Christian Science Monitor and Lester Allen of The Post, will discuss the significance of the election results.

A SECTION | Weekly News Digest Correspondence From Europe

Boston Sunday Post

Editorials—Politics Education—Finance Art—Book Reviews | A SECTION

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1954 ★A-1

Events of the Week 'Round the World

Who Won the Election?

By JOHN FOX

Who won the election? The Democrats certainly didn't, not by such a wide margin as they had so confidently anticipated anyhow. To be sure the Democrats picked up control of the House of Representatives which everyone had conceded to them anyhow. That was a victory. On the other hand the Democrats won control of the Senate by only a single seat, that of a renegade Republican, left-winger Morse, at that.

Most of the Democrats we know view Morse with about the same affection as they would a skunk at a lawn party. They have to put up with him because he's there. They wish he weren't. At the present time, if a single Democratic Senator from a State with a Republican Governor, of which incidentally there are quite a few, should die, the Republican Governor would appoint a Republican to the vacated Senate seat and control of the Senate would thereby shift back to the Republicans. It's that close, and that simple. The Democrats hoped to do much better. They didn't. And to that extent they didn't win.

As Joe McCarthy Went

The Republicans certainly didn't win either. They lost the House. They lost the Senate, even though by only one seat.

Who then did win? One Joseph R. McCarthy, junior senator from Wisconsin. How? Why? Where?

Suppose Senator McCarthy had come into Massachusetts and made a speech in favor of the Democratic candidate for United States Senate, Foster Furcolo? Mr. Furcolo's margin of victory would have been, in our opinion, 250,000. Senator McCarthy did not, despite the fact that he knew that Senator Saltonstall was against him, and would undoubtedly vote for his censure.

Senator McCarthy did not go into the state of New Jersey to make a speech condemning the Republican candidate for the Senate, Mr. Case. Had he done so, Mr. Case would have been slaughtered instead of having squeaked through by dint of the confirmation of a recount. There are a number of other states, too, where Senator McCarthy's presence would have affected, in a very material way, the results of senatorial contests. As a matter of fact, as Joe McCarthy went so went the control of the Senate. Joe McCarthy preferred to remain Republican, quiescently so, but the fact remains, and is undeniable that the control of the United States Senate lay completely in his hands, both in an affirmative and a negative way, a control which he did not exercise.

Old Fashioned Kind

The reason is that Joe McCarthy is an American, one of the old fashioned kind. He is on record as having tabbed the Democrats under Saint Franklin and Mr. Truman as having been the party of treason. There are tens of millions of Democrats who agree with him. It would be hard to deny that the actions of Saint Franklin in recognizing the Soviet slave state as an equal among the nations of the world, which actions were followed, and are still being followed and abetted by the viciously anti-Catholic Mrs. Roosevelt and have resulted in the enslavement of 600,000,000 human beings in a period of 20 years, were motivated by old fashioned American patriotism.

The recognition of Russia may not have been treason, and undoubtedly wasn't. Blind stupidity yes,—treason no, not in 1933, anyhow. The subsequent actions of thousands of followers and hangers-on of the early New Dealers have been treasonous, and to a goodly extent still are. It is to the everlasting shame of the Democratic party that its leaders, instead of facing the fact of history and admitting to their own error, have almost to the last man and woman ignored the fact, and attacked their Republican opponents on grounds and for reasons designed to divert attention from the deplorable record.

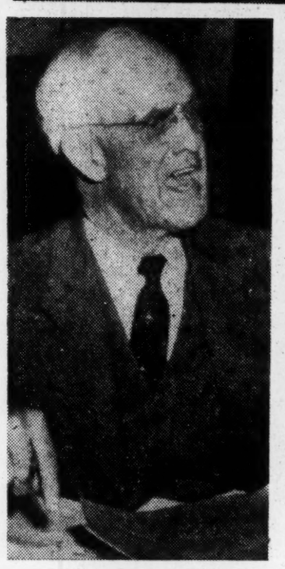
At this moment Joe McCarthy is a very virile defendant against charges brought by a committee of the United States Senate. The conduct of the committee which recommended the charges was altogether shameful. One of its members said publicly on a nation-wide television broadcast that the members of the committee as well as the majority of the Senate "loathed" Senator McCarthy. Another said to the press that there was no reason why the committee should be fair and unbiased, that it wasn't expected of Senators.

Completely Nothing

If the Senate should censure Senator McCarthy it would mean completely nothing. He would continue to go about his senatorial duties in exactly the same manner as though he had not been censured. So what? Who'll be the winner in that particular display of exhibitionism? Certainly not the Democratic party. Certainly not the Republican party which is split wide open now and which will be split even wider if Senator McCarthy should be censured. Certainly not the United States as a nation. The real winner would be the Kremlin, whose publicity organs are even now exploiting to the full the national nonsense being conducted on the floor of the United States Senate.

Two days ago we talked to one of the very top figures in the administration, who told us that even the palace guard were heartily sick of the whole "Affaire McCarthy" and wished that they could gracefully drop it, which, of course, they can't—the Democrats won't let them. Joe McCarthy won't lose. His supporters will be on his side more fervently than ever, and to that extent he'll win.

But how about the Kremlin? They'll continue to be delighted. The Daily Worker will report the matter in full, as it has been doing from the beginning, and with complete approbation of the procedures taken against the greatest enemy of communism in the nation.



"JUDGMENT THUNDERS SPLIT THE HOUSE"—Something short of censure say the latest reports on Senator Joe McCarthy. Above he is shown in a "you-first" exchange with Army Counsel Joseph Welch during the Senate hearings; at right, McCarthy lucubrates. Below, Senator Arthur Watkins in a huddle with his special committee investigating McCarthy; at left, Watkins in vocal action. (AP Photos)

Letter From Aide of Connecticut Senator Charged Oppenheimer Was Soviet Agent

By JOHN KELSO
Post Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Sometime ago, or before Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine was being filmed on her round-the-world tour by cameramen for the Edward R. Murrow TV show, Murrow turned his television time over to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Although McCarthy spent most of the time allotted him answering an attack leveled at him earlier by Murrow, he surprised many listeners by talking at length about Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

A few days later, the Oppenheimer lawyers, apparently fearful that McCarthy was going to beat them to the punch, made public the fact that the Oppenheimer security status was under fire.

Thus the fat was in the fire. It wasn't too long afterwards that the Atomic Energy Commission voted overwhelmingly to lift his security clearance. That was the bitterest pill the local liberals had to swallow, in a long, long time.

Deadly Letter

What's generally overlooked in all of the discussion about this case is one of the deadliest letters ever written and which is a part of the official testimony taken "in the matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer."

Part of the letter bears reprinting although it was carried in its entirety in this space several weeks ago. Addressed to Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was authorized by William Linscum Borden, now connected with the atomic power division of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., but at one time the legislative secretary to the late Senator Brian McMahon of Connecticut. He was also the executive director of the joint Congressional committee on atomic energy of which McMahon was an original member.

In his letter to Hoover, which was dated Nov. 7, 1953, Borden said that "the purpose of it was to state my own exhaustively considered opinion, based upon some years of study of the available classified evidence that more probably than not J. Robert Oppenheimer is an agent of the Soviet Union."

It should be emphasized that this truly astounding charge is made in the present tense as of last November—only one year ago.

Dominated Policies

But Borden did acknowledge that "in terms of his mastery of government affairs, his close liaison with ranking officials, and his ability to influence high-level thinking Oppenheimer surely stands in the first rank, not merely among scientists, but among all those who have shaped postwar decisions in the military, atomic energy, intelligence, and diplomatic fields."

"As chairman or as an official or unofficial member of more than 35 important government committees, panels, study groups and projects," Borden then told Hoover, "he has oriented or dominated key policies involving every principal United States security department and agency except the FBI."

In this connection, it is not known if Borden meant by the latter statement that Oppenheimer "oriented or dominated key policies" of the Central Intelligence Agency, which it is reported, deals exclusively with foreign intelligence matters. However, the CIA is housed in this city.

Borden assailed Oppenheimer in detail, with one of his more interesting allegations being that Oppenheimer employed a communist "to write the official Los Alamos history."

Einstein Disturbed

All this is recalled in view of the statement this past week of Dr. Albert Einstein to the effect that if he had his career to make all over again "I would not try to become a scientist or teacher."

In a letter to the editor of the Reporter magazine Dr. Einstein said he would become a plumber or a pedlar to seek the independence that these vocations afford.

It was also recalled that following the revocation of the Oppenheimer security clearance by the AEC, Dr. Einstein said, "the systematic, widespread attempt to destroy mutual trust and confidence constitutes the severest possible blow against society."

Early this year he advised witnesses to refuse to testify on their activities before the legislative committee headed by Senator McCarthy.

Similar widespread publicity was given only a short time ago to the "proliberal" sentiments expressed by Dr. Vannevar Bush, the president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and former professor at M. I. T. During World was II Dr. Bush, who was born in Everett, Mass., was chairman of the research development board of the office of scientific research and development.

Complaints by Bush

Dr. Bush told a House committee that "the security clearance system as now practised is, in my opinion, doing great damage to the relations between science and government and particularly to the relations between scientists and weapons developed.

"The scientists generally that served well, loyally and vigorously," Bush said, "now find that they are being queried and people are going about asking questions about them.

"The whole air of suspicion is just not such as to produce good collaboration, the kind of really wholehearted collaboration between military men and the scientific community that we very much need to have for the problems that are ahead of us.

"For we are not at the end of the possible development of weapons. Not all the problems have, by any means, been solved. We hear a great deal about A-bombs and H-bombs. We do not hear as much about biological warfare, but I can assure you gentlemen that I am as deeply concerned about that as a possibility as I am about fission bombs and fusion bombs.

Scientists' Morale Low

"I can also say to you that the morale of the scientists today as I meet them is low, so low that while they will not refuse to serve, they will serve without enthusiasm and without fruitful inspiration."

Dr. Bush said he would not go into "the Oppenheimer affair." "I have written," he continued, "on that subject and I think I should avoid entirely any question of the operations of the central committee. And I will not go into the Monmouth matter."

Naturally the observations of Bush prompted a pointed question at a recent White House press conference held by President Eisenhower.

The President said in reply that he knew nothing about any such cold war existing between scientists and the government and added that as a matter of fact scientists he had talked to all assured him that the relationship existing between the American scientific world and official Washington was in excellent shape.

Of course, President Eisenhower continued, Dr. Bush was entitled to his opinion, leaving the clear inference that as the Chief Executive he thinks this is a very free country.

Key to Western Defense Problem

Smith in the Atlantic City Press

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The Chance for Peace

By KEN CROTTY

(An editorial survey of Events of the Week, Nov. 7-12)

Last Sunday a U. S. air force RB-29 plane was shot down in Japan by two Russian-built MIG-type fighters. The air force plane was reportedly on a photographic assignment.

One of the 11-man crew was later found dead. All 11 had been able to bail out of the four-engine plane, which was set on fire by the attacking jets.

The U. S. plane did not return the fire.

Last Monday in Boston's Symphony Hall, President Dwight D. Eisenhower told 3000 delegates to the National Council of Catholic Women that "world peace hopes are now promising."

And even as the U. S. plane was being attacked by the MIGS, U. S. Ambassador Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen was attending a cocktail party hosted in Moscow by Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov.

The occasion was the 37th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

No We Don't

In the great parade of Soviet military might which highlighted the 37th birthday of the Revolution in Moscow, the theme of the celebration was "We Don't Want War."

As a matter of fact, those were the very words bleated by Soviet Defense Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin as he addressed the Soviet mobs in Red sq.

Thus in the space of 24 short hours, there were protestations of peace from leaders of the two mightiest antagonists in the world, even as an act of force was being perpetrated by representatives of one of these powers on the other.

So, despite the seriousness of the incident over the Japanese island of Hokkaido. there seems to be overwhelming evidence that neither of these powers desires war, at least at this time.

There were protests galore over the shooting incident. One of these went from the State Department to Moscow.

Senator William Knowland, the GOP Senate majority leader, called for a diplomatic break with Russia. Senator Knowland has called for such a break before.

The U. S. air force warned also such shooting acts in the future will meet with a far different reception.

However, it must become apparent to the American public that both Russia and the United States really mean to avoid war at the present time.

It must also become apparent that an incident, such as Hokkaido, will be inevitably fluffed off, that any U. S. plane which ventures near Soviet-held territory on a photographic mission is taking a calculated risk.

There is little doubt President Eisenhower, a military man, is making every effort to insure world peace.

There have been two occasions during the past year which easily could have set off a shooting war.

One of these was the Indo-China crisis during which a sizable group of U. S. military strategists urged U. S. air intervention to save the French neck.

The other was the attack by The Chinese Reds on the Nationalist Chinese-held island of Quemoy during which there was discussion of the extent of U. S. intervention.

In both of these crises, the official U. S. policy was to prevent any further spreading of the conflagration.

The Reds, even now, have more important fish to fry than getting embroiled in something which might turn out disastrous. They are consolidating gains in Indo-China. They are wooing western Europe for an expanding trade.

For some time to come, there seems to be every reason to believe that despite incidents like the attack over Hokkaido, the two big boys of international power will settle their differences diplomatically.

Japan

Even as Japanese Premier Yoshida last week was importuning the United States for a sizeable handout to keep his country from financial ruin, groups back home were plotting his overthrow.

Two senior members of his own party have been spearheading a wholesale defection against him. There have been attempts to form a composite Conservative party in Japan under new leadership.

Last week the U. S. State Department dangled before Premier Yoshida a $100,000,000 aid program which would see the U. S. turning over that amount in surplus agricultural products to Japan.

Whether this will help Yoshida weather the storm back in his native land remains to be seen. Japan today faces an economic crisis and Premier Yoshida is not gaining in popularity.

Germany

There were rumblings also from West Germany last week where many are still piqued by the Saar concessions granted to France by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Pressures are mounting in Bonn.

Dr. Adenauer, himself, warned his own party last week what might happen with a rearmed Germany. He stated bluntly the prospective West German army must be subordinated to the civil power of the Federal Republic.

This week end, West German officials hurried to Paris where discussions on the Saar reopened. There is little likelihood that France will soften her demands. But Dr. Adenauer promised his constituents their views on the Saar would be brought out into the open.

France

Premier Pierre Mendes-France survived a new vote of confidence in Paris last week, but it is well to note the margin (320 to 207) is his slimmest victory in nearly five months in office.

He asked for it, himself, on the postal budget. But his real reason was to shunt off delaying tactics on the complete 1955 budget. The troubles in Algeria, which continued this past week, are still horrifying the French.

The French were horrified, too, last week when milk-drinking Premier Mendes-France cracked down on the guzzling of alcoholic drinks. Hereafter no strong liquor will be served between 5 a. m. and 10 a. m. Cafes, which serve boisterous liquors, and grog shops must close their doors one day a week like all other French shops.

The penalties for tippling will be increased five-fold. Monsieur Mendes-France is worried about the insanity gains in France and the fact one-quarter of the industrial accidents are caused by alcohol.

Paris will not be so gay now.

National

Happy Birthday

Today is Wisconsin's Senator Joseph McCarthy's 45th birthday anniversary.

His associates in the Senate were tossing Senator McCarthy quite a party last week.

The Senate convened on Monday to debate the report of the so-called Watkins committee, which recommends censure for the junior Senator from Wisconsin.

It was a big occasion in the Senate, one of the most extraordinary in its history. Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, no great friend of the Wisconsin Senator, flew into Washington from her trip to Moscow to be on hand for the proceedings. The Senate galleries were jammed to capacity daily.

A Citizens for McCarthy committee staged a protest march on the Capitol. In many cities and towns of the nation petitions backing up Senator McCarthy for his stand against communism were being circulated.

Continued on page A-2

'The Art of Roland Hayes' on Disks —'On With the Show' on Stage

Six Centuries of Song Presented by Noted Tenor

Recordings

By Harold Rogers

His story has been told over and over through the years, but it never can be told too often. Roland Hayes is now two men at once—a performing artist and a figure in history. He holds his place as one of the great singers of our time (at the age of 67). His early accomplishments, both for himself and for his race, have long since entitled him to a secure historical niche, a monument in music's hall of fame.

Many have noticed the radiance of Mr. Hayes' face. But his face would not be unusual were it not animated by an inner light, a magnanimous spirit inspired by an all-embracing love for mankind.

♪ ♪ ♪ ♪

This remarkable man (whose next public recital will be held in Boston's Jordan Hall on Dec. 17) recently recorded an album on two 12-inch disks for Vanguard. It is called **The Art of Roland Hayes, Six Centuries of Song** (VRS-448-49). Reginald Boardman, who has been the artist's accompanist for many years, gives him superb support at the keyboard.

The album includes selections from Machaut, Caccini, Monteverdi, Caldara, Telemann, Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Berlioz, Moussorgsky, Villa-Lobos, Debussy, as well as a generous selection of Aframerican religious and work songs.

Mr. Hayes is no less of an artist in the early works than he is in the songs of his people. He has risen above the temporary distinction of race and age. He belongs to the universe. If you are unable to hear him in person, you'll find his recordings the next best thing.

While speaking of Bostonians (for Mr. Hayes has been a Boston resident since 1911) we can extol the accomplishments of another Bostonian, **Walter Piston**, whose **Symphony No. 3** has just been recorded for Mercury (GM-40010).

Mr. Piston is one of our leading American symphonists, and the United States would be richer if we had more composers of his stature and strength. His Third Symphony is virile, yet tender, and it is effectively set forth by the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra under Howard Hanson. This is Volume 11 in the American Music Festival Series, now being issued under Dr. Hanson's expert guidance.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to a quotation from Aaron Copland on the jacket of a new Esoteric disk, Stefan Wolpe "is definitely someone to be discovered." Mr. Copland also avers that Wolpe is "one of the most remarkable of living composers."

Wolpe's Sonata for Violin and Piano, his Quartet, and his Passacaglia (ES-530) all support Mr. Copland's statements, though I can't say that my discovery of Mr. Wolpe's music was particularly pleasant. And as for being remarkable, he might be remarkable for his unpleasantness.

However, the greatness of music is not determined by its pleasant or unpleasant impact on the ear, but by the quality of its inspiration. Since I do not yet understand Mr. Wolpe's musical tongue, there is no way of judging the quality of his inspiration. The apparent difficulties of Schönberg, however, resolve into child's play when compared to those of Wolpe. This is definitely a disk for the adventurous listener.

There is some confusion as to which of several recording companies has the sole rights to issue disks made of tapes received from Russia, and the legal knots are too involved to be untied here. But one thing is clearly apparent when one listens to any disk that has been recorded in Russia. They are technically inferior.

This is surprising in view of the fact that the Soviets take pride in their technical know-how. Surely they must feel that their understanding of electronics has kept pace with the Western world. But this is not according to the facts.

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Colosseum has now issued five printings of the **Khatchaturian Violin Concerto** as recorded by the superlative Russian violinist, David Oistrakh. The new edition is labeled "technically superior," which probably means that the original tape has been doctored more successfully than before.

It is true that this disk (CRLPX-001) does not sound bad, and it may be a good deal better than the earlier pressings. But in spite of the haze that seems to obscure the orchestra, one thing is apparent—the Western world has no violinists who are equal to Oistrakh. The Russians may be backwards electronically, but they are ahead in their ability to produce violinists, composers, and chess players.

There is reputedly only one pedal harpsichord in the Western Hempisphere, according to the jacket notes of a new disk issued by Cook Laboratories, and this one is played by Bruce Prince-Joseph. The disk is called **Pedal Harpsichord** (Cook-1131). It includes the Vivaldi-Bach Concerto No. 2 in A minor, the Mozart Sonata in C major, and two smaller Bach works—the Great Prelude in G major and Bouree II from the English Suite No. 2.

Although Cook's trademark is "Sounds of Our Times," the company gives us sounds of long ago in this extremely live recording of the instrument in current use in Bach's day. The pedal keyboard gives a virile tone. Mr. Prince-Joseph uses the couplers to gain a wide variety of dynamics and effects.

Fernando Valenti will appear with Daniel Pinkham in works for harpsichord on Wednesday evening in Jordan Hall with the Zimbler Sinfonietta.

Eileen Darby; Graphic House, Inc.

Jennifer Jones, Robert Flemyng, Barbara O'Neil at rehearsal for "Portrait of a Lady," which opens at the Colonial Thursday.

'Gentlemen Prefer Blondes'

"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" arrived at the Boston Opera House last night in a version that emphasizes the debt of the original production to expert staging and performances. Given the present heavy-handed treatment, the story of Lorelei Lee seems less a cartoon history of a gold digger than a pretext for cheap jokes and cheaper stage business. A saving element, but hardly a sufficient one, is the attitude of the young company, who transmit some of their apparent eagerness to entertain, in spite of what they are called upon to do.

One reason for the broadness of the performance may be the size of the Opera House. Often the players' main concern seemed to lie in making themselves heard. Occasionally they failed. It was not always possible to tell whether a line fell flat because the audience didn't hear it, or because it did.

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However, the spotty response several times fused into general rounds of applause. And Jet MacDonald, as Lorelei, got the encores necessary to do the usual extra verses of the Little Rock number and "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend."

Miss MacDonald is a sprightly and attractive entertainer, who was pleasing last night when she relaxed a bit from a forced imitation of Carol Channing's Lorelei. It is, perhaps, to her credit that she did not appear altogether at ease in some gyrations borrowed from the burlesque halls.

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Second billing goes to Walter Long as Lorelei's Mr. Esmond. His tap and soft-shoe routines are pleasant reminders of the old school of light and easy dancing. Though Janet Picarde is the victim of unfortunate costuming, she and her partner offer a graceful balletic vignette of Paris. As choreographer, she contributes numbers that do more to display the energy of the participants than their skill.

The show's singers have adequate voices, at least for a spectator about a dozen rows from the stage. But they are not all adept at "selling" a song. They try hard, though. And with flashy costumes of the '20's and sets that are less than elegant but not shoddy, this "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" sometimes has the exuberance of its players.

R. N.

'Gentlemen Prefer Blondes'

At the Boston Opera House—Musical presented by Manny Davis, with book by Anita Loos and Joseph Fields, music by Jule Styne, lyrics by Leo Robin, staging by George Lipton, and choreography by Janet Picarde. The cast includes:

Dorothy Shaw.....Adrienne Angel
Lorelei Lee.....Jet MacDonald
Olympic Boys
Anthony Sofinia, Don Emmons
Olympic Girls
Florence Collins, Jane Hennessey
Sir Francis Beekman....John Shanks
Gus Esmond ..... Walter Long
Mrs. Ella Spofford.....Marion Weeks
Lady Phyllis Beekman . Gwen Emerson
Henry Spofford.....Lawrason Riggs
Josephus Gage.....Howard Ross
Gloria Stark.....Janet Picarde
Taxi.....John Delaney
Robert Lemanteur.....Jim Eiler
Louis Lemanteur, his Son
John Delaney
Maitre d'Hotel.....Josh Hilsen
Mr. Esmond, Sr.....Alan Crane

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Opera House — "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." 8:30.
Plymouth—"The Living Room," Barbara Bel Geddes, 8:30. Mat. Thurs. 2:15; Sat. 2:30.
Shubert—"On With the Show," Irra Petina. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Astor—Shorts, 9:30, 11:45, 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:20. "Sabrina," Humphrey Bogart, Audrey Hepburn, William Holden, 9:55, 12:20, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50.
Beacon Hill—"Hobson's Choice," Charles Laughton, 9:30, 11:30, 1:35, 3:35, 5:38, 7:40, 9:40. News and Shorts, 11:15, 1:15, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25, 9:25.
Boston—"This Is Cinerama," 8:40.
Center—"Woman's World," Clifton Webb, June Allyson, 9:30, 12:37, 3:44, 6:51, 9:51. "Human Jungle," Gary Merrill, Jan Sterling 11:11, 2:18, 5:25, 8:25.
Exeter—News, shorts, 2, 4:15, 6:30, 8:45. "High and Dry," Paul Douglas, Alex Mackenzie, 2:40, 4:55, 7:10, 9:25.
Fenway—"White Christmas," Bing Crosby, Danny Kaye, Rosemary Clooney, 11:30, 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:20.
Keith Memorial — "Bengal Brigade," Rock Hudson, Arlene Dahl, 9:30, 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Turn the Key Softly," 11, 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.
Kenmore—"Martin Luther," Niall MacGinnis, 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. News and Shorts.
Mayflower—"The Fast and the Furious," John Ireland, 9:15, 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Four Guns to the Border," Rory Calhoun, 10:30, 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.
Metropolitan—"A Star Is Born," Judy Garland, James Mason, 10:10, 1:40, 5:05, 8:35.
Orpheum—"Brigadoon," Gene Kelly, Cyd Charisse, 10, 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.
Paramount—"White Christmas," Bing Crosby, Danny Kaye, Rosemary Clooney, 10:25, 1:10, 3:55, 6:35, 9:20.
Pilgrim — "The Black Knight," Alan Ladd, Patricia Medina, 9:30, 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Convicted," Glenn Ford, Broderick Crawford, 10:50, 1:50, 4:55, 8.
State—"Brigadoon," Gene Kelly, Cyd Charisse, 12:10, 2:35, 5, 7:25, 9:50.
Strand—"This Above All," Tyrone Power. "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda.
Telepix—Monkeys: Auto Race: Music: Pet Smith; Pepe LePew; news. Cont. 10:30 a.m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Cat Woman of the Moon." "Secrets of a Sorority Girl."
Uptown—"Naked Alibi," Sterling Hayden, Gloria Grahame, 11, 2, 5, 8. "River of No Return," Robert Mitchum, Marilyn Monroe, 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "River of No Return." "Man With a Million."
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Dragnet." "Dawn At Socorro."
Regent: "Magnificent Obsession." "Arrow in the Dust."
BRAINTREE—Quintree Drive-In: "Human Jungle." "Two Guns and a Badge."
BROOKLINE — Cleveland Circle: "The Egyptian." "Gambler From Natchez." **Coolidge**: "Dragnet." "Gorilla at Large."
Hancock Village: "River of No Return." "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."
CAMBRIDGE — Brattle: "Sidewalks of London," 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Central: "Valley of the Kings." "Jungle Gents."
Eliot: "Garden of Evil." "Return to Treasure Island."
Fresh Pond Drive-In: "Rear Window." "Two Guns and a Badge."
University: "Gambler From Natchez," 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "Naked Alibi," 3:10, 6:25, 9:45.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Sq.: "Bounty Hunter." "Hans Christian Andersen."
DEDHAM—Community: "Valley of the Kings." "Naked Alibi."
Drive-In: "Bounty Hunter." "City Beneath the Sea."
DORCHESTER—Adams: "Demetrius and the Gladiators." "Gambler from Natchez."
Codman Sq.: "Duel in the Jungle," 1:15, 7:45. "Rose Marie," 3, 9:30.
Franklin: "River of No Return." "Shanghai Story."
Strand: "Jet Air Craft Carrier," 1:15, 7:45. "Hell Raiders of the Deep," 1:36, 8:06. "The Human Jungle," 3:14, 9:44.
EVERETT—Park: "Magnificent Obsession." "Black Horse Canyon."
FRAMINGHAM—Cinema: "On the Waterfront."
Gorman: "Black Shield of Falworth." "Project M."
St. George: "On the Waterfront." "Security Risk."
MALDEN—Auditorium: News, shorts, 1:30, 7:45. "Julius Caesar," 2:45, 8:45.
Granada: "The Fighting Pimpernel," 1:22, 4:24, 7:26. "Susan Slept Here," 2:40, 5:57, 9:10.
Strand: "Roar of the Crowd," 1:22, 7:52. "Broken Lance," 2:29, 9:09.
MAYNARD—Fine Arts: "Brigadoon," 2:30, 5:45, 8:15.
MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Apache," "I Was a Male War Bride."
Meadow Glen Drive-In: "Human Jungle." "Two Guns and a Badge."
Medford: "Broken Lance." "Shanghai Story."
MELROSE — Melrose: "Stalag 17," "Shane."
NATICK—Colonial: "Duel in the Jungle." "Flame and the Flesh."
Drive-In: "Naked Alibi." "Dawn at Socorro."
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers." "The Iron Glove."
NEPONSET—Drive-In: "All I Desire." "The Lawless Breed."
NEWTON—Paramount: "A Bullet Is Waiting." "Human Jungle."
QUINCY — Strand: "Human Jungle," "Two Guns and a Badge."
REVERE—Drive-In: "All I Desire." "The Lawless Breed."
ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "River of No Return." "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."
SOMERVILLE—Ball Sq.: "Valley of the Kings." "Crossed Swords."
Capitol: "Valley of the Kings." "Crossed Swords."
Central: "Beneath the 12-Mile Reef." "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."
Teele Sq.: "Dragnet." "Lone Gun."
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Fanfan the Tulip," 6:30, 9:25. "Princess of the Nile," 8:05.
WALTHAM—Central: "Julius Caesar."
Embassy — "Human Jungle." "Hell Raiders of the Deep."
WELLESLEY HILLS—Playhouse: "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers." "Desperate Moment."
WEST NEWTON — Newton: "Gambler From Natchez." "Beneath the 12-Mile Reef."
WEYMOUTH—Weymouth: "Duel in the Jungle." "Flame and the Flesh."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Shanghai Story." "The Outcast."
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "The Egyptian."
WOBURN—Strand: "Shanghai Story." "The Outcast."
WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Valley of the Kings." "Shanghai Story."

Eileen Darby; Graphic House, Inc.

Tony Helmore and Constance Ford, coming to the Wilbur Saturday in "One Eye Closed."

Visiting Via Video

Radio-TV

By Richard Dyer MacCann

Hollywood

When Edward R. Murrow glances up at the wall screen on Nov. 12 with his customary air of relaxed indulgence, one of the welcoming hosts of "Person to Person" will be Tony Curtis, with his wife, Janet Leigh.

The Curtises live in Coldwater Canyon in Beverly Hills, 3,000 miles from Mr. Murrow's New York studio. A West Coast origination like this costs about $10,000 for 11 or 12 minutes—something more than $3 a mile and something less than $1,000 a minute. It doesn't happen often, but when it does Jack Beck is the man on the West Coast who handles arrangements.

In order to get a live television signal out of the Curtis house, for example, Mr. Beck's technicians have had to lay a cable all the way up to the top of the canyon ridge to a special mobile transmitter. From there the picture and sound will reach Mount Wilson and go on through the coast-to-coast chain of microwave stations to become the image seen in New York.

Mr. Murrow's picture and the picture on the wall will then come back together (within the same fraction of a second) on another transcontinental electronic channel, to be seen on West Coast TV sets.

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Mr. Beck found out what he would have to do when he made his first visit to the Curtis house on Oct. 22. On that trip he took only a handful of people—a half dozen men, each of whom was a representative of a crew who would be there the night of the broadcast: engineers, cameramen, lighting men.

Later he went back for a long talk with the young movie stars, asking 25 or 30 questions, seeking to find out what they responded to most telegenically. A report on these questions and answers and other biographical information from research and studio files was then sent east to Mr. Murrow, together with a still photograph of the exterior of the house, some photographs of the interior, and a rough drawing of the house plan.

On the day before the show, Mr. Beck will sit down with the Curtises and talk over the topics he and Mr. Murrow think would be most interesting to the TV audience—avoiding anything remotely resembling a script. After all, Mr. Beck remarks cheerily, "Murrow often changes things."

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Friday morning the Curtis house will become a bedlam—a quiet and friendly one, to be sure, but populated by 25 or 30 people, four cameras, and innumerable cables, wires, and lights. By 5 p.m., Pacific time, things have to be ready for a technical rehearsal, with a "walk-through" by the principals, who know that they are expected to move through certain rooms and perhaps out into a garden. Their cues are provided by Mr. Murrow, although sometimes people on the program are so aware of the plan that they help things along.

At 7 p.m. there is an opportunity to talk directly with their New York interviewer for about five minutes, the channel then being open both ways. During the program, they cannot see his image. They hear his voice from somewhere near the camera—which encourages them, of course, to talk directly into the lens.

You know the rest, except perhaps for one more thing you may have guessed. The host and hostess wear concealed microphones which transmit directly to sound equipment nearby. This is the factor which made it possible to start the program a year ago. CBS engineers are quite proud of their little mike and were not a little incensed when NBC announced its own miniature microphone with some fanfare last spring.

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Not all the difficulties occur on the West Coast. After Mr. Murrow had committed Ezio Pinza for a broadcast last year, the engineers discovered that his home in Stamford, Conn., was so located as to require a 200-foot tower to transmit the signal. They built it, at a cost of thousands of dollars, and then tore it down and carted it away again. Mr. Murrow holds firmly not only to his commitments, but also to his determination to keep "Person to Person" a live program.

So far the Murrow staff has considered Hollywood people the main attraction on the West Coast. Previous movietown citizens interviewed were Samuel Goldwyn, Groucho Marx, Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall, and Janet Gaynor and Adrian. Dinah Shore will look into the cameras in January. Mr. Goldwyn got an invitation from President Eisenhower to dine with him at Palm Springs the very night he was to be on the show, and had to decline. He, too, holds to his commitments.

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Mr. Beck also handles occasional film projects for the other Murrow show, "See It Now." He has supervised filmed interviews with Earl Warren, Mildred Younger, Jack Tenney, and a cable car. He did reports on Mexican wetbacks and on the Los Angeles City Council. His most distant project involved picking up Korean film at Wake Island. He heard afterward that plane traffic jams in the East delayed delivery of the unedited reels till an hour and a half before broadcast time.

Although Mr. Beck is busy enough as Mr. Murrow's West Coast representative to be on the telephone to New York nearly every day, it is nevertheless a fact that this is a kind of spare-time activity for him. His title is director of news broadcasts for radio station KNX and director of news for the CBS Pacific network. He has one or two spots on the air himself every week.

Nancy Trickey, Soprano

Nancy Trickey, soprano, will be the guest artist in a concert of chamber music at the New England Conservatory of Music in Jordan Hall this evening at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Trickey will sing Mozart's "An Chloe"; Arminta's aria from the first act of "La Finta Giardiniera"; Debussy's "Mandoline" and "Fantouches"; Fauré's "Automne"; and Ravel's "Oh la pitoyable adventure" from "L'Heure Espagnole."

The other numbers on the program include the Arnold Bax Sonata for clarinet and piano; Mozart's Trio in E major, K.542, for violin, cello, and piano; Beethoven's Trio for cello, clarinet, and piano. The public is invited. No tickets necessary.

Trans-Atlantic Commuter

Cathleen Nesbitt, featured in "Portrait of a Lady," which comes to the Colonial Thursday, is one of the current theater's busiest commuters. In the past four years she has made one trans-Atlantic trip each year to appear on Broadway, returning thereafter to England, not to rest, but to star in the West End.

Her first appearance in this country came with the Irish Players in Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World." Though the bulk of her professional activity has been in her native England, she has a record of many appearances here. After her American debut, she played here in Galsworthy's "Justice," Shaw's "Great Catherine," Chesterton's "Magic," Belasco's production of "The Very Minute," and John van Druten's "Diversion."

In 1950 she came to Broadway with the original company of "The Cocktail Party" in which she played the role of Julia. The next season found her portraying the calculating grandaunt in "Gigi," the play which brought stardom to Audrey Hepburn. Last year she was the matriarch of "Sabrina Fair." She recreated this role in England and withdrew from the London presentation only in time to begin rehearsals for "Portrait of a Lady."

In the new play by William Archibald she is the Countess Gemini in the 1890's of Henry James.

Photographs by Weston

Photographic prints by Brett Weston will be shown during concert time this week at Symphony Hall.

Here are pictures of New York City and a variety of studies of Texas. Mr. Weston has the gift of telling selection. He has an eye for subjects and moments that can be stirringly revealed in a camera study.

Here we see New York in its mass of architecture, or in little trifles, such as an iron grille, concrete stairs, a wall curtained with ivy. There is a note of grandeur, a hint of irony, a touch of sentiment. Not only grandiose display but trifles can add up to characterize a big city.

The Texas prints are charming—studies of cactus plants on the desert, rippling patterns of wind-swept sands. The camera serves Mr. Brett handsomely, giving a clear report of moments of enchanted discovery.

D. A.

Zimbler Program

Fernando Valenti and Daniel Pinkham, harpsichordists; George Zazofsky, violinist, and Joseph de Pasquale, violist, will be the soloists when the Zimbler Sinfonietta gives its first concert of the season in Jordan Hall on Wednesday night.

The program will include Bonporti's Concerto Grosso, a group of Scarlatti sonatas, theme and Variations by Shulman, and Bach's Concerto in C minor.

Seats are on sale at the Jordan Hall box office.

Recital at Smith

Victoria de los Angeles, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will give a recital in the John M. Greene Hall, Smith College, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Her program will include works by Monteverdi, Scarlatti, Handel, Schumann, and Ravel.

'Caesar' for Astor

"Julius Caesar," starring James Mason, Marlon Brando, and John Gielgud, will arrive at the Astor Thursday, Nov. 11, for a return engagement with continuous showings at regular prices.

William Wyler's "The Desperate Hours" will be the first VistaVision production in black and white.

Irra Petina in Star Role Of New Musical at Shubert

By Edwin F. Melvin

Some able entertainers have been enrolled for the new musical comedy, "On With the Show," but last night at the Shubert they didn't have enough first-rate material with which to work.

Irra Petina, who is starred, has the role of an opera prima donna in a barnstorming company stranded in Virginia City, Nev., sometime late in the 19th century. Paul Valentine, a featured member of the cast, plays the part of the heel who had gambled away the company's money. Robert Wright, a stalwart baritone with a cheerful stage presence, portrays a generous banker who provides the money—presumably his own—to set the prima donna up in business in a beauty shop and eventually to back a new production in which she can star.

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That is about all there is to the story, except for minor details of activities of various members of the stranded troupe during their sojourn in the frontier town. There is a bit of romance involving the prima donna and the banker, and a flurry of excitement when a veteran prospector thinks he has discovered gold, setting off a celebration in the form of a vigorous hoe down for the first-act curtain.

Frederico Valerio, a Portuguese composer making his American debut in musical comedy, has provided pleasant melodies. The music, in fact, is the largest element in the entertainment. One song follows another in rapid succession with the soloists taking turns in stepping before the footlights. The songs, however, though they are agreeable to hear, have no great melodic variety.

Miss Petina, as might be expected, turns her share of the music to good account. So too does Mr. Wright. Mr. Valentine concerns himself chiefly with the lighter forms of balladry and decorates one of his ditties with acrobatic embellishments which catch the favor of the audience.

There isn't a great deal of humor and what there is comes largely from Donn Driver and Diana Drake in comic song-and-dance duets. Choreography has been devised by Gene Bayliss. The hoe down is his most elaborate contribution, but scattered through the course of the evening are some graceful evolutions on a smaller scale.

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Joseph Kallini has a supporting part as the maestro of the stranded company who has a new operetta up his sleeve ready for use when money can be raised for its production, and Vera Brynner makes an impressive appearance in her one song as a rival prima donna. Winston Ross lends a hand as a serious-faced proprietor of a saloon and gambling hall, and Grace Olsen is to be seen as the chief singer in the establishment.

Settings by Leo Kerz are impressionistic rather than elaborately realistic. Costumes by Michi are in the style of the period. Elizabeth Miele, who wrote the lyrics, is also the producer.

'On With the Show'

At the Shubert — Musical comedy presented by Elizabeth Miele, book by Frank O'Neill, music by Frederico Valerio, lyrics by Miss Miele, directed by Charles W. Christenberry, Jr., and Byrle Cass, dances and musical numbers directed by Gene Bayliss, scenery and lighting by Leo Kerz, costumes by Michi, orchestrations by Don Walker. The cast includes:

Jerry ..... Donn Driver
Joan ..... Diana Drake
Weary Willie ..... Joseph Leberman
Charley ..... James Schlader
Sheriff ..... John Moorhead
Sheriff's Aides
Paul Gannon, Alton Ruff
Lucy Vernay ..... Irra Petina
Clayton Harrison ... Paul Valentine
Maestro ..... Joseph Kallini
Murph ..... Robert Wright
Aggie July ..... Grace Olsen
Miller ..... Winston Ross
Walter ..... Jack Purcell
Mrs. Mills ..... Michelle Reiner
Mrs. Rayner ..... Dolores Micheline
Mrs. Nolan ..... Nancy Hackenberg
Eugenie ..... Vera Brynner

AMUSEMENTS

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MATS. at 2:30 P. M., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. ORCH. and LOGE, $1.75; BALCONY, $1.20. MATS. at 2:30 P.M., SATURDAY and SUNDAY—ORCH. and LOGE, $2.40; BALCONY, $1.75; EXTRA SHOWS AT 5:30 P.M., SATURDAY and SUNDAY—ORCH. and LOGE, $2.65; BALCONY, $1.75. NIGHTS AT 8:40 P.M., SUNDAY THRU SATURDAY—ORCH. and LOGE, $2.65, BALCONY $1.75 (ALL PRICES INCLUDE FEDERAL TAX).
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WITH PAUL DOUGLAS

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Now
Judy Garland—James Mason
'A STAR IS BORN'
in CinemaScope - Technicolor
PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Bing Crosby—Danny Kaye
Rosemary Clooney—Vera-Ellen
in Technicolor
"WHITE CHRISTMAS"

UPTOWN NOW
CinemaScope and Color
Robert Mitchum • Marilyn Monroe
"RIVER OF NO RETURN"
and "NAKED ALIBI"

1954 PRIZE COMEDY
"Highly entertaining" Cue Magazine, Herald Tribune
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NOW Beacon Hill
OPPOSITE PARKER HOUSE

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SHIRLEY BOOTH
"ABOUT MRS. LESLIE"
GARY MERRILL
"THE BLACK DAKOTAS"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)
Martin Luther
"A TITAN." N. Y. Times
KENMORE

BOSTON (CONCERTS)
Aaron Richmond announces
TOMORROW EVE. 8:30—JORDAN HALL
ZIMBLER Sinfonietta
Assisted by Valenti, Pinkham, Harpsichordists. De Pasquale, Violist, Zazofsky, Violinist.
Tickets $1 to $3.50
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Naked Alibi
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Rex Harrison Vivian Leigh
SIDEWALKS OF LONDON
Plus
UPA CARTOON FESTIVAL
5:30 7:30 9:30

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT NOW thru NOV. 27
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IRRA PETINA
in The New Musical
"ON WITH THE SHOW"
with
ROBERT WRIGHT PAUL VALENTINE

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IN A NEW COMEDY
"Black-Eyed Susan"
with
RAY BEDFORD EVERETT SLOANE
SEATS ON SALE NOW
Prices: Eves. $2.85, 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.10. (Tax incl.)

COLONIAL Opens Thurs. Evening NOV. 11
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Jennifer Jones
in
"Portrait of a Lady"
Prices (tax incl.) Evenings Mon. thru Thurs. $1.65 to $4.40. Fri. & Sat. $1.65 to $4.95. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.65 to $3.85.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Pulitzer Prize—Critics—Tony Awards
BURGESS MEREDITH SCOTT McKAY
THE TEAHOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON
MARTIN BECK, 45 St. W. of 8 Av. Evgs. 8:40, Mon. thru Thurs. Evgs. $4.60, $4.05, $3.45, $2.90, $2.30, $1.75. Fri.&Sat. Evgs. $5.25, $5.20, $4.60, $4.05, $3.45, $2.90, $2.30, $1.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $4.05, $3.45, $2.90, $2.30, $1.75.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Rockefeller Center
IRVING BERLIN'S "WHITE CHRISTMAS"
in VistaVision starring
BING CROSBY • DANNY KAYE
ROSEMARY CLOONEY • VERA ELLEN
Color by Technicolor • A Paramount Picture
and SPECTACULAR STAGE PRESENTATION

Howard, Alfred

March 9, 1955

Dear Mr. Howard:

Thank you for your letter of February 19th.

I wish there was something I could do to help you, but for obvious reasons, I do not feel that I can undertake to contact Mr. Sarnoff on your behalf.

I am sorry, but I feel you will understand.

Sincerely,

Mr. Alfred L. Howard
13 Gramercy Park South
New York 3, New York

fc

ALFRED L. HOWARD

13 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

February 19, 1955

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22 N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You may recall that last week we met and spoke on the street about my network radio creation, CONTACT---U.S.A., (also known as PARTY LINE---U.S.A.) which through the courtesy of Charlotte Friel, you were kind enough to read several months ago. As I mentioned to you, Lester Gottlieb of CBS Network Radio decided not to use the show. I may add that your own enthusiastic reaction to the program was certainly a joy to know. I also told you that NBC is now considering the program. A move happened at NBC last week which motivates my asking a favor of you.

A resignation took place there and now Bob Sarnoff has added to his duties, that of Director of the Radio Network for NBC. I ask you now whether you could offer the weight of your personal evaluation of CONTACT---U.S.A. to Mr. Sarnoff.

I truly believe it is not only a program I have created, but a new concept of network radio. Many things get lost in a network shift but a word from you to Bob Sarnoff would obviously have a great bearing on CONTACT---U.S.A. becoming a reality.

Of course I am aware that though you felt the idea was "great", various reasons may exist which would make it awkward for you to contact Bob Sarnoff on this matter. I simply hope that this is not the case. I will of course understand if my request cannot be granted.

To go out on a limb. Doctor Oppenheimer and Mr. Nehru were nothing short of inspirational. In the light of a search for a "free and uncorrupted communication", a discussion with a Mr. Chaplin who resides in Switzerland would have I believe the true elements of a free expression. The screams from the opposition alone, would in itself be worth the "price of admission".

Most Respectfully,

Alfred L. Howard

Howard, G. Wren

February 25, 1955

Dear Mr. Howard:

I do indeed remember our meetings and I am happy to know that we shall soon have an opportunity to talk together again.

If you will call my secretary when you arrive in New York she will set up a mutually convenient appointment. The telephone number is Plaza 1-2345.

Sincerely,

Mr. G. Wren Howard, Director
Jonathan Cape Limited
Thirty Bedford Square
London WC1, England

fc

3/25
4pm

Jonathan Cape Limited
Thirty Bedford Square London WC1

9th February, 1955.

Ed Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting Service,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You will probably have forgotten our few meetings during the war and some desultory correspondence that we exchanged. However, I am hoping to be in New York during March and should welcome the opportunity of meeting you again, in the unlikely event of your having any time to spare. I hope to arrive at the University Club, New York, on the 5th March and so could be reached there if you might have a moment to spare.

Yours sincerely,

G. Wren Howard
DIRECTOR

GWH/MN

Howard John Bale

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

Executive Director B. A. RITTERSPORN, JR.

Deputy Executive Director JOHN C. HOWATT

Secretary PEGGY FISCHER

Treasurer DAVID J. LANE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK PLaza 5-4042

March 3, 1955

Mr Edward R. Murrow,
C B S,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enclose a page proof from an ad this organization has placed in The New York Times and Journal of Commerce for March 4 and in the Washington Post and Times Herald for March 7. We feel our discussion of "defense essentiality" as it pertains to The President's trade program is a question of the utmost importance to every citizen. We have made, we think, a sober, responsible analysis in presenting our position to the public.

With the hope that you find our statement interesting, I also enclose materials which will give you background on The Committee.

Very sincerely

John C. Howatt

JCH:r

ENC:

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Are claims of "DEFENSE ESSENTIALITY" *swamping the President's Tariff Reform Program?*

"Defense Essentiality"

That's what the High Tariff Lobbies are putting their money on.

And because every American wants our country to be prepared to meet any emergency it all sounds like a pretty good argument.

But Secretary of State Dulles and Secretary of Defense Wilson, our two top government officials responsible for defense, have gone down the line for HR1, the bill to extend and reform our Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program. So now, as the Senate begins to consider the President's Tariff Bill, we should all take a good hard look at this *"defense essentiality"* line and see how much substance there is to it.

WATCH INDUSTRY STARTED IT ALL

● The four domestic producers of jeweled watches began all of this. And again, just recently, one of their major executives took an ad to tell how the industry is being driven into "extinction" by imports from Switzerland. Let's look at a few of the very strange contentions he made.

(A) "Only 4,000 precision watchmakers are left in America."

The fact is that the *United States timing industry employs* **21,519** *precision workers! The four jeweled watch companies are only a small part of the U. S. horological industry, and yet even they employ* **9,754!** ✱

What about that 4,000 figure?

The four jeweled watch companies employ 4,246 workers in making civilian watches, while 5,508, fifty per cent of their labor force, are now in military production. All government authorities agree that about the same "precision" skills are used in both civilian and military production.

Is any part of the United States time industry more "essential for defense" than another?

Not according to Thomas P. Pike, Assistant Secretary of Defense in Charge of Supply and Logistics, who told the Senate:

"It is . . . from a Defense Department standpoint nearly impossible to arrive at a determination that any one part of the horological industry is more essential for defense than any other part."

Do they make defense materials that no other companies can make?

Not according to the Department of Defense which told the Office of Defense Mobilization the following:

"There is no item or product which is not being made or procured in some quantity outside of the jeweled watch industry.

"There does not seem to be any part of the manufacture or assembly of mechanical time fuzes that is peculiar to the jeweled watch industry."

Another important contention is this –

(B) The Swiss "already have 85 per cent of the U.S. market."

But the fact is *that United States watch manufacturers are not confined to 15 per cent of the market as they would have you believe, but have 41 per cent of the United States watch market, according to the latest official figures.* ✱

Here are the facts that disprove basic contentions on the *"defense essentiality"* argument used by the four domestic jeweled-watch companies. This rich industry (the figures for 1953 – the last year available – show that three of the four enjoyed the greatest profit margin after taxes in their histories) has certainly started something! Right now, every high tariff interest has devised some sort of theory by which they are "essential." *"Defense essentiality"* is the anvil on which President Eisenhower's proposals for expanding trade are to be beaten out of shape.

WHERE WILL IT ALL END?

Riding right in on the second wave of *"defense essentiality"* is the chemical industry – particularly those who manufacture synthetic organic chemicals. They are not only against the President's very modest reform of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, but, according to one of their spokesmen, also "call for the removal of (past) tariff concessions on items which have resulted in a volume of imports which threaten industrial capacity vital for defense."

What's being "threatened?" Why only a puny little industry made up of du Ponts, Monsantos, Dows, etc. that has grown 10% per year for the last 25 years. Producing $20 billions of goods annually, they *exported* $894 millions during the first nine months of 1954, while imports totaled only $242 millions.

About the "vital" synthetic organic chemicals for which they ask high tariffs: The domestic industry produces $4 billions worth each year. The amount imported in 1953 was $50 millions. According to the U. S. Tariff Commission only $5.8 millions of these imports, *or less than ½ of 1%*, were "competitive."

And now, because the getting is good, all the High Tariff Lobbies are riding the tide of the *"defense essentiality"* argument. Here are the arguments some industries cited in their demand for more protection:

- *The lace manufacturers say they make military mosquito nets, and are essential for defense!*
- *The wool glove manufacturers say they make soldiers' gloves, and are essential for defense!*
- *The cutlery manufacturers say the manufacture military machetes, and are essential for defense!*
- *The tunafish producers contend that their tuna fleet is needed in time of war, and they are essential for defense!*
- *The Lead Pencil Manufacturers Association says that pencil manufacturers are "indispensable" to national defense, only conceding that their product is "not directly utilized for combat purposes."*

Who's Next?

IT SOUNDS SILLY — BUT IT'S DANGEROUS

While it may seem awfully silly, this is a very serious business. No American can, of course, afford to have a closed mind on any matter that pertains to national security. But, in viewing the problem with the objectivity that it deserves, we must be careful not to be just swept along with a "defense" slogan.

Britain did that – and learned the hard way. They decided to "protect" their optical industry so that they would not be dependent on overseas suppliers during time of war. "The result," *Fortune* Magazine reports, is that "Britain has lagged seriously behind the U.S. and Germany in optical development"; so that, walled off by high tariffs from the stimulation of competition, the British optical industry became obsolescent and inadequate for national defense needs.

And in taking an objective look at the *"defense essentiality"* argument we should ask ourselves to what we should gear our "national preparedness" – World War II or a war of the future? Obviously, another world war would be tragically different. This time the war would inevitably come right to our own country. The era of the H-Bomb makes an "arsenal of defense", 4,000 miles away from the battlefield, an impossible dream.

Just one H-Bomb, the AEC tells us, would cause death throughout an area the size of New Jersey. In a third world war tremendous areas of our country and of our defense industry would be devastated. In a third world war *the* test of our defense industry will be its flexibility, its ability to adapt itself quickly to every circumstance. The idea of copying the British and building a defense industry that becomes complacent and fat behind High Tariff Walls is not the answer to the nation's needs.

WORLD TRADE AND A STRONG AMERICA

Why all the concern about tariffs and trade? The President has stated:

> *"For our own economic growth we must have continually expanding world markets; for our security we require that our allies become economically strong. Expanding trade is the only adequate solution . . .* ***If we fail in our trade policy, we may fail in all."***

Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc., a bipartisan, 100% volunteer organization, declared before the Ways & Means Committee of the House of Representatives that the President's trade program is "the touchstone for success in our foreign policy, stimulation of our national economy; and aid to the consumer."

The President's plan for liberalizing and expanding trade, HR1, was passed a short time ago in the House of Representatives. Against the onslaught of the High Tariff Bloc, the bill only won out by seven votes. Now before the Senate, this attempt to give America a modern trade program faces very rough sledding.

All those who believe in the need for a tariff policy in the national interest, a tariff policy that will build up—not tear down—our anti-communist foreign policy, should write at once to the Senate Finance Committee or to their own Senator and protest exaggerated "defense essentiality" arguments and endorse the President's program, HR1, as written.

And every member of Congress should be urged to support all moves that will undo the harm where we have fallen for "essentiality" sloganeering in the past.

✱ (Footnote for "A")

From U.S. Tariff Commission's Report to President, of May 21, 1954. The figures given are based on 1954 averages of employment in the four jeweled lever watch factories and in fourteen factories producing pin lever watches and clocks.

✱ (Footnote for "B")

From U.S. Tariff Commission's report to the President, May, 1954, giving latest official figures on ratio of U.S. production to imports. This shows that U.S. factories produced 8.3 million jeweled-lever and pin lever watches, in competition with 12.2 million imports in both categories in 1953.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY PLAZA 5-4042

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WINTER PROSPECTUS

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

WINTER PROSPECTUS

for 1955

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PURPOSE: To stir *public* interest in U. S. tariff-trade policy and to mobilize wide support for a liberalization of that policy.

MEMBERSHIP: Bipartisan, volunteer membership drawn in large part from Young Republican and Young Democratic Clubs of New York City area. Membership in the local area currently totals over 600 and is continuing to grow. Committee chapters are being activated in San Francisco, New Orleans, Norfolk and Boston. In addition, contact has been made with interested groups in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Cleveland.

APPROACH: Faced with the appalling fact (disclosed by The Gallup Poll) that 54% of the people know *nothing* about the national battle on tariffs, we have given our entire campaign a "grass roots" orientation—taking it right to the general public. The appeal is to the man-in-the-street from fellow citizens whose only interest is civic. The average man is shown his stake in expanding U. S. trade — and that to be effective in bringing about trade policy reform he must become articulate. *The three main premises of our argument are—consumer interest; the importance of trade to an expanding national economy; and the grave, urgent necessity of cementing the Free World Coalition by trade.*

ORGANIZATION

a. Incorporated under the laws of New York State as a non-profit, membership corporation.
b. Over six hundred volunteers working in behalf of liberalization of tariff-trade policy.
c. Advisory Board of distinguished citizens.
d. Roll of Honorary Members — drawn from public service.
e. Board of Directors and Executive Committee.
f. Departments in operation: Administrative, Fund-raising, Legal Affairs, Membership, Press and Publicity, Research, Speakers Service, and Washington D. C. Advisory.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

Funds are received from three sources: membership dues; contributions from individuals (names on request) and corporate contributions (names on request).

CAMPAIGN TECHNIQUES

a. Rallies, luncheons and meetings.
b. Publications.
c. Scientific Poll-Taking and Canvassing.
d. Press, Radio, TV, Publicity.
e. Literature Distribution (by hand at commuter centers, etc. and by mail).
f. Speakers Service.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Rallies, Luncheons & Meetings

a. Kick-off Rally with Hon. Charles P. Taft, April 22nd, 1954.

b. Dr. Isador Lubin, Industrial Commissioner, New York State, and former member U.S. Delegation to the UN, addressed luncheon, June 15th, 1954.

c. Congressman Robert W. Kean (R. NJ) disclosed The Administration's strategy on tariff-trade issue for 84th Congress, luncheon meeting, September 8th, 1954.

d. Congressman Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D. NJ) speaking on Kennedy-Williams Bill to facilitate readjustment of industries, communities and individual workers that might be injured by tariff reduction, luncheon, September 15th, 1954.

e. Co-Sponsor *America's Town Meeting of the Air,* October 5th, 1954 Topic: "What is the Effect of Western Trade Policies on World Tension". Speakers: Hon. Hector McNeil, M.P., Dean Courtney Brown, & Richard Anthony.

f. Hon. Jacob K. Javits, Attorney General, New York State, calling for citizens' mobilization to beat the High Tariff Bloc, November 10th, 1954.

Publications

(distribution includes New York City area community groups, neighborhood associations, womens, youth, labor, veterans, and business organizations, plus national distribution to civic organizations, libraries, college and high school debate teams and clubs and thousands of individuals who have requested mailings)

a. "Advance Trade, Advance America" the basic position of The Committee (pamphlet).

b. "Your Stock in Trade", the nation's need for a liberalization of tariff-trade policy — presented in quick reading, illustrated form (leaflet).

c. "What is The Effect of Western Trade Policies on World Tension?" transcript of *America's Town Meeting of the Air,* of October 5th, 1954 (booklet).

d. *Export Trade & Shipper* editorial of June 28th, 1954—aims & accomplishments of The Committee as acknowledged by major export-import publication (reprint).

e. "Poll Political Candidates on World Trade Views"—aims of Committee Poll of Congressional Candidates on trade issue as presented in *The New York Herald Tribune* and distributed throughout the nation by *Herald Tribune Syndicate,* September 26, 1954 (reprint).

f. "Candidates for Randall Tariff Plan" Round-up of results of Congressional Poll, *New York Herald Tribune,* October 31st, 1954 (reprint).

g. "Winning the Tariff Battle" regular Committee on Foreign Trade Education Inc. newsletter to members of The Committee and select distribution to other interested persons.

Scientific Poll-Taking

One of The Committee's most significant projects during the pre-election period was a poll of all Congressional candidates from New York City, Northern New Jersey, Long Island, Westchester County and Southern Connecticut to determine their stands on the tariff-trade issue. The Poll disclosed surprisingly wide acceptance of The Randall Commission Program as a symbol, but, also, revealed that many would-be Congressmen, who reported themselves generally in favor of the Program, were opposed to many specific, and essential, parts of it. Results on specific pairs of opponents were released to the appropriate community newspapers, while a round-up was released through the metropolitan New York Press. Public service efforts of this nature are a continuing part of The Committee's program.

Press, Radio, TV, Publicity

a. Press coverage has included important space for our news releases and articles reporting our position and our activities in the following newspapers and periodicals:

The New York Herald Tribune
The Journal of Commerce
The Long Island Press
LOOK Magazine
The Exporters Digest
The Congressional Record
World Alliance News Letter
U.S.—Holland (publication of U.S.—Netherlands Chamber of Commerce)
The New York Times
The Financial & Business Chronicle
The Washington Post & Times Herald
The Export Trade & Shipper
Weekly Report, Congressional Quarterly
FCX Patron (Raleigh, North Carolina)
Suburban New Jersey newspapers

b. Radio coverage has included:

The Voice of America (recording of kick-off rally).

Radio Luxembourg—description of work of The Committee by French-speaking member of the organization.

New York City Radio Stations—spot news on Committee activities.

Spotlight on New York, ABC, June 3rd, 1954, debate vs Richard Anthony, Executive Secretary, The American Tariff League.

America's Town Meeeting of The Air, ABC, October 5th, 1954.

c. Bookstore displays for Dr. Howard Piquet's "Trade, Aid and the Tariff".

Literature Distribution

a. Mass distribution of literature, Grand Central Station, September, 1954.

b. Literature distribution to libraries throughout America.

c. "Our Foreign Economic Policy" (pamphlet) by Harry A. Bullis. (Mr. Bullis is a Sponsor Member of The Committee).

d. "The Free World Can't Trade on a One Way Street" (pamphlet) by Henry Ford II.

e. "Let's Try Capitalism in Foreign Trade" (reprint from *The Reporter Magazine*) by General William H. Draper Jr.

Speakers Service

a. Speakers for community groups, civic organizations, *et al* throughout Greater New York City area.

b. Speaking Kits to High School Debaters (Trade is the national, high school debate topic for 1954-1955).

c. Debate, "Our Foreign Economic Policy" with Richard Anthony, Executive Secretary, The American Tariff League; David MacEchron, Program Director, United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce; and The Committee's Executive Director at Pace College, New York City, December 15th, 1954.

OBJECTIVES, WINTER, 1955

During 1955 the main Congressional tests on a liberalization of tariff-trade policy will be these:

U.S. participation in GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade)

Renewed effort to simplify customs procedures (as in Second Jenkins Bill)

Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Japan

Extension and reform of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program. (This will probably, also, bring a discussion of "Peril Point" and "Escape Clause" provisions).

The Committee's campaign is coordinated to win these battles.

ACTION NOW PLANNED

Rallies, Luncheons & Meetings

a. Major Rally with nationally-known speaker. Aim: To provide platform for important campaign document. January.

b. Series of important luncheon addresses. Aim: To insure that committee members remain informed on progress of battle for modern trade policy and to facillitate publication of news on tariff-trade in the press. January—July.

Publications

a. "Advance Trade, Advance America" in revised, second edition for national distribution. Aim: Up-date basic Committee argument. February.

b. Handbill on tangible consumer item (eg bicycles) in 50,000 copies for hand distribution. Aim: To bring consumer into the campaign. February.

c. "Tips for Debaters". Aim: to provide college and high school debate teams with factsheet and references (for inclusion in Committee speakers' kit). January.

Scientific Poll-Taking

Poll of Collegiate International Relations and Economics Clubs on their views on trade policy. Aim: Significant news story for New York and National press; stimulation of interest in subject among College groups; and development of support on campuses for The Committee. January-February.

Press, Radio, TV, Publicity

a. Preparation of material for 28 minute motion picture supporting liberalization of trade policy. Major reception for Export-Import Execeutives to develop support for project. Aim: to reach an audience of millions in civic and educational groups and through television use. January-April.

b. Mass Media public education program (e.g. match-book campaign, bus and subway posters, etc.). Aim: to reach nation-wide audience. February-April.

c. Press, Radio, TV, support for Committee campaign.

Literature Distribution

a. Free distribution of Clarence B. Randall's "A Foreign Economic Policy for the United States" to influence development groups throughout the nation. Aim: to stir interest in tariff-trade policy and to engender support for The Committee. January-February.

b. Cooperation with leading educational, civic, labor, farm, & business groups in distribution of material stimulating support for a modern tariff program.

Speakers Service

Presentation of views to appropriate Congressional Committees and before the United States Tariff Commission. Aim: to bring sentiments of real citizens' movement before governmental bodies. January-July.

Organizational

Continued build-up of Committee Chapters throughout the country.

Continuation & Expansion of Public Services

Publication of "Winning the Tariff Battle" (Committee newsletter); speakers' service, publication of appropriate pamphlets, throwaways, campaign to press, radio and television, displays, etc.

The battle on U.S. tariff-trade policy is on! Both President Eisenhower and Democratic Congressional leaders have given it priority in the new Congress. The high tariff bloc has not, however, given up by default. Their principle organizations increased their lobbying expenditures on an average of over 300% for the first half of 1954 alone. To win the fight for a modern, realistic national trade policy, we invite you to support the Committee in its mobilization of public opinion.

WINNING the Tariff Battle

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE COM[illegible]GN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

[illegible]adquarters: 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N[illegible] Telephone: PLaza 5-4042

[illegible]TOR [illegible] Kearney EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR [illegible]

Tariff Education Group Formed

EXPORT TRADE SHIPPER

Candidates For Randall Tariff Plan

A poll of Congressional candidates in the metropolitan area shows that all who responded favor in general the Randall Commission program to liberalize national trade policy, but many oppose specific proposals to carry out the program.

The poll was conducted in [illegible] York City, Westchester and northern New Jer[illegible] bipartisan, volunteer [illegible] on Foreign Trade [illegible] 270 Park Ave[illegible] noted that [illegible] of the can[illegible]

Progress in Public Attitude Toward U.S. Trade and Tariff Policy

[illegible] (see page 9) attributes [illegible] those groups whose interests [illegible] most directly identified [illegible] liberalized trade [illegible] ratifying [illegible] committee [illegible]

With [illegible] beyond [illegible] the nati[illegible]st, these young [illegible] aggressive men and [illegible] working on a volunteer [illegible] purely patriotic motiv[illegible]

[illegible] understand that they [illegible] cent of the [illegible] groups of poli[illegible] around and [illegible] vote only for a [illegible] aggressive [illegible] of the Recip[illegible] cities throu[illegible] Agreements. The [illegible] mission program [illegible] undertake and [illegible] ced in the House, [illegible] an extension of three [illegible]

[illegible] poll disclosed that 67 per [illegible] of the candidates who re[illegible] favored Congressional [illegible] tion of United States [illegible] tidipation in a General Ar[illegible] ment on Trade and Tariffs [illegible] through the Republican [illegible] fifty-fifty on the question. [illegible] The committee found an "un[illegible] expected degree of bipartisan [illegible] support" for a proposal [illegible] by the Randall Commission [illegible] Seventy-five per cent of the can[illegible] didates indorsed a suggestion [illegible] that government assistance [illegible] given to communities, industries [illegible] and individual workers dislo[illegible] cated by increased imports from [illegible] abroad. This proposal was en[illegible] bodied in a bill introduced by [illegible] Rep. Harrison A. Williams [illegible]

The party breakdown of the [illegible] Williams proposal was [illegible] cent of the Republicans and [illegible] cent of the Democrats for [illegible] 83 per cent of the Republi[illegible] 17 per cent of the Demo[illegible] opposed or unde[illegible]

The Only Way to Win the Battle Of Trade and Tariff Policy

[illegible] Section yest[illegible] of the Comm[illegible] Foreign Trade Educa[illegible] Schwartz' Restaurant, 5[illegible] Street.

The Kean bill would [illegible]

KEAN SEES VICTORY FOR HIS TRADE BILL

[illegible]edicts Passage Next Year of Measure to Permit 5% Tariff Cuts Annually

The Kean bill for [illegible] three-year extension of [illegible] Trade Act [illegible] session [illegible] of its [illegible]

Can[illegible] For [illegible] Tar[illegible]

Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. FRANK E. SMITH OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, July 23, 1954

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc., was organized in the New York metropolitan area some 5 months ago for the purpose of enlisting greater support from average citizens for definite steps toward a more liberal national trade policy. The leaders of this organization are aware of the fact that the success of our entire foreign policy and the prosperity of [illegible] they have had through admission of foreign competition."

Reviewing the passage of the [illegible] United States from a debtor to [illegible] creditor position with World [illegible] and the "more intelligent [illegible] debts have been handled [illegible] World War II, he said.

[illegible] the first war we gave [illegible] private loans, many of [illegible] never been and never [illegible] After the second [illegible] [illegible]nts and credits [illegible] [illegible]lly appreciate [illegible] at the credit [illegible] York bank [illegible]

ADVANCE TRADE

ADVANCE AMERICA

Howe, Quincy

November 2, 1955

Dear Quincy:

Thanks very much for the comment on the Vice Presidency show. Do give me a shout when you are going to be in the vicinity of Colbee's at drink time.

As ever yours,

Mr. Quincy Howe
American Broadcasting Company
7 West 66 Street
New York 23, New York

rh

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

Dear Ed:

I watched and listened to your program on the vice presidency last night and Mary also heard it all, though she did not see the whole thing, due to dish-washing. We both found it engrossing, informative, and well balanced. I know nothing about American history but it seemed to me to carry authority and I think the most that any educated person can do is spot a phoney even in an unfamiliar field. This was obviously a thorough, professional job. I have no constructive criticism or destructive analysis. It brought home to me how much better sound film is than silent, how much better movies are than stills, and photographs than drawings. I feel the most effective material in the documentary TV report is not the prepared, staged statement on the subject by some expert or celebrity. Better yet is the relevant statement made perhaps in quite a different connection, but brought into the special context of the topic under discussion. It was obviously impossible for you to get anything of that order. By the same token, the limited budget on which we operate Outside USA forces us to confine all our sound-film quotes to material used on other occasions - and it seems to me to have quite an impact, even when the stuff itself is not too good. At any rate, that is my thought for today. Some other day I shall phone and see if I can pick up a few of your throughts for some other day at the Colbee Pavilion.

As ever,

Alistair Cooke

October 27, 1955

Howlett, Phil
Hof Balls

November 11, 1954

Dear Phil Howlett:

Many thanks for sending me a dozen excellent golf balls.

I am hoping to try them out during my next weekend in the country and trust that they will improve my game.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Phil Howlett, Manager
Advertising & Public Relations
Wilson Sporting Goods Company
2037 North Campbell Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

fc

PHIL HOWLETT, MANAGER
ADVERTISING & PUBLIC RELATIONS

WILSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
2037 N. CAMPBELL AVE. DICKENS 2-8100
CHICAGO

Hoyt, Palmer

THE DENVER POST

PALMER HOYT
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

November 21, 1955

Dear Ed:

Here are a couple of letters which I received -- if you could call them that -- and I want to share them with you.

Last week I made the opening address at the M. E. Sadler Freedom Series, Texas Christian University. This series is held on the campus at Fort Worth, and is financed and sponsored by the Bnai B'rith. I have suggested you as next year's speaker -- and the date will be in November some time. I am sure you will get an invitation shortly. If you do, I wish you could accept it. It will be a great thing for communications generally, and Fort Worth needs your type of comment.

I also made a speech to the Fort Worth Rotary Club in which I referred favorably to the United Nations as at least something we do have and are better off for it. UN is not exactly popular in Fort Worth, but I made the Fort Worth Rotary boys sit and take it by pointing out that they already belonged to an international peace organization; namely, the Rotary Club, and that the Rotary Club had 93 member nations as against only 60 for UN. Anyway, their general attitude on world affairs, civil rights, Joseph McCarthy and affairs in general is slightly distressing.

It was great to see you, to talk to you, to be on your program, and I want you to know that I think you're a great guy.

Sincerely,

Palmer Hoyt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

"As I see it," Hoyt said, "McCarthyism is the totalitarian device of making the charge more important than the evidence, the law, the trial or the verdict.

Wichita, Kansas. Nov. 12, 1955.

The best definition of McCarthyism I have seen to date.

The real tragedy of this wave of national distemper is that this paper-backed edition of the Louisiana King Fish got away with his sabotage by suggestion for so long in this country.

He is one of the few men in high office in this country, who defiled the Constitution and defied the judicial procedure, and got away with it without being impeached.

I fear that our love for justice under the Constitution is not as strong as our boasts.

W. Bartman

WICHITA
NOV 12
5 30 PM
1955
KANS

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Palmer Hoyt, Editor,
The Denver Post,
Denver, Colo.

"Birds of a feather"

'Denver Story' to the Nation

Earlier Monday evening, Murrow interviewed Palmer Hoyt (left), ed[illegible]
The Denver Post, on Murrow's regular [illegible] over the [illegible]

November 2, 1955

Dear Ep:

I think your man, McKinney, has a first-rate idea. As he says, the basic material is already available although it would require some editing. I don't know where we go from here.

I will be in your town Monday and Tuesday of next week but with a hell of a tough television shooting schedule. However, I shall make you a signal and maybe we can talk.

As ever yours,

Mr. Palmer Hoyt
Editor and Publisher
The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

rh

THE DENVER POST

PALMER HOYT
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

September 8, 1955

Dear Ed:

Our good friend the Honorable Charles F. Brannan brought something to my attention the other day that has struck me as both fortuitous and surprising.

Charlie mentioned that he had been talking with my assistant, Mr. Alexis McKinney, and that the latter had advanced to him a remarkable idea for a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. At Charlie's request, Alex wrote a sketch of his idea and sent it to him.

I asked Alex for a copy, and upon reading it I am more than deeply impressed with the proposal. I consider it so significant that I have asked Charlie's forbearance with me in mailing a copy to you and the other members of the memorial committee.

The idea of an electronic perpetuation of the memory of the first electronic president is, as Mr. McKinney points out, "altogether fitting."

Sincerely,

Palmer Hoyt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue - Rm. 1701
New York 22, N. Y.

A LIVING MEMORIAL

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the first United States president to bring himself, literally, into the homes of his countrymen.

Only a few million Americans were able to see President Roosevelt and hear him in person, as they had been able to see and hear previous presidents. But, through the electronic wonder of radio, practically every man, woman and child in the nation experienced for the first time the feeling of intimacy, of confidence-sharing, with their national leader as though he were sitting in their living room, dining room, or on their front porch.

True, other public figures had been on national broadcasts. But none yet had turned the growing potential of radio into an established and regular forum of thought-sharing as did Franklin Roosevelt.

The vibrancy and the penetration of the words, "My friends . ." were as familiar to the young as they were to the adult citizens; and the voice was as that of a brother.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt owed much to the electronic sciences. And the electronic sciences owe as much to F. D. R.

Which is prologue to a proposal for a permanent but, in a true sense, a living memorial to the immortal Franklin Roosevelt.

Here is the picture of it:

Somewhere on a site chosen as the best by those who loved and respected him, erect a building of outward dignity and simplicity, designed not to strike people by its outward pretentiousness, but to attract them to its doors and bid them enter.

And as the visitor enters the portals, there comes to him, at first so faintly as scarcely to be recognized -- a voice. Each step brings gradual amplification until the words pervade the consciousness, and the hearer, more

through the stirring of memories than by direct recognition, realizes it is not merely a voice, but "That Voice."

Entering a sanctuary where, in subdued light, well-spaced rows of comfortable seats invite him to stay, the visitor sits and listens to those selfsame words of wisdom, humor, of anger and whimsy, of peace and of war, comfort and courage which for a good part of a generation were the words of a great president to his country.

Perhaps, if the designers see fit, there may be a likeness of the man, in stone or in lifelike portrait, upon which to center attention while the words are spoken.

It is not difficult to imagine the emotional profundity of this experience to all who, as children or as adults, listened many times over to those words in the fast-receding past. To those who came later, the experience might be equally stirring. One need only imagine hearing the living words of Lincoln at Gettysburg, or Washington in his farewell to public life, to know the potential meaning to future generations.

In such a memorial, the words of the man whom many look up to as the greatest president would live on even more brightly than an eternal flame of commemoration. The memorial would be as new as the Twentieth Century which Roosevelt dominated, yet ageless.

The electronics industry would find the creation of the scientific portions of the memorial utterly simple. The voice of F. D. R. in his historic utterances is recorded perfectly, ready to be transcribed on the endless tape which, containing perhaps fifteen to twenty minutes' excerpts, would run indefinitely in a hermetically sealed enclosure. The voice would remain bright and clear indefinitely; but it would be a simple matter to create from the originals a number of master tapes from which in generations to come the reproduction would be as perfect as the day the words first were uttered.

Hoyt, Vernon

February 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Hoyt:

This is merely a note to grant you permission to use the title "This I Believe" in a series of TV spots that the National Conference of Christians & Jews will produce.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Vernon C. Hoyt, Director
Commission on Mass Communications
The National Conference of Christians
& Jews, Inc.
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

rh

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 9-4720

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC

Founded 1928

381 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN
BENSON FORD
JAMES F. TWOHY
ROGER WILLIAMS STRAUS

PRESIDENT
EVERETT R. CLINCHY

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
STERLING W. BROWN

TREASURER
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Commission on Mass Communications

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Bruce Robertson
Nicholas Samstag
Edward K. Thompson
Theodore Waller

Motion Pictures
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Maurice A. Bergman
Wil Marcus
Taylor Mills
Oscar Morgan
J. Robert Rubin
Mike Simons

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Seymour Berkson
Oveta Culp Hobby
Edward J. Meeman
Charles P. McCahill
Everett C. Norlander
Virgil Pinkley
P. L. Prattis
Louis B. Seltzer
Richard Slocum

Public Relations
Robert D. Eckhouse
Henry Lee Moon
Norman J. Rivkin
W. R. Walton

Radio
William H. Fineshriber, Jr.
Lee Little
Stuart Novins
John W. Pacey
Robert Schmid
Edward Stanley

Television
James L. Caddigan
Roger W. Clipp
James C. Hanrahan
William R. McAndrew
Sig Mickelson
Ben Park
Donn B. Tatum
Ruth Trexler
Charles Vanda

Theatre
Oscar Hammerstein II

January 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your secretary tells me that my two previous letters to you somehow went astray.

In them we requested your permission to use the title "This I Believe" in a series of one-minute TV spots that the National Conference would like to produce as part of its year around program against prejudices and bigotries. It is planned that these spots will be semi-animated and the tracks will be, lyrics and music by Hy Zaret and Lou Singer, ASCAP composers who did the successful series "Little Songs On Big Subjects".

If you would care to audition the material before making a decision to let us use your "This I Believe" title, we will be glad to arrange for it.

Sincerely,

Vernon C. Hoyt

Vernon C. Hoyt, Director
Commission on Mass Communications

VCH:kg

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

Huard, Leo Albert

August 10, 1954

Dear Professor Huard:

In Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation I am replying to your letter of August 3rd.

Mr. Murrow did, indeed, receive the other two publications you mention in your letter. I do not know if he has as yet read them due to his very heavy schedule, but I am sure that when he returns he will have an opportunity to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Leo Albert Huard
Professor of Law
Law Department
Georgetown University
Washington 1, D.C.

LAW DEPARTMENT
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

LEO ALBERT HUARD
PROFESSOR OF LAW
FACULTY ADVISER OF THE LAW JOURNAL

August 3, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your note of July 30, 1954, in which you acknowledge receipt of Father Drinan's article on televising congressional hearings.

I am somewhat perturbed, however, by the fact that you may not have received two other publications which I forwarded to you some time ago.

In June, I sent you a copy of my article on the Fifth Amendment in the form of a reprint from the Georgetown Law Journal. I think you might be interested since my views differ considerably

LAW DEPARTMENT
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

LEO ALBERT HUARD
PROFESSOR OF LAW
FACULTY ADVISER OF THE LAW JOURNAL

from those of my colleague, Professor Mc Manus, who appeared on your program in July, I forwarded a copy of the Federal Bar Journal symposium on Congressional hearings. This symposium contains an article espousing a viewpoint entirely opposed to that taken by Father Drew.

You richly deserve a vacation and I do not wish to interfere with it, but I would be more at ease if your secretary would inform me whether you ever received the other two publications.

I hope you enjoy your vacation and that you manage to rest for the arduous year ahead of you.

Cordially Yours,

Leo A. Huard

The Fifth Amendment — An Evaluation

By
LEO ALBERT HUARD

Reprinted from
THE GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL
Vol. 42, No. 3 March, 1954

With my compliments,
Leo A. Hurd

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT — AN EVALUATION

LEO ALBERT HUARD*

> No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself . . . U. S. Const. Amend V.

The provision above-quoted is both an expression of our opposition to justice administered by inquisition, and, at the same time, the bulwark of our protection from inquisitorial practices. In view of the publicity presently surrounding the Fifth Amendment and of the opprobrium heaped upon the heads of those who invoke its protection, a reexamination of its nature and purposes seems to be in order. This paper proposes to outline the history of the Amendment, to investigate the interpretation it has received at the hands of the judiciary and to inquire into the soundness of such interpretation. An inquiry will be made into the privilege against self-incrimination in relation to its evolution from Star Chamber and High Commission proceedings. A comparison will be drawn between those ancient inquisitions and current investigative practices of Congress.

In order to keep a discussion such as this within manageable bounds a frame of reference must be selected. The self-limitation in this case will be the utility and meaning of the Amendment to the witness before an investigating committee of Congress. It must be noted at the outset that we are dealing here with the privilege of a *witness*. No testimony at all may be compelled from the *accused* in a criminal trial since it is rightly presumed that any testimony exacted from him is bound to be "against himself". However, we cannot indulge in such an unqualified presumption in favor of a *witness*, other than an *accused*—his testimony may, or may not, be "against himself". Only when his testimony is "against himself" is he non-compellable. In view of the fact that the inquiring technique of some congressional questioners, at times, turns a

* B.A., St. Anselm College; LL.B., Georgetown University; Member of the Bar of the District of Columbia; Professor of Law, Georgetown University School of Law; Faculty Adviser of this Law Journal.

question into a charge of serious crime, the similarity, or lack of it, between the privilege of an accused in a criminal trial and the witness before a committee of Congress is of prime importance. We are concerned, therefore, with determining the extent to which the testimony of such a witness is, or should be, non-compellable.

In criminal and civil trials, the accused, the defendant and the witnesses are secure in the knowledge that they will receive a "fair trial". This means, at the very least, notice of the charge placed by the state against the one criminally accused; it means that the civil defendant must be fully apprised of the plaintiff's allegations; and it means that the witnesses know long before the trial, civil or criminal, the subject-matter upon which they will be examined. In proceedings before a grand jury, all parties called to attend can rely on the fact that all matters revealed to that body will remain shrouded in deepest secrecy. The accused usually does not testify and the witnesses are questioned only as to their knowledge of the charge placed against the accused. No formal punishment evolves against any of the parties and all are protected from the informal punishment of public scorn by the secrecy surrounding the inquiry. No one knows if any one has refused to testify, for fear of self-incrimination. This is merely the prelude to a fair trial.

Furthermore, in our concept of a "fair trial", presence and advice of counsel are fundamental rights. This is an obvious protection to the accused and the defendant. Less obviously, but just as efficiently, this factor serves to protect the integrity and reputation of the witness. He presents his side of the story under skillful direct examination by friendly counsel in the most favorable manner possible. Cross-examination by opposing counsel is ordinarily limited to matters revealed by the direct examination. Unfavorable reflections cast upon the witness by this limited cross-examination may be redeemed, in some measure, by re-direct examination by his own counsel. Opposing witnesses who testify in contradiction run the risk of being exposed by counsel on cross-examination. In this context compelling an individual to testify under oath does not seem particularly onerous. These procedures are in accord with our time-honored traditions of fair play.

These considerations, however, do not apply to the wretched witness before a Congressional Investigating Committee. The committee need not notify him of the subject-matter of the examination to which he is required to submit. All too frequently the questions have no certain answers. Our courts are far from unanimous agreement as to what

Communism is, what it means to be a Communist, and whether there are criminal Communists and non-criminal Communists. There is no certainty regarding the elements of the offenses of subversion and disloyalty. Wise, scholarly and patriotic men honestly disagree about all these things. Yet a witness is expected, and required, instantly and honestly to deny association with any or all of them. He has no right to present evidence favorable to him. He has no right to the advice of counsel. His integrity and reputation are at stake, not in secrecy, but rather in the pitiless glare of national publicity. Recent events teach us that the penalties for refusal to answer the questions propounded by the committee may be extremely severe. In the absence of the minimal safeguards mentioned, the Fifth Amendment acquires new importance. In fact, it becomes, perhaps the most important protection from inquisition available to the witness before Congress.

Today Congress investigates everything and reaches citizens in every walk of life. The clerk, the laborer, the lawyer, the doctor, the soldier, and even the clergyman, become fodder for the investigative grist mill. What protection would *you* receive from the Fifth Amendment if *you* were called by a committee of Congress? Would your protection be greater, or less, if you were innocent? If you were guilty?

HISTORY

The turn of the 17th century began a period of intense religious and political strife in England. During the years from 1603,[1] when the autocratic James I ascended the throne, to 1689, when a reluctant Parliament enacted the Bill of Rights,[2] the realm of England was the crucible in which dedicated men forged the freedoms of religion and political thought that we enjoy today. The period began, rather inauspiciously, with the suppression of freedom of religion and the establishment of the Church of England as an official church to which all in the realm must belong under penalty of fine and punishment. Objectors to the state church arose almost at once; the Puritans who wished to purify within the organization, and the Dissenters (Separatists) who spurned the established church and asserted the right of individuals to worship God as they chose.[3] In resentment at the autocratic rule of James I and

[1] James I (1603-1625), The First Stuart King. 8 Encyc. Brit. 518 (Univ. of Chicago, 1947); id., plate facing page 495.

[2] 1 William III & Mary II, Sess. 2, c. 2 (1689).

[3] C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard, Basic History of the United Sates 14 (1944); 18 Encyc.

Charles I, thousands of Puritans and Dissenters fled from the kingdom in search of more political and religious freedom for themselves.

These many years of strife and rapid change greatly stimulated migration to America which provided a ready haven for those who, for one reason or another, found themselves unhappy in England.[4] Virginia had been founded in 1607 and a permanent settlement was established in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. The period of very active, colonization thus begun coincided exactly with the peak years (1603-1689) during which the individual wrested freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press from the Crown in England.

As an integral part of this great struggle, history records strenuous opposition to the *ex officio* oath of the ecclesiastical courts and the concurrent development of a privilege against compulsion of testimony in the courts of common-law.[5]

> During the years between 1629 and 1640, the tyranny of Charles I and the zealous persecutions of Archbishop Laud of Canterbury made the conditions of the Puritans and Separatists unbearable. Innumerably little congregations of these people were tracked out and broken up throughout the realm of England. To them a forced show of outward conformity was a mere shell that concealed hearts festering with hatred both for the Established Church and for the means which had been and were being used to foster it and thereby sadden their own existence. The ex officio oath, as employed in the ecclesiastical courts, which regulated the most intimate details of men's daily life, and more particularly by the Court of High Commission, was possibly the most hated instrument employed to create the unhappy plight of these Puritans and Separatists. As early as 1604, when the cannons [sic] of the Anglican Church were drawn up, Puritans had voiced a protest against the ex-officio oath. By 1637 the crisis had come. *The trial of John Lilburn (1637-1645) focused the attention of the whole of England upon the proceedings in the Star Chamber, High Commission and other courts using ex-officio proceedings wherein persons accused were forced by oath or other compulsion to speak truly and confess their own delinquency.* The obstinancy [sic] on the part of John Lilburn in refusing to take oath or to answer against himself was merely representative of a like attitude on the part of hundreds of others who likewise refused to be sworn or, being sworn, refused to answer.[6] [Emphasis supplied.]

Brit. 780 (Univ. of Chicago, 1947); 1 Morison and Commager, The Growth of the American Republic 50-59 (1950).

[4] C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard, op. cit. supra, n. 3, at 16; 1 Morison and Commager, op. cit. supra, n. 3, at 50-59.

[5] Pittman, The Colonial and Constitutional History of the Privilege Against Self-Incrimination in America, 21 Va. L. Rev. 763, 769 (1935). Hereinafter frequently cited simply as Pittman, op. cit. supra, n. 5.

[6] See Pitman, op. cit. supra, n. 5, at 770.

The Acts of the Privy Council of 1634-1640 describe the presence of divers ships in the river Thames freighted with passengers for New England.[7] These passengers, future colonists of America, were the spiritual brethren of Lilburn and his fellow rebels. They were men who had felt the heavy burden of inquisitorial justice. Those who did not take passage for America, those who remained in England, continued the good fight with unabated vigor.[8] As a result, a privilege against compulsion of testimony had become an integral part of English law as early as 1650.[9] It had come to be regarded as a distinguishing feature of English jurisprudence, so widely recognized that it was unnecessary to reflect its existence in statutory enactment.[10]

The available evidence points to the conclusion that the colonists were well aware of this privilege against compulsion of testimony, that they understood its nature and that they had a deep appreciation of its benefits. They cherished the privilege and were unlikely to give it up with-

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[7] Pittman, op. cit. supra, n. 5, at 771.

[8] Pittman, op. cit. supra, n. 5, at 773; C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard, op. cit. supra, n. 3, at 16.

[9] Pittman, op. cit. supra, n. 5, at 774; Trial of John Lilburn, 3 Howard State Trials 1315 and 4 Howard State Trials 1269, 1280, 1292, 1342 (1637-1645); Trials of the Twelve Bishops, 4 Howard State Trials 3, 65 (1641); King Charles' Trial, 4 Howard State Trials 993, 1101 (1649); Scroop's Trial, 5 Howard State Trials 1034, 1039 (1660).

[10] Pittman, op. cit. supra, n. 5, at 774. Mr. Pittman quotes Macauley's History of England to support the proposition made in this text. He characterizes, as unjustifiable, implications in Wigmore, Evidence § 2250 (3d ed. 1940) and Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U. S. 78, 106-114 (1908), that the privilege was never very important in England since it never found its way into positive law. Mr. Pittman declares that the privilege was so universally recognized and established in 1689 that inclusion in the English Bill of Rights would have been like "re-affirming the law of gravitation". Sir William Holdsworth has this to say on the subject: "We look in vain for any statement of constitutional principle in the Bill of Rights. . . . The most fundamental principles—The position and functions of the king and his prerogative, of Parliament, and of the courts, *and the existence of the rights and liberties of the subject—are all assumed.* The reason is to be found in the constitutional history of the reigns of the last two Stuart kings. These fundamental principles had in substance been settled by the legislation of the Long Parliament, and by the results of the Great Rebellion. They had not really been matters of controversy since the Restoration. *What had been in controversy was the relative weight in the constitution of the prerogative and Parliament, the control of the courts, and the manner in which the rights and liberties of the subject should be secured.* All these matters of political controversy were dealt with by this legislation." 6 Holdsworth, History of English Law 241, 242 (1924) [Emphasis supplied.] See also, Immunity from Prosecution Versus Privilege Against Self-Incrimination, Address by Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General of the United States, Mimeo. Press Release, Nov. 6, 1953, p. 2; Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U. S. 78, 117-122 (1908), dissenting opinion.

out a struggle, to submit meekly to new variants of Star Chamber and High Commission proceedings. Throughout the early colonial period new arrivals from England undoubtedly brought news of the struggle against compulsory testimony going on there.[11] The colonists were in fairly regular touch with distant England and English law was the guiding rule. The Royal Grants establishing the various colonies all included provisos directing the grantee to govern by laws "as shall be agreeable as near as may be to the Laws and Customs of the Realm of England."[12] Here was a part of the "Laws and Customs of the Realm of England" near and dear to the hearts of the settlers, which they had brought with them and which they were eager to adopt. Early America was undoubtedly the scene of lively interest in the privilege against compulsion of testimony sometimes too restrictively called the privilege against self-incrimination. Indeed, it has been said that:[13]

> Before the storm of the Puritan Revolution had passed in old England the privilege against self-incrimination had become a cherished reality in New England.

The records of colonial legal proceedings support this view. The Body of Liberties enacted in Massachusetts Colony in 1641[14] provided, in limited fashion, protection against the compulsion of testimony. A broader provision was inserted in the first code of laws for Connecticut Colony in 1650,[15] and the House of Burgesses of Virginia enacted the following law in 1677:[16]

> Upon motion from Accomac County, sent by their burgesses, it is answered and declared that the law has provided that a witness summoned against another ought to answer upon oath, but *noe law can compell a man to sweare against himself in any matter wherein he is lyable to corporal punishment.* [Emphasis supplied.]

All in all, there was considerable colonial activity on this front. It must not be thought, however, that the sailing on the colonial sea was

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11 C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard, Basic History of the United States 16 (1944).

12 The charters and grants for each of the 13 original colonies were examined in the two-volume Poore's Constitutions and Charters (G. P. O. 1878), and all were found to contain a provision essentially like the one quoted which was taken from the Grant of New Hampshire 1629, set out in volume 2 at 1270, 1272.

13 Pittman, The Colonial and Constitutional History of the Privilege Against Self-Incrimination, 21 Va. L. Rev. 763, 775 (1935).

14 Id. at 776.

15 Id. at 779.

16 Id. at 781.

all smooth and without the ripples of conflict, that the privilege was there merely for the asking. On the contrary, progress was frequently difficult and the demands of the colonists often met stubborn resistance. For instance, as the colonies became royal provinces,[17] administration of justice fell into the hands of the prerogative courts of Governor and Council. These courts, often acting as courts of inquiry, demonstrated a cavalier disregard for the privilege and aroused vehement objection from the colonists. Proceedings of this kind, similar to the hated *ex officio* oaths of Star Chamber and High Commission, seem to have infected virtually all the original colonies and to have persisted, sporadically, to the eve of the Revolution.[18]

As the final irrevocable break with the mother country approached, several of the colonies enacted Bills, or Declarations, of Rights, and later, Constitutions. These documents, coming as they do in the formative period of the Republic immediately preceding the Federal Constitution, and leading to it, throw an important light on the privilege as it appears in the Federal Bill of Rights.

The Charter of Privileges for Pennsylvania, 1701, provided,[19] "That all Criminals shall have the same Privileges of Witnesses and Council as their Prosecutors." The Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1776, was more explicit:[20]

> IX. That in all prosecutions for criminal offenses, a man hath a right to be heard by himself and his council, . . . *nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself*. . . . [Emphasis supplied.]

The North Carolina Constitution enacted in 1776 contained a Declaration of Rights, of which the seventh provision read:[21]

> VII. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with

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[17] The dates of transformation of company and proprietary colonies into royal provinces are: Virginia, 1624; New Hampshire, 1679; New York, 1685; Massachusetts, 1691; New Jersey, 1702, 1728; South Carolina, 1729; North Carolina, 1729; Georgia, 1752. See C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard, Basic History of the United States 75 (1944).

[18] Pittman, The Colonial and Constitutional History of the Privilege Against Self-Incrimination, 21 Va. L. Rev. 763, 783-786 (1935); cf. C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard, Basic History of the United States 74-79 (1944); cf. I Morison and Commager, The Growth of the American Republic 83-85, 116-118 (1947). See also, Immunity from Prosecution Versus Privilege Against Self-Incrimination, Address by Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General of the United States, Mimeo, Press Release, Nov. 6, 1953, p. 2.

[19] Poore, Constitutions and Charters 1538 (G. P. O. 1878).

[20] Id. at 1540, 1541, 1542.

[21] Id. at 1409.

other testimony, and *shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.* [Emphasis supplied.]

In addition to the law of 1677 referred to earlier, Virginia saw fit to include in its Declaration of Rights, the following clause:[22]

> Sec. 8. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, . . . *nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.* . . . [Emphasis supplied.]

The Constitution of the former Colony of Massachusetts, 1780, stated it in this fashion:[23]

> Art. XII. No subject shall . . . *be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself.* [Emphasis supplied.]

In the New Hampshire Constitution, 1784, the privilege is presented in formal dress:[24]

> XV. *No subject shall* be held to answer for any crime, or offense, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or *be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself.* And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to himself; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, and counsel. [Emphasis supplied.]

The Constitution of Maryland, 1776, declared the protection afforded the citizens of that state in the following terms:[25]

> XX. *That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself, in a common court of law, or in any other court,* but in such cases as have been usually practiced in this State, or may hereafter be directed by the Legislature. [Emphasis supplied.]

In view of the history of the privilege, and of the character of the first colonists and their descendants these provisions can be taken as a fair reflection of the thought of the times.[26] It should be noted that the privilege, in terms, is, in each instance, one against the compulsion of testimony. The emphasis is on *compulsion, not incrimination.*

The clause in the Fifth Amendment which guarantees a witness "in any criminal case" freedom from compulsion to testify against himself

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22 Id. at 1908, 1909.

23 Id. at 956, 958.

24 Id. at 1280, 1282.

25 Id. at 817, 818.

26 This historical aspect of the privilege is further elaborated in the discussion of the Star Chamber and High Commission, infra.

is the direct descendant of these colonial constitutions and bills of rights. After the Constitution had been ratified by the requisite nine states, the privilege against self-incrimination was proposed as an amendment by Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island.[27] All these proposals used the words "criminal prosecutions" to preface the privilege, apparently following the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776) and similar language in the Declarations of Pennsylvania (1776), North Carolina (1776) and Vermont (1777).

The Maryland (1776), Massachusetts (1780) and New Hampshire (1784) Declarations used different language and apparently were not limited in application to criminal prosecutions.[28] These Declarations are more in conformity with the traditional formulation of the common-law privilege which applied to all proceedings, wherein criminal liability might be revealed, but which did not protect against disclosure of civil liability.[29]

As originally presented to Congress, Madison's proposal of the privilege read: "No person . . . shall be compelled to be a witness against himself . . ."[30] The words "in any criminal case" were inserted at the instance of John Laurance of New York who "thought it [the privilege] ought to be confined to criminal cases, and moved an amendment for that purpose; which amendment being adopted, the clause was unanimously agreed to by the committee. . . ."[31] The Senate concurred in the Amendments proposed by the House without reported discussion.[32] The ratifications by the states show no comment on the Amendments.[33]

As construed by the Supreme Court, the words "in any criminal case" have a broader scope than the words "a criminal prosecution" in the

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[27] Virginia: 1 Elliott's Debates 327, 3 Elliott's Debates 658 (1876); New York: 1 Elliott's Debates 328 (1876); North Carolina: 1 Elliott's Debates 331, 4 Elliott's Debates 243 (1876); Rhode Island: 1 Elliott's Debates 334 (1876).

[28] See Poore's Charters and Constitutions (G. P. O. 1878).

[29] 2 Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown 609 (6th ed. 1787); 2 Cooley's Blackstone's Commentaries 369, 446 (2d ed. 1872); 3 Bacon's Abridgement 514 (Phila. 1856); Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U. S. 547, 563, 564 (1892); 1 Trials of Aaron Burr 243 (1808).

[30] 1 Annals of Congress 434 (1789).

[31] 1 Annals of Congress 753 (1789).

[32] 1 Annals of Congress 88 (1789).

[33] 2 Annals of Congress 1983 et seq. (1790). See generally, Corwin, The Supreme Court's Construction of the Self-Incrimination Clause, 29 Mich. L. Rev. 1, 191 (1930); Pittman, The Colonial and Constitutional History of the Privilege Against Self-Incrimination in America, 21 Va. L. Rev. 763 (1935); Note, 49 Columb. L. Rev. 87 (1949); 8 Wigmore, Evidence § 2250 (3d ed. 1940).

Sixth Amendment.[34] They serve to prevent Madison's original proposal from applying to a witness' civil liability and do not describe "the nature of the proceeding in which the incriminating testimony is sought."[35] The result of this construction of the phrase "in any criminal case" has been to shift the base of the availability of the privilege from the type of proceeding in which the witness is questioned to the type of information which the question is designed to elicit. In short, interrogation under oath is not forbidden, so long as it does not compel the witness to reveal, wholly or in part, criminal activity in which he may have engaged.

It is apparent that there is a broad area in which the common-law privilege against compulsory testimony under oath and the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination do not coincide. Neither protected the witness against revelation of civil liability; but at common law, the witness could not be compelled to answer at all, until formal proceedings were instituted against him, whereas under present constitutional law, a witness may be compelled to answer every question which does not involve a substantial hazard of self-incrimination. The difficulty with this difference of scope is that the draftsmen of the constitutional privilege apparently intended their clause to be a re-affirmation of the common-law privilege, particularly as embodied in the colonial constitutions and declarations of rights.

The proximate ancestors of the draftsmen of these colonial provisions had been in open revolt against the *ex officio* oath of the Star Chamber and the High Commission. They were certainly deeply concerned at the possibility of self-incrimination before these tribunals, but it seems fair to say that they were equally disturbed at being compelled to testify at all. It was not so much the character of the testimony compelled that they resented; it was the fact of compulsion which was *per se* objectionable and which incited their vigorous opposition.

Since the privilege arose out of proceedings in the Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission, the nature of these courts and the procedure therein bears an important relation to the meaning of the privilege as it now exists in the Constitution.

In fourteenth century England, perhaps earlier, certain deficiencies had become apparent in the procedure of the common law courts. These courts lacked the power to redress many evils, and other *fori* were re-

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[34] United States v. Zucker, 161 U. S. 475, 482 (1896).

[35] McCarthy v. Arndstein, 266 U. S. 34, 40 (1924); Blau v. United States, 340 U. S. 159, 161 (1950); cf. Adams v. Maryland, — U. S. —, 74 S. Ct. 442 (March 8, 1954).

quired to meet the needs of the many litigants who were dissatisfied with the common law courts. There was a growing desire for more equitable rules as well as more effective procedure.[36]

Persons who desired relief not available at common law addressed themselves to the King and his Council. As the ultimate source of jurisdiction the King had long been accustomed to receive complaints from those who were unable to obtain redress in the usual courts. The continued increase of these petitions soon found the Council steadily engaged in remedying the deficiencies of the courts.[37]

The Council, therefore, became burdened with an ever-growing mass of semi-judicial business; part of it could be transferred to the courts of common law, but some of it required consideration by the Council itself, either because the case demanded unusual relief, or because the parties were too influential to be amenable to the ordinary process of the courts. In this dilemma the Council turned to the Chancellor and delegated to him petitions concerning matters of a civil nature. It retained for itself the disposition of petitions raising questions of a criminal character. The Council at Westminster seems, at first, to have had no fixed meeting place; however, in the fifteenth century, it favored a room called the Star Chamber and from the reign of Edward IV onwards the Council at Westminster gradually evolved into the Court of Star Chamber.[38]

Originally the Court of Star Chamber furnished valuable service to English law. It was, for the greater part of its existence, a very highly regarded and desirable adjunct to the administration of justice in England. It was always, however, a prerogative court and it is this latter feature which ultimately led to its downfall. Under the Tudors and Stuarts the Court of Star Chamber became the instrument of arbitrary and despotic power. Its organization and procedures were admirably suited to searching for and stamping out *religious and political heresy,* and in the Stuart period the emphasis was on this aspect of the court's business.[39] In 1487, by virtue of the Act *Pro Camera Stellata,*[40] the Star

[36] Plucknett, A Concise History of the Common Law 168-171 (4th ed. 1948).

[37] Ibid.

[38] Id. at 172. See also 1 Holdsworth, History of English Law 478, 479, 496-499 (6th ed. 1938).

[39] See Sir William Holdsworth's excellent description of the functions and procedure of the Court of Star Chamber during the Tudor period, 1 Holdsworth, History of English Law 492-508 (6th ed. 1938). During the early Stuart period, id. at 508-516; and see 8 Encyc. Brit. 510 (Univ. of Chicago, 1947).

[40] 3 Henry VII, c. 1; Plucknett, op. cit. supra, n. 36, at 173; 1 Holdsworth, op. cit. supra, n. 38, at 493, 494.

Chamber had acquired the authority to examine upon interrogatories defendants brought before it.[41]

> This act in one point is introductory of *new* law, which the former court had not, viz. *to examine the defendant, which being understood after his answer made, to be upon oath upon interrogatories,* which this ancient court proceeding in criminal causes had not, nor could have but by Act of Parliament, or prescription, the want thereof especially in matter of frauds and deceits . . . was a mean that truth could not be found out, . . . [Emphasis supplied.][42]

This interrogation "upon oath" activated vigorous opposition in the twilight of the Star Chamber's existence. The seventeenth century Englishman had become accustomed to silence accorded the accused in the courts of common law. When, therefore, the Star Chamber used its power to compel testimony to enforce unpopular, and oft-times extralegal Royal Proclamations, particularly in the Tudor and Stuart eras,[43] it stimulated a search for the means of its own destruction. The court's unpopularity was further considerably augmented by its assumption of legislative power in issuing "decrees" and ordinances.[44]

The picture presented by the Star Chamber of the late sixteenth century, then, is that of a respected and useful institution perverted to evil ends. We see a court of broad jurisdiction exercising such jurisdiction in an inquisitorial fashion well known in the High Commission but otherwise unknown to English jurisprudence. Its compulsive oath and inter-

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[41] The quotation is from Coke, Fourth Inst. 63, as reported in 1 Holdsworth, op. cit. supra, n. 38, at 495, as footnote 1 to that text. That such power was used in a vigorous manner, see 1 Holdsworth, op. cit. supra, n. 38, at 500, 501, where it is said that the examining power was used like a Spanish Inquisition to rack men's consciences, to perplex them with intricate questions and trap them into contradictions.

[42] ". . . The statements he [the prisoner] made in court as he conducted his defense were not made upon oath, . . . Moreover, the examination itself was inadmissible if it were made upon oath, *for an oath was regarded as involving some degree of compulsion.* Questioning prisoners at the trial fell out of use at the Revolution, but prisoners were still allowed to make statements in the course of the trial, and when they had counsel, such statements were often made on their behalf. . . . A series of acts during the nineteenth century . . . enlarged the class of competent witnesses in civil cases, but not until 1898 were accused persons made competent (but not compellable) witnesses at their trial. *Compulsory examination on oath has never been applied to prisoners except in the Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission.*" [Emphasis supplied.] Plucknett, op. cit. supra, n. 36, at 412.

[43] Plucknett, op. cit. supra, n. 36, at 174; see also 6 Holdsworth, History of English Law 31 (1924).

[44] Plucknett, op. cit. supra, n. 36, at 174; 6 Holdsworth, op. cit. supra, n. 43, at 367 et seq.

rogatories, often the prelude to torture, reached those in high places and low, and its supervision of the judiciary made its influence felt all over the realm.[45] The court had grown so powerful that it threatened the supremacy of the common-law system. Ruthless use of the *ex officio* oath had allied the Puritans and other religious and political rebels with the common-law lawyers who sought the destruction of the court because of its threat to the common-law system.

> As the controversy between the King and Parliament grew more bitter, it became more and more apparent that it could not be settled by merely legal reasoning. That controversy absorbed all existing differences of opinion upon many varied matters and ranged the disputants in one of the two opposing camps. The upholder of the rights and privileges of Parliament, the common lawyer, the low churchman, and the Puritan opposed the upholder of the absolute prerogative, the upholder of the Council, and the high churchman.
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> The tyrannical proceedings of the Star Chamber aroused popular feeling against it. It was it is true, an efficient court where the case before it was not political. But the political cases, though they were the smallest part of its daily business, made the most noise at the time, and have given to it its reputation in history. The Parliamentary statesman saw the expediency of abolishing the most efficient means of prerogative government. The common lawyer saw a means of at length triumphing over a rival judicature. The Puritan saw the fall of a court by which he had been persecuted. The jurisdiction of the Council, therefore, fell with the victory of the Parliament in 1641.[46]

Thus came to an end a system of law which had threatened to be a serious rival to the common law. The year was 1641 and the struggle had been at its height in the years since the turn of the century. At the same time another English legal institution arrived at a rather inglorious end, as a part of the same struggle. The forces which resulted in the demise of the Star Chamber had been directed, at the same time and in the same vigorous manner, against its ecclesiastical twin, the Court of High Commission. Here again we find a judicial procedure based upon a compulsory oath, the so-called oath *ex officio*.

The oath *ex officio* was a procedural device of the canon law and was introduced in England by the canonists.[47] The judge *ex officio, i.e.*, by virtue of his office, summoned the party into court and instituted

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[45] 6 Holdsworth, op. cit. supra, n. 43, at 56-59.

[46] 1 Holdsworth, op. cit. supra, n. 38, at 514, 515.

[47] The material for the discussion which follows is based almost entirely on Sir William Holdsworth's account of the Court of High Commission, 1 Holdsworth, History of English Law 605-611 (6th ed. 1938). Footnotes will be kept to a minimum with the reader's understanding that Sir William should be referred to when in doubt.

action. As soon as the defendant appeared he was required to answer fully and truly all questions which might be put to him without knowing the charges against him and without knowing his accuser. The crux of the procedure was the personal examination and the answers on oath of the defendant.[48] Its introduction probably occurred about 1236 and it seems to have met immediate, if intermittent, opposition.[49]

When Henry VIII (1509-1547) made himself supreme head of the church he soon found it necessary to exercise supervisory powers over ecclesiastical matters. In order to do so he issued a number of limited commissions charged with the investigation and regulation of church matters. These commissions followed the usual *ex officio* canonical procedure. In 1559, Elizabeth I, by the Act of Supremacy, created the Court of High Commission.[50] This commission was substantially the same as the earlier commissions except that it had statutory authority. The judges held, however, that the commission was valid without statutory authority and depended only on the supremacy of the crown over the church. The High Commission then wielded the royal supremacy over the church when that supremacy conferred powers as large and indefinite as the royal prerogative in the state.[51]

Sir William Holdsworth tells us that:[52]

> The earlier commissions were rather a series of instruments employed by the state to enforce its ecclesiastical policy than the definite creation of an institution exercising judicial functions. On that account the powers of the commissioners were wide. They were entrusted with the duty of enforcing the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, of dealing generally with ecclesiastical offences, and of suppressing any movements dangerous to the church. *They could conduct their enquiries very much as they pleased, and with or without a jury. They could summon persons on suspicion, and they could examine the accused on oath.* All these powers they exercised according to the instructions and under the supervision of the Council; and, as ecclesiastics and civil and canon lawyers predominated, naturally their procedure tended to follow the model of the civil rather than the common law.
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> As these general commissions came to be regularly issued to the same persons, they tended to become less a merely executive instrument of the state,

[48] M. M. Maguire, Attack of the Common Lawyers on the Oath Ex Officio as Administered in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England, Essays in History and Political Theory 199, 203, 215 (Harvard University Press, 1936).

[49] Id. at 204 et seq.

[50] 1 Eliz. c. 1, § 8 (1559), 7 Halsbury's Stats. of England 46, 50 (2d ed.).

[51] 1 Holdsworth, History of English Law 597 (6th ed. 1938).

[52] Id. at 606, 607.

and more one of the regular institutions of the church. This process was helped forward by the fact that the Council began to refer to the ecclesiastical commission many petitions on ecclesiastical matters which prayed for relief which could not be got in the ordinary ecclesiastical courts. In consequence it began to act, not only as a body entrusted with the maintenance of the policy of the state in ecclesiastical matters, but also as a judicial court. It began to develop forms and rules of procedure; and as early as 1570 it was referred to by the Council in terms which showed that it was already regarded as a court. The number of the commissioners showed a tendency to increase, and the extent of the jurisdiction conferred on them by the commission tended to become more definite. [Emphasis supplied.]

Under the Stuarts (beginning in 1603) the Court of High Commission was subjected to extensive elaboration, its visitatorial powers were revived and it became absolute, unlimited and without appeal. The fact that the commissioners sat wherever their presence was required gave the court country-wide power.

The court of High Commission stood to the church and to the ordinary ecclesiastical courts somewhat in the same relation as the Council and Star Chamber stood to the state and the ordinary courts of the state, central and local. *It is no wonder therefore that, throughout its history, its relations to the Council and Star Chamber were close. Both were semi-political, semi-judicial courts engaged in carrying out in their several spheres a common policy.* Both therefore exercised a jurisdiction which was to a large extent concurrent with that of the ordinary courts—supplementing their deficiencies, supporting their authority, and sometimes correcting their miscarriages of justice. And just as its power and efficiency made the Star Chamber a popular court, so the same qualities draw much business from the ordinary ecclesiastical courts to the High Commission . . . Besides its work of supervising the doings of the ordinary ecclesiastical courts, its original jurisdiction was almost co-extensive with that of those ordinary courts. Thus it comprised many various matrimonial offences —alimony, divorce, and so forth; immorality and simony, plurality, and other clerical irregularities. It comprised also heresy, schism and non-conformity; and as Professor Usher has noted, these offences then had a larger meaning than they have now. "The quarreling of two old women in church was schism, witchcraft was heresy, and the failure of the parson to read prayers on a Wednesday because he was reaping his harvest, was non-conformity. Neither heresy nor schism was necessarily connected with Puritanism or Roman Catholicism. Non-conformity applied equally to those who broke the rules of the church through indifference or negligence, and to those who refused to perform them for conscience sake." Finally, from 1613 onwards, it was empowered to enforce the Star Chamber rules as to the censorship of the press.[58]

Considering the turbulence of the times, a strong court of this kind was probably essential to support the Church of England against the onslaughts of both the Roman Catholics and the Puritans. A strong court

[58] Id. at 608, 609.

is an efficient court and will, therefore, hold public favor for a time regardless of the dangers inherent in its procedures. It is not surprising then to find that the High Commission, like the Star Chamber, was at first a popular court. However, in the last two decades of the sixteenth century, the growing strength of the High Commission on the one hand, and of the Puritan opposition on the other, gave rise to attacks upon both its procedure and its jurisdiction. The attacks centered upon the *ex officio* oath. This was so simply because that oath "was the most efficient means of extracting information as to the policy of the opponents of the Established Church."[54] So the strong core of the High Commission procedure proved also to be its Achilles' heel. As we have seen this procedure consisted of an oath to speak truly in answer to a series of interrogations. In actual application these interrogations were extremely comprehensive, and at the same time so precise and minute as to leave the suspected party no room for evasion.

The opposition pointed its assault at the alleged extension of the Act of Supremacy from which they contended that the entire jurisdiction of the court was derived. This view, however, was refused acceptance by the courts and the Puritans were unable to enforce their contention legislatively since they lacked a majority in the House of Commons. The first two Stuart kings (James I, 1603-1625, and Charles I, 1625-1649), changed these conditions by claiming, in a very definite and forceful manner, that their royal prerogative made them the supreme power in the state. At the same time the Stuart kings allied themselves with the party in the church which was most opposed to the Puritans thereby uniting the Puritan religious opposition with the common-law lawyers who opposed the crown on legal and constitutional grounds. With this alliance the opposition achieved a majority in the House of Commons. From the latter part of Elizabeth's reign (1558-1603) through the intervening years the anti-Puritan religious policy of the Crown had been a grievance of as much importance as any constitutional question of the day. The strengthening of the High Commission under the Stuarts to enforce this policy, and the activity of the Commission during the eleven years of prerogative rule (1629-1640), insured its downfall when Parliament met.

In 1641 the Court of High Commission was abolished by the same act which abolished the Star Chamber and neither was ever revived.[55]

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[54] Id. at 609.

[55] 16 Charles I, cc. 10, 11 (1641), 7 Halsbury Stats. of England 189 (2d ed.); see also Plucknett, A Concise History of the Common Law 183 (4th ed. 1948).

We can only conclude then that these two courts, the Star Chamber and the High Commission, were exact counterparts, one having its effect on the common law, the other on the ecclesiastical law. In both instances a single procedure was the focus of objection to these courts—the interrogation of persons, *be they defendants, plaintiffs or witnesses,*[56] upon an oath compelling them to answer truly. In both instances the objection stemmed from the same source—the Puritans. We find that the time of maximum struggle and final victory (1603-1641) over this objectionable procedure is the time when the primary objectors—the Puritans—swarmed to the United States. It is not particularly strange then to find, as we did, colonial laws and colonial constitutions designed to prevent the imposition of a system of inquisition upon oath.

One cannot avoid the striking parallelism of nature and procedure between the Star Chamber, the High Commission and our own congressional investigating committees. The Star Chamber is semi-political and semi-judicial, with a dash of the legislative; the High Commission is semi-political and semi-judicial. The congressional investigating committees are legislative; their judicial character has been proudly stressed by members of Congress—"the greatest open court in this country";[57] their political character is obvious.

The Star Chamber and the High Commission stood above the law courts of the realm; their function was to search out political and religious heresy. Congressional investigating committees currently conduct their affairs as if they too are above and beyond the ordinary courts of the land, and the searching out of political heresy is certainly one of their major concerns. Even the tactics are similar. In both instances the examination is detailed, severe and relentless. The overall activities of the committees bear a startling, and frightening, resemblance to those of the Star Chamber and the High Commission.

It has been suggested that this resemblance is illusory and misleading. It is alleged that the Star Chamber and the High Commission were indeed courts of inquiry but that their operations were essentially directed at convicting someone, or producing evidence leading to someone's conviction. Congressional investigating committees, on the other hand,

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[56] M. M. Maguire, op. cit. supra, n. 48, at 207. The history of the oath ex officio leads inevitably to the conclusion that the objections were aimed at compulsion of anyone, not solely the accused.

[57] Interim Report on Hearings Regarding Espionage in the United States Government, 80th Cong., 2d Sess. 892 (1948); Snee, One for the Money, Two for the Show: The Case against Televising Congressional Hearings, 42 Georgetown L. J. 1, 14 (1953).

are created for the *sole* purpose of producing information upon which Congress can legislate. The purpose of convicting a man, or producing evidence leading to his, or another's, conviction is foreign to Congress and its committees. If the purpose of a committee of Congress is to convict someone, or to unearth evidence leading to someone's conviction then such a committee has no valid constitutional existence. Since we must assume that all committees have a constitutional existence and purpose we are asked to conclude that the privilege before a congressional committee cannot be the same as the privilege developed in the Star Chamber and High Commission. The privilege before a committee must be given a more liberal interpretation, *i.e.*, an interpretation less restrictive of the inquisitorial practices of the committee.

It is submitted that thus contrasting the inquisitorial courts with investigating committee activity is itself misleading. Historically, the ancient inquiries were held objectionable because they coupled an interrogation upon compulsory oath with an unknown and unknowable accusation. The primary objection was not solely to the incriminatory character of the answer sought to be elicited; it was directed equally to the fact of compelled interrogation on unspecified charges.[58] All the questioned party wanted was a fair trial before an impartial jury where he knew the charges against him and met his accuser face to face. It is no accident that in most of the colonial and state laws and constitutions the privilege is coexistent with the right to know the nature and cause of the accusation brought against a person. This is the real crux of the Fifth Amendment privilege and it is in this respect that congressional committee investigations offend against it. The compulsory interrogatories upon oath of the Congressional committees of investigation are obviously, and precisely, the type of procedure which the colonists and the draftsmen of the constitutions, state and federal, intended to prevent. Any other conclusion is historically unsound.

The language of the Fifth Amendment does not specifically refer to self-incrimination; it does refer clearly and specifically to *compelled* testimony and directly prohibits such *compulsion*. Historically, the non-compellability of an individual who was charged with an offense at the inquiry was of perhaps greater importance than the incriminatory

[58] It must be remembered that the ancient ex officio inquiries involved "witnesses" as well as those directly "accused". See footnotes 56 and 48, supra. In addition, the witnesses in such proceedings were often literally "accused," as are present-day congressional committee witnesses.

nature of the testimony sought from him. Those who drafted our declarations of rights and constitutions were undoubtedly aware that the dishonest, the murderous and the traitorous would take advantage of the privilege and shield their criminal activities behind its voluminous cloak. Dishonesty, murder, treason and general lack of patriotism are not new, they existed at the time of the Stuarts and at the time of the American Revolution as they do now. Still the privilege developed as one against compulsion, physical or moral, not merely as one against self-incrimination.

JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION

The cases concerning the investigative power of Congress, its nature and limitation, fall naturally into two broad classes: (a) those dealing with the investigative power *per se,* and (b) those construing the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

Cases of the first class are relatively few and the area of the power is conclusively marked out by *Kilbourn v. Thompson*[59] and *McGrain v. Daugherty*.[60] Both cases deserve the closest and most serious scrutiny.

Hallett Kilbourn refused to answer certain questions put to him as a witness by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States concerning the business of a real-estate partnership of which he was a member, and to produce certain books and papers in relation to the partnership. He was adjudged to be in contempt of the House for such refusal and, was, by order of the House imprisoned for forty-five days in the common jail of the District of Columbia.[61] He then brought suit to recover damages for such imprisonment against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and the members of the House Committee who had caused him to be brought before the House. The question before the Supreme Court of the United States was whether the House of Representatives had power to punish a private individual for a contempt of its authority.[62]

In a long and scholarly opinion the Supreme Court first pointed out that the powers of Congress, and consequently of either house thereof, are dependent solely on the Constitution. "No general power of inflicting punishment by the Congress of the United States is found in that

[59] 103 U. S. 168 (1880).
[60] 273 U. S. 135 (1927).
[61] 103 U. S. 168, 170-177 (1880).
[62] Id. at 181.

instrument. It contains in the provision, that no 'person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law,' the strongest implication against punishment by order of the legislative body."[63] Obviously the Constitution contains no express grant of power to either house to punish for contempts. The Court then directed its attention to the argument, *First,* that Congress acquired this power by derivation from its exercise in the House of Commons of England, and *Second,* that the power must exist since it is a necessity to enable the Congress to perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution. The Court then carefully examined the English precedents and concluded:

> . . . the powers and privileges of the House of Commons of England, on the subject of punishment for contempts, rest on principles which have no application to other legislative bodies, *and certainly can have none to the House of Representatives of the United States,—a body which is in no sense a court, which exercises no functions derived from its once having been a part of the highest court of the realm,* and whose functions, so far as they partake in any degree of that character, are limited to punishing its own members and determining their election.
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> . . .
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> We are of opinion that the right of the House of Representatives to punish the citizen for a contempt of its authority or a breach of its privileges *can derive no support* from the precedents and practices of the two Houses of the English Parliament, nor from the adjudged cases in which the English courts have upheld these practices. *Nor,* taking what has fallen from the English judges, . . . *is much aid given to the doctrine, that this power exists as one necessary to enable either House of Congress to exercise successfully their function of legislation.*
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> This latter proposition is one which we do not propose to decide in the present case, because we are able to decide it without passing upon the existence or non-existence of such a power in aid of the legislative function. [Emphasis supplied.][64]

The Court then stated that the House of Representatives had the power to punish its members by imprisonment for disorderly conduct and for non-attendance; that the House might also imprison witnesses who refused to testify at an investigation of the election and qualification of a member, or witnesses who proved to be recusant at an impeachment proceeding before either house.

> Whether the power of punishment in either House by fine or imprisonment goes beyond this or not, we are sure that no person can be punished for con-

[63] Id. at 182.

[64] Id. at 189.

> tumacy as a witness before either House, unless his testimony is required in a matter into which that House has jurisdiction to inquire, *and we feel equally sure that neither of these bodies possesses the general power of making inquiry into the private affairs of the citizen.*[65] [Emphasis supplied.]

The Court then made it clear that the House had "jurisdiction to inquire" only in matters exclusively legislative.[66] The action taken with respect to Kilbourn was clearly judicial and the order of the House afforded no protection to the unfortunate Thompson in Kilbourn's suit against him for false imprisonment.

Some 47 years later the Supreme Court considered again the broad problem posed in the *Kilbourn* case. By its own process, the Senate of the United States procured the arrest of Mally S. Daugherty, by John J. McGrain, a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Daugherty had refused to attend and give his personal testimony before a select committee of the Senate. McGrain took Daugherty into custody at Cincinnati, Ohio, with the purpose of bringing him before the bar of the Senate; thereupon Daugherty petitioned the Federal District Court in Cincinnati for a writ of habeas corpus. In due course the case then came to the Supreme Court.[67]

The Supreme Court speaking through Mr. Justice Van Devanter posed the question in this fashion.

> We have given the case earnest and prolonged consideration because the principal questions involved are of unusual importance and delicacy. They are (a) whether the Senate—or the House of Representatives, both being on the same plane in this regard—has power, through its own process, to compel a private individual to appear before it or one of its committees and give testimony needed to enable it efficiently to exercise a legislative function belonging to it under the Constitution, and (b) whether it sufficiently appears that the process was being employed in this instance to obtain testimony for that purpose.[68]
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> . . .
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> . . . we are not now concerned with the right of the Senate to propound or the duty of the witness to answer specific questions, for as yet, no questions have been propounded to him. *He is asserting—and is standing on his assertion—that the Senate is without power to interrogate him,* even if the questions propounded be pertinent and otherwise legitimate—which for present purposes must be assumed. [Emphasis supplied.][69]

It will be noted that question (a) is very similar to the question which

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65 Id. at 190.

66 Id. at 194, 195.

67 273 U. S. 135, 150-154 (1927).

68 Id. at 154.

69 Id. at 160.

the Court had felt it unnecessary to decide in *Kilbourn v. Thompson.*[70] There the Supreme Court held that the resolution of the issues presented did not require it to decide whether the power to punish a private individual for contempt is necessary in aid of the legislative function of Congress. In the *McGrain* case, the principal question is whether either house of Congress can compel a private individual to appear before it, or one of its committees, and give testimony needed to enable it properly to exercise a legislative function.[71] Obviously both questions are directed to the same issue—the power of Congress to exact information from the private individual. The *McGrain v. Daugherty* opinion meets the question head-on and proposes to lay it decently at rest once and for all.

In proceeding to do this the Court passes rather cursorily over the English precedents[72] and leans heavily on the numerous instances when Congress had exercised the power in the past.[73] Similarly state court decisions and federal statutes are set out *in extenso* to show that such power had early won general recognition.[74] Several prior decisions of the Supreme Court are discussed, particularly *Kilbourn v. Thompson.* This latter case is very creditably briefed and then disposed of in the following manner:

> The case has been cited at times, and is cited to us now, as strongly intimating, if not holding, that neither house of Congress has power to make inquiries and exact evidence in aid of contemplated legislation. There are expressions in the opinion which, separately considered, might bear such an interpretation; but that this was not intended is shown by the immediately succeeding statement (p. 189) that "This latter proposition is one which we do not propose to decide in the present case because we are able to decide the case without passing upon the existence or non-existence of such a power in aid of the legislative function."[75]

The Court then points out that it is already settled law that Congress possesses not only the powers expressly granted by the Constitution but also such auxiliary powers as are necessary and appropriate to make the express powers effective; and, that Congress does not possess a general power to inquire into private affairs and compel disclosures from

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[70] 103 U. S. 168, 189 (1880).
[71] 273 U. S. 135, 160 (1927).
[72] Id. at 161.
[73] Id. at 161-164.
[74] Id. at 165-168.
[75] Id. at 171.

private individuals.[76] With respect to the particular question before it the Supreme Court concludes that:

> . . . the power of inquiry—with process to enforce it—is an essential and appropriate auxiliary to the legislative function.[77]
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> . . .
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> . . . A legislative body cannot legislate wisely or effectively in absence of information respecting the conditions which the legislation is intended to affect or change; and where the legislative body does not itself possess the requisite information—which not infrequently is true—recourse must be had to others who do possess it. Experience has taught that mere requests for such information often are unavailing, and also that information which is volunteered is not always accurate or complete; so some means of compulsion are essential to obtain what is needed. All this was true before and when the Constitution was framed and adopted. In that period the power of inquiry—with enforcing process—was regarded and employed as a necessary and appropriate attribute of the power to legislate—indeed, was treated as inhering in it. Thus there is ample warrant for thinking, as we do, that the constitutional provisions which commit the legislative function to the two houses are intended to include this attribute to the end that the function may be effectively exercised.[78]
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> . . .
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> . . . We must assume, for present purposes that *neither house will be disposed to exert the power beyond its proper bounds, or without due regard to the rights of witnesses.* But if, contrary to this assumption, controlling limitations or restrictions are disregarded, the decisions in *Kilbourn v. Thompson* and *Marshall v. Gordon* point to admissible measures of relief. [Emphasis supplied.][79]

Thus spoke the Court in *McGrain v. Daugherty*. The entire opinion of the Court deserves the most searching analysis. The Court did not reject, whole and entire, the doctrine and philosophy of the *Kilbourn* case. On the contrary, that case is given the utmost respect and is considered as outlining some restrictions on the power of inquiry. *McGrain v. Daugherty* does not treat the power of inquiry as unlimited; rather there is a wary appreciation of its possible abuse, a caution that proper bounds exist and a warning that the rights of witnesses must not be disregarded. It is this last warning, and the fact that it has been ignored by congressional committees of investigation, that causes so much concern to all thinking Americans who cherish their heritage. It is this incontrovertible fact that the congressional power of inquiry is self-

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[76] Id. at 173, 174.
[77] Id. at 174.
[78] Id. at 175.
[79] Id. at 175, 176.

limiting, that it contains, within itself, the limitation that it must be exercised with due regard for the rights of witnesses which brings to mind the Fifth Amendment. Unquestionably the history and development of the Fifth Amendment demonstrate that it was, and is, primarily intended to prevent the exaction of testimony under oath by any tribunal which did not, and does not, afford the ordinary safeguards of what we have come to call "a fair trial". That the privilege of the Amendment extends to witnesses, as well as to those formally accused of crime, and that it was designed to forestall the kind of inquisitorial techniques commonly practiced by congressional committees of investigation seems hardly to admit of dispute. Yet neither the *Kilbourn* nor the *McGrain* case makes even a passing reference to the Fifth Amendment. Perhaps this is due to inadvertence. Perhaps the parties did not raise the issue and the Court, therefore, did not feel a need to enter upon such a discussion; perhaps there are still other reasons which cannot now be ascertained.

The omission of any reference to the Fifth Amendment in the *Kilbourn* case is both excusable and understandable since it was totally unnecessary to the decision of that case—the Court having concluded, for other reasons, that the House of Representatives could not punish Private Citizen Kilbourn for refusing to testify. The same omission in the *McGrain* case is, in the light of subsequent events, regrettable. Here in setting down a new rule concerning the power of Congress to inquire to an uncertain extent into the affairs of private citizens, particularly where such power was *not expressed* in the Constitution but *implied* from the most general provisions of that document, the Court should have spelled out the limits of this vague power and have explored every area of constitutional law which might give rise to its limitation. Where the Court sets down such a fundamental principle, dictum is desirable as a guide for the future. In this instance judicial self-restraint has resulted in an arrogant assumption of boundless power by Congress to such an extent that witnesses before committees of that body have, in fact, no rights. And all this stems from the tenuous basis of a power the existence of which *must be implied from* the Constitution.

A distinct and well-ordered body of case law has accumulated over the years dealing directly with the meaning and scope of the Fifth Amendment. Perhaps the earliest, and certainly one of the most comprehensive discussions can be found in the *Aaron Burr* case.[80] The

[80] United States v. Burr, 25 Fed. Cas. 38, No. 14,692c (C. C. D. Va. 1807).

opinion is by John Marshall, a towering figure on the judicial landscape of the United States; the time (1807) is so near the Revolution that one may safely assume that the events leading to that conflict were still fresh in the recollection of the great Chief Justice.

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall said:[81]

> When two principles come in conflict with each other, the court must give them both a reasonable construction, so as to preserve them both to a reasonable extent. The principle which entitles the United States to the testimony of every citizen, and the principle by which every witness is privileged not to accuse himself, can neither of them be entirely disregarded.
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> . . .
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> When a question is propounded, it belongs to the court to consider and decide whether any direct answer to it can implicate the witness. If this be decided in the negative, then he may answer it without violating the privilege . . . *If a direct answer to it may criminate himself, then he must be the sole judge what his answer would be. The court cannot participate with him in this judgment, because they cannot decide on the effect of his answer without knowing what it would be; and a disclosure of that fact to the judges would strip him of the privilege which the law allows, and which he claims. It follows necessarily . . . that if the question be of such a description that an answer to it may or may not criminate the witness . . . it must rest with himself . . . to answer the question or not. If . . . he say upon his oath that his answer would criminate himself, the court can demand no other testimony of the fact.* If the declaration be untrue, it is in conscience and in law as much a perjury as if he had declared any other untruth upon his oath; *as it is one of those cases in which the rule of law must be abandoned, or the oath of the witness be received.* [Emphasis supplied.]

It is true that there may be some ambiguity in the portion of the opinion quoted above; but surely no one can doubt that the *total* import of the language is that the witness is entitled to determine for himself, and by himself, whether the answer to a particular question would incriminate him. The test called for by the Fifth Amendment here is largely a subjective one controlled by the party questioned. Subjective evaluation brooks no interference by the courts, and if this is unsatisfactory, "the rule of law must be abandoned." It is somewhat unfortunate that the Chief Justice approached the problem from the aspect of the self-incriminatory nature of the question posed rather than that of the non-compellable nature of the testimony. Practically speaking the results are the same. If the witness may subjectively determine not to answer a question, if he can say that his testimony would incriminate him and "the court can demand no other testimony of the "fact", then that individual's testimony is non-compellable.

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[81] Id. at 39, 40.

The unfortunate result of the Court's approach is that subsequent judicial consideration has centered upon the function of the court rather than the subjective participation of the witness. This circumstance arises from some of the language used in the opinion: "When a question is propounded, it belongs to the court to consider and decide whether any direct answer to it can implicate the witness."[82] Other courts fastened on this sentence to the exclusion of everything else said in the opinion and used it as the opening wedge in a war of attrition upon the original scope of the privilege. The fair meaning of this statement, in context, is merely that there are *some* questions, the answers to which cannot be incriminating. If the witness is in doubt he may elect to stand on his privilege.

To catalogue all the cases dealing with the Fifth Amendment is far beyond the scope of this article. The cases discussed hereafter are, however, fairly representative of the totality of judge-made law on the subject.

At first, the privilege was held in comparatively high esteem. In 1892, for instance, the Court held that it must be given a broad construction in favor of the right it was intended to secure. The object of the privilege was that no person should be compelled, when acting as a witness in any investigation, to give testimony which might tend to show that he himself had committed a crime.[83] In those days the Supreme Court held a high regard for the rights of the witness, and a rather charming solicitude for his general well-being:

> It is not everyone who can safely venture on the witness stand though entirely innocent of the charge against him. Excessive timidity, nervousness when facing others and attempting to explain transactions of a suspicious character, and offences charged against him, will often confuse and embarrass him to such a degree as to increase rather than remove prejudices against him. It is not everyone, however honest, who would, therefore, willingly be placed on the witness stand.[84]

Rather startling language in these days of "Fifth Amendment Communists", guilt by association and oft-repeated assertions that an innocent witness would not invoke the privilege; that such invocation is

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[82] Id. at 40.

[83] Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U. S. 547, 562 (1892).

[84] Wilson v. United States, 149 U. S. 60, 66 (1893). This is not a Fifth Amendment case. It deals primarily with the presumption of innocence and the failure of the accused to take the stand.

tantamount to guilt. We have come a long way! But is our "progress" in the right direction?

In *Brown v. Walker* the majority held that the witness could not refuse to answer on the basis that such answer would tend to disgrace or humiliate him.[85] The Court cautioned, however, that if the answer would have the sole effect of impairing the credibility of the witness, he might then fall back on his privilege.[86] The privilege is still substantial but there is a drifting away from the subjective test; the court is beginning to "participate" more and more in the witness' judgment of whether his answer would incriminate him. A vigorous dissent took the view that the witness was the sole judge of the incriminatory nature of his answer.[87]

The attitude that the court must in some way control the exercise of the privilege became more and more pronounced through the years. The privilege came to be regarded as a necessary evil, a constitutional nuisance. Mr. Justice Cardozo regarded the privilege as something less than a fundamental right and obviously felt that its disappearance would do no great harm.[88] In direct contrast to this view one might refer to the earlier case of *Twining v. New Jersey,* itself not a particularly broad construction of the privilege:

> At the time of the formation of the Union the principle that no person could be compelled to be a witness against himself had become embodied in the common law and distinguished it from all other systems of jurisprudence. *It was generally regarded then, as now, as a privilege of great value, a protection to the innocent, though a shelter to the guilty, and a safeguard against heedless, unfounded or tyrannical prosecutions.* [Emphasis supplied.][89]

The hostility prevailed, however, and the function of the court became greater and greater, so much so that Judge Learned Hand accurately stated the law when he said, in 1940:[90]

> Obviously a witness may not be compelled to do more than show that the answer is likely to be dangerous to him, else he will be forced to disclose those very facts which the privilege protects. . . . The only practicable solution is to be content with *the door's being set a little ajar,* and while at times *this no doubt partially destroys the privilege,* and at times it permits the suppression of competent evidence, nothing better is available. [Emphasis supplied.]

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85 Brown v. Walker, 161 U. S. 591, 598 (1896).

86 Ibid.

87 Id. at 610-628, dissenting opinion (Shiras, Gray and White, JJ.); second dissenting opinion at 628-638 (Field, J.).

88 Palko v. Connecticut, 302 U. S. 319 (1937).

89 Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U. S. 78, 91 (1908).

90 United States v. Weisman, 111 F. 2d 260, 262 (2d Cir. 1940).

If the witness must set the door ajar, if he must show some criminal tendency inherent in his answer, then we have moved to a completely objective test. The court controls, not the witness. Further, the privilege has become unavailable to the innocent witness for he can reveal no criminality. Only the real criminal can invoke the privilege, and even for him it is only a partial privilege. This is a far cry from John Marshall's position in the *Aaron Burr* case.[91] This bears only a distant relation to the "privilege of great value, a protection to the innocent, though a shelter to the guilty and a safeguard against heedless, unfounded or tyrannical prosecutions" described in the *Twining* case.[92] This is also, historically, an unnecessarily restricted concept of the privilege of the Fifth Amendment. The error results from undue emphasis on the aspect of self-incrimination coupled with a gradual drift to an external, objective test of incrimination. Applied to the accused in a criminal trial this does no great harm since he is protected by myriad other safeguards. Applied to witnesses in proceedings lacking the safeguards of a "fair trial" the harm is serious since such witnesses are thus left completely at the mercy of the inquisitor. This is the situation which obtains before a congressional investigating committee.

Recent cases indicate a withdrawal from this position—which perhaps exists more as a rule of law than as a practical guide applicable to actual witnesses—and a return to a subjective test.[93] These decisions, however, are at the circuit court level and have not been approved by the Supreme Court. They have been disapproved in non-judicial circles.[94] In 1951, Mr. Justice Black, dissenting, raised a small voice of protest in the wilderness of judicial attrition of the Fifth Amendment.[95] He deplored the general hostility toward the privilege to be silent and the tendency to abate this "constitutional nuisance" by narrowing the scope of the privilege and extending the doctrine of waiver.[96] These are small but encouraging signs of diminishing hostility to the witness.

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91 25 Fed. Cas. 38, 39-40, No. 14,692c (C. C. D. Va. 1807).

92 Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U. S. 78, 91 (1908).

93 United States v. Rosen, 174 F. 2d 187 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 338 U. S. 851 (1949); Alexander v. United States, 181 F. 2d 480 (9th Cir. 1950); Doran v. United States, 181 F. 2d 489 (9th Cir. 1950); Kasinowitz v. United States, 181 F. 2d 632 (9th Cir. 1950); Healey v. United States, 186 F. 2d 164 (9th Cir. 1950).

94 Falknor, Self-Crimination Privilege: "Links in the Chain", 5 Vand. L. Rev. 479, 486-491, 501-502 (1952).

95 Rogers v. United States, 340 U. S. 367 (1951), dissenting opinion.

96 Id. at 375-381.

The sum of judicial interpretation then has been twofold: (a) a vast increase in the power of Congress to subject the private individual to its investigative processes; (b) paralleled by an independent, progressive decrease in the protection afforded the private individual actually subjected to such investigation. "The principle which entitles the United States to the testimony of every citizen, and the principle by which every witness is privileged not to accuse himself"[97] are no longer in proper balance. The scales are heavily weighted against the citizen.

CONCLUSION

The American people have consistently expressed a healthy fear of a too-strong executive. We have always been alert to stifle efforts of the executive branch to destroy the balance of power existing between it and the other two branches of government—judicial and legislative. We have always held that substantial equality of power between these three great divisions was essential to the protection of the rights of the individual citizen. Perhaps our concern with encroachment upon individual rights by the executive has blinded us to a very real danger from another direction—the growth of an all-powerful National Legislature. Oppression of the individual is no more pleasant—or constitutional—coming from Congress than it is coming from the President.

Some time ago, Mr. Justice Jackson warned the legal profession of the danger to our liberties which are inherent in authoritarianism, on the one hand, and totalitarianism on the other.[98] In the course of his perceptive discussion he had occasion to remark:[99]

> It seems to me that these traditional freedoms are less in danger of any sudden overthrow than of being gradually bartered or traded for something else on which the people place a higher current value. *In this anxiety-ridden time, many are ready to exchange some of their liberties for a real or fancied increase in security against external foes, internal betrayers or criminals.* Others are eager to bargain away local controls for a federal subsidy. Many will give up individual rights for promise of collective advantages. *The real question posed by the Fascist and Communist movements,* which together have captivated a large part of the world's population, *is whether, today, liberty is regarded by the masses of men as their most precious possession.* Certainly in the minds of many foreign peoples our type of individual liberty has been outvalued by promises of social welfare and economic security, which they want too passionately

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[97] United States v. Burr, 25 Fed. Cas. 38, 39, No. 14,692c (C. C. D. Va. 1807).

[98] Jackson, The Task of Maintaining Our Liberties: The Role of the Judiciary, 39 A. B. A. J. 961, 962-963 (1953).

[99] Id. at 963.

> to be critical of the price. *If this indifference to traditional values should spread to us, it would be the greatest threat to our own liberties.* [Emphasis supplied.]

The learned Justice then discusses the difficult task facing the courts in protecting individual liberties and somewhat ruefully, perhaps, confesses their inability to do so alone. He closes with this peroration:[100]

> So I urge that the lawyer, as a leader of public opinion, can do no greater service to our institutions than to see that the people are repeatedly warned and kept everlastingly aware that they must be their own guardians of liberty and that they cannot thrust that whole task on a handful of judges.

It seems clear that our courts have been something less than vigilant in protecting the individual from over-reaching by the legislative branch. Unhappily our courts have seemed more and more disposed to relinquish the freedom of the individual for a dubious mess of pottage called better legislation. It is far from certain that the caliber of the mass of federal legislation has improved proportionately with the removal of restrictions on the congressional power of inquiry.

Today Congress investigates everyone and everything. The limitation that the questions posed to the witness must be pertinent to the subject matter of the inquiry and that such subject matter must be legislative has proved to be an illusion.[101] On this matter the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia said:[102]

> While the power of the Congress to carry on investigations is not without limit, nevertheless, the Congress has broad discretion in determining the subject matter of the study and the scope and extent of the inquiry. *If* the subject under scrutiny may have *any possible relevancy and materiality, no matter how remote, to some possible legislation,* it is within the power of the Congress to investigate the matter. Moreover, the relevancy and materiality of the subject matter *must be presumed.* [Emphasis supplied.]

This is no limitation at all and protects no one. The committees of Congress have become national grand juries—*cum*—supreme courts. They investigate like grand juries and assume to act as courts,[103] combining the worst features of each of these bodies. We complacently

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[100] Id. at 965.

[101] McGrain v. Daugherty, 273 U. S. 135, 175-176 (1927); Sinclair v. United States, 279 U. S. 263, 291-292 (1929).

[102] United States v. Bryan, 72 F. Supp. 58, 61 (1947); cf. Bowers v. United States, 92 U. S. App. D. C. 79, 202 F. 2d 447 (1953).

[103] Interim Report on Hearings Regarding Espionage in the United States Government, 80th Cong., 2d Sess. 892 (1948); Snee, One for the Money, Two for the Show: The Case Against Televising Congressional Hearings, 42 Georgetown L. J. 1, 14 (1953).

view this arrogance as the legitimate exercise of a power "necessarily" implied from the Constitution in order to legislate effectively. We are now being called upon to believe that Congress has the function of politically educating the American people.[104] This too is to be necessarily implied from the express Constitutional power to legislate. Is there an end to these implied powers?

We have lost our sense of proportion. We have allowed Congress to acquire power over us far beyond that possessed by the other branches of the Government to our own detriment as private citizens. It is high time that we restore, between the three branches of our Federal Government, the proper balance so vital to sound democratic government. The Fifth Amendment provides a means of effectuating such restoration. The Amendment should be enforced in its historical sense, *i.e.*, as a direct prohibition upon the exaction of testimony under oath from private individuals. True this prohibition is in terms limited to criminal matters; but reference to the Amendment's history, and the few sound decisions in this field, demonstrate its applicability to congressional inquisition.

If all this has a strange sound in this "anxiety-ridden time" we ask you to remember that as late as 1880, the Supreme Court of the United States felt that the congressional power of inquiry *could not be implied as a necessity* arising from the express Constitutional power to legislate.[105] We ask you to note that a large part of the evidence in support of the existence of this implied power is simply a listing of the occasions upon which Congress has asserted the power.[106] Strange proof this whereby mere assertion is equated to constitutionality. Text writers and commentators who have discussed the subject have relied heavily on Woodrow Wilson's book *Congressional Government*[107] to support the need for wide-ranging congressional investigations. This is particularly true when proof is sought to substantiate unlimited investigations as an element of the so-called "informing function" of Congress.[108] In justice to Mr. Wilson we urge a thorough re-reading of the book. His notions of congressional power and proper congressional functions when read in context, offer precious little encouragement to the advocates of

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104 Snee, op. cit. supra, n. 103, at 19-21.

105 Kilbourn v. Thompson, 103 U. S. 168 (1880).

106 McGrain v. Daugherty, 273 U. S. 135 (1927).

107 Wilson, Congressional Government (1885).

108 See Snee, op. cit. supra, n. 103, at 12-14.

unrestricted inquiry.[109] The American people have need to remember that "power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely."[110] When the Costellos, the Lucianos, the Browders and Mrs. Moss are quizzed without objection from the American people, precedents are established which may apply to any individual—guilty or innocent.

The truth of the matter is that there is no firm basis in law for congressional exaction of testimony upon oath from the private individual. The power to require John or Jane Doe to take an oath to answer truthfully questions put to them by Congress exists only by self-arrogation. If Congress wishes to act as a court, if it is in fact a species of court, it must give the individual citizen brought before it at least notice of the subject matter of the inquiry, the right of counsel, and the right to present evidence in his favor. An inquiry under oath without any of these safeguards runs squarely into the *express right* of the citizen to refuse to answer as embodied in the Fifth Amendment. Unless we have absolutely discarded every ordinary and usual principle of statutory construction, when the Constitution is the subject of construction, the *express right* of the individual must take precedence over the *implied power* of Congress. Rules designed to protect the individual witness are no longer a matter of decency on the part of particular congressional committees. They are required by the Constitution.[111] If the individual liberty thus guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment is no longer important to the American people the Constitution should be amended.

The principle of the Fifth Amendment applies with equal force to protect every American citizen. *A fortiori* it extends to the government employee. Even in investigations of the various departments of the Federal Government, where power of inquiry more clearly exists, Congress cannot compel the testimony of the employee-witness "against himself". The Government can, however, through legislation or Executive Order,[112] make the exercise of the Fifth Amendment privilege a reason for dis-

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109 See Wilson, Congressional Government 297-303 (1885).

110 Lord Acton, Letter to Bishop Mandell Creighton, 1887; see Bartlett's Familiar Quotations 1041 (12th ed. 1951).

111 For examples of rules which might provide the proper safeguards, see Cooley and Glassie, Congressional Investigations—Salvation in Self-Regulation, 38 Georgetown L. J. 343 (1950); the New York State Code of Fair Procedure, The Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1954, p. A-1, cols. 6-7. See also, Dean Griswold's recent speech concerning congressional investigations and due process of law, Griswold, Per Legem Terrae, 18 The Harv. Law Sch. Record, No. 8, Thursday, March 25, 1954.

112 Executive Order 10,491, 18 Fed. Reg. 6583 (Oct. 16, 1953).

missal, or make waiver of the privilege a condition precedent to employment. No one has a constitutional right to employment by the Federal Government.[113]

A word in passing must be said concerning the so-called immunity statutes.[114] To the extent that such statutes are predicated on the theory that Congress possesses the unrestricted power to compel the testimony of a witness under oath, to that extent they are unconstitutional. If such statutes propose a legislative substitute for the constitutional right to remain silent in the circumstances outlined in this paper, they constitute an attempt to amend the Constitution by unconstitutional means.

Congress is presented with a choice. It can seek amendment of the Constitution so as to eliminate or modify the Fifth Amendment. It can guarantee to all witnesses certain minimal safeguards. The protection afforded to persons who are compelled to appear before administrative agencies adjudicating matters of fact might serve as a guide.[115] Or, Congress can abandon the attempt to extract information from unwilling witnesses. It can do any of these three things but it cannot go on as it has.

Unquestionably the investigative power of Congress could be effectively exercised even though the witnesses were afforded the full protection of the Fifth Amendment privilege. The quantum of information secured when the rights of the witness are respected would be no less than that produced by the present untrammeled procedure. The public information disseminated through an inquiry conducted under procedures giving the witnesses the indicated protection would be as great as at present, *and much, much more reliable*. Prospective legislation would then be based on more certain information and the general public would be more enlightened. Thus, respect for, and due recognition of, the Fifth Amendment would, in the long run, increase the power and value of congressional investigations.

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113 Bailey v. Richardson, 86 U. S. App. D. C. 248, 262, 182 F. 2d 46, 60 (1950), affirmed per curiam, 341 U. S. 918 (1951).

114 R. S. 102, 103 (1875), 2 U. S. C. §§ 192, 193 (1946); R. S. 859 (1875), 18 U. S. C. § 3486 (Supp. V, 1952); see Note, 41 Georgetown L. J. 511 (1953). For the view that immunity statutes are unconstitutional as an attempt by Congress to compel the people to take a statutory substitute for a constitutional privilege, see Brown v. Walker, 161 U. S. 591, 610, 628 (1896), separate dissent by Shiras, J., Gray and White, JJ., joining.

115 See, Davis, Administrative Law (1951), at Chapters VI, VII and XI.

Huard, Leo Albert

LAW DEPARTMENT
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

LEO ALBERT HUARD
PROFESSOR OF LAW
FACULTY ADVISER OF THE LAW JOURNAL

June 8, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is my recently published article on the Fifth Amendment. My discussion centers about the Amendment as an express limitation on the implied power of Congress to investigate. This position differs substantially from that taken by my colleague, Professor McNaughton.

I hope you like the article and that you can find time to comment and criticize.

I enjoyed meeting you and talking to you on May 30th, and I hope to have the pleasure again soon. Incidentally, although I disagree with Ed McNaughton, I enjoyed the program you filmed at Georgetown.

Very soon, I hope to send you a copy of Father Auer's article on televised hearings, and also a copy of the Federal Bar Journal symposium on Congressional investigations.

Cordially Yours,

Leo A. Huard

July 30, 1954

Dear Professor Huard:

Very many thanks for your nice note and for sending me Father Snee's article on televising congressional hearings.

Now that I am on vacation, I am hoping to get a chance to read it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Professor Leo Albert Huard
Law Department
Georgetown University
Washington 1, D.C.

LAW DEPARTMENT
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

LEO ALBERT HUARD
PROFESSOR OF LAW
FACULTY ADVISER OF THE LAW JOURNAL

6/15/54

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is Father Auer's article on televising congressional hearings. The Federal Bar Journal symposium will follow shortly.

I thought the Smith-Jones, Younger-Tenney program was excellent. I was, and still am, appalled at Tenney's tactics. Consequently I was happy to read that Mrs. Younger won.

Keep up the good work.

Best wishes,

Leo A. Huard

One for the Money, Two for the Show; the Case Against Televising Congressional Hearings

By

JOSEPH M. SNEE, S.J.

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ONE FOR THE MONEY, TWO FOR THE SHOW
THE CASE AGAINST TELEVISING CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

JOSEPH M. SNEE, S.J.*

Though the nature and extent of congressional power to investigate have been the subject of much discussion, learned and otherwise, for the past three decades,[1] new problems were raised by the decision of the late Kefauver Committee[2] to publicize the actual hearings by every available medium, including radio, newsreels, and television.[3] The televising of congressional investigations, heartily endorsed by the Kefauver Committee[4] and its members[5] has been attacked on the floor of the Senate,[6] has occasioned several articles[7] and a flood of newspaper com-

* A.B., Gonzaga College; M.A., Catholic University; LL.B., Georgetown University; Cand. S.J.D., Harvard. Father Snee is a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia.

[1] Boudin, Congressional and Agency Investigations: Their Uses and Abuses, 35 Va. L. Rev. 143 (1949); Courdert, Congressional Inquisition v. Individual Liberty, 15 Va. L. Rev. 537 (1929); Cousens, The Purpose and Scope of Investigations under Legislative Authority, 26 GEORGETOWN L. J. 905 (1938); Ehrman, The Duty of Disclosure in Parliamentary Investigation: A Comparative Study, 11 Chi. L. Rev. 1 and 117 (1943 and 1944); Glassie and Cooley, Congressional Investigations—Salvation in Self Regulation, 38 GEORGETOWN L. J. 343 (1950); Herwitz and Mulligan, The Legislative Investigating Committee, 33 Col. L. Rev. (1933); Landis, Constitutional Limitations on the Congressional Power of Investigation, 40 Harv. L. Rev. 153 (1926); Loring, Powers of Congressional Investigation Committees, 8 Minn. L. Rev. 595 (1924); McGeary, The Congressional Power of Investigation, 28 Neb. L. Rev. 516 (1949); Morgan, Congressional Investigations and Judicial Review: Kilbourn v. Thompson Revisited, 37 Cal. L. Rev. 556 (1949); Wigmore, Legislative Power to Compel Testimonial Disclosure, 19 Ill. L. Rev. 452 (1924).

[2] The Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, pursuant to S. 202, 81st Cong., 2d Sess. (1950).

[3] Sen. Rep. No. 307, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1951).

[4] Sen. Rep. No. 307, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1951); Sen. Rep. No. 725, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1951).

[5] 97 Cong. Rec. 9765-9802 (1951).

[6] Ibid.

[7] Arnold, Mob Justice and Television, 187 Atl. Monthly 68 (June 1951), reprinted in

ment,[8] and elicited the following observation from the White House:[9]

> The President is most seriously concerned. The trouble with television, he said, is that a man is held before cameras and 40,000,000 people more or less hear him charged with so and so, and the public, untrained generally with evaluating the presentation of evidence, is inclined to think him guilty just because he is charged.
>
> It is the very negation of judicial process, with the committee acting as prosecutor and defense and the public acting as the jury.

Recalcitrant witnesses have already raised the question of televised hearings as a defense in a prosecution for perjury[10] or in a prosecution for refusal to answer questions.[11] The number of such cases is likely to increase, and the federal courts will be called upon to decide whether or not a congressional investigating committee can lawfully force an unwilling witness to testify before television and newsreel cameras and radio microphones.

This paper presents the case *against* the use of television and the other publicity media employed by the Kefauver Committee to publicize itself as well as its hearings. It is submitted that a congressional committee cannot lawfully force an unwilling witness to testify under these conditions, on the following grounds:

1. The use of these publicity media bears no real and substantial relation to any legitimate purpose of a congressional investigating committee. Yet, it constitutes a substantial restraint upon the liberty of an unwilling witness. Hence to force him to testify before these media exceeds the constitutional bounds of the investigating power; the attempt to do so, and *a fortiori* punishment under R. S. 102 (1875), 2 U. S. C. § 192 (1946 ed.), is therefore a denial of substantive due process under the Fifth Amendment.

2. The use of these media creates an atmosphere in which it is normally unfair to compel the testimony of an unwilling witness, and

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12 Fed. Com. B. J. 4 (1951); Gossett, Justice and TV, 38 A. B. A. J. 15 (1952); Klots, Trial by Television, 203 Harper's Magazine 90 (Oct. 1951); Yesawich, Televising and Broadcasting Trials, 37 Cornell L. Q. 701 (1952).

8 Detroit News, Apr. 1, 1951, p. 15, col. 1; Washington Post, June 9, 1951, p. 6, col. 1; Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 18, 1951, p. 8, col. 6; New York Times, June 19, 1951, p. 31, col. 5; New York Herald Tribune, Aug. 12, 1951, sec. 2, p. 4, col. 1.

9 Excerpt from a White House press release, as quoted by Mabley, Dramatics Column, Chicago Daily News, June 27, 1951, p. 49, col. 5.

10 United States v. Moran, 194 F. 2d 623 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 343 U. S. 965 (1952).

11 United States v. Kleinman, 107 F. Supp. 407 (D. D. C. 1952).

in which rights guaranteed by the Constitution are placed in jeopardy. Hence to use these media, without reasonable necessity, constitutes a denial of procedural due process under the same Amendment.

I.

The Constitution of the United States does not expressly confer upon either the House of Representatives or the Senate the power to conduct investigations.[12] Yet in 1792, within three years of its adoption, the House of Representatives created a special committee to investigate the failure of the St. Clair expedition against the Indians of the Northwest,[13] and in 1818 the Senate authorized its first investigation.[14] In 1827, the House established the precedent, since followed, of granting a committee the power to compel the testimony of witnesses in a legislative investigation.[15] It has been estimated that, in the century and a half since the St. Clair inquiry, as many as six hundred investigations have been conducted.[16] In the first six weeks of the present (eighty-third) Congress, the Senate has authorized nearly a score of investigations, and the House of Representatives has an additional sixty-three under consideration.[17] As Congress busies itself with many things, to the neglect of its own *unum necessarium*—a great increase in its investigating activities may be predicted, and still more recalcitrant witnesses will be hailed before our courts to pay the penalty in this game of "truth or consequences."

Three types of cases have arisen in which the courts have been faced with the necessity of determining the nature and extent of the congressional power to investigate, and the constitutional limitations, if any, upon that power. In a few cases[18] the House concerned has employed its own inherent contempt power[19] and hailed the recalcitrant

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12 See U. S. Const., Art. I, for enumerated powers of the Congress.

13 2 Annals of Cong. 490 (1792).

14 McGeary, Congressional Investigations: Historical Development, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 425 (1951).

15 4 Reg. Deb. 889 (1827).

16 McGeary, supra, n. 14 at 425.

17 New York Times, Feb. 10, 1953, p. 15, col. 3.

18 Kilbourn v. Thompson, 103 U. S. 168 (1880); McGrain v. Daugherty, 273 U. S. 135 (1927); Jurney v. MacCracken, 294 U. S. 125 (1935).

19 That both Houses of Congress have such power to punish even non-members for actions obstructing the exercise of Congressional functions was established by Anderson v. Dunn, 6 Wheat. 204 (1821). Limitations on the power were considered in Marshall v. Gordon, 243 U. S. 521 (1917). The question of the Congressional power to investigate was not, however, involved in either case.

witness before its own bar to be punished for his refusal to cooperate with its committee. These cases have been brought before the courts on petition for a writ of habeas corpus; in one unique case, by an action for false imprisonment against the Sergeant-at-arms of the House.[20] Other cases have been on indictment for perjury while testifying before a congressional investigating committee,[21] but the majority have been on indictment for violation of the 1857 statute[22] which made it a misdemeanor for a witness to default or refuse to answer pertinent questions.[23] It is from the decisions in these cases that we must find the constitutional limitations on the congressional investigative power and determine their applicability to the new problems presented by the use of television, newsreel, and radio.

II.

Woodrow Wilson, in a passage much quoted—usually out of context—exalted the investigative power of Congress as an essential adjunct of the congressional duty to supervise the administration of government.[24] Other legal writers have stressed its vital importance as a *sine qua non* for intelligent action by Congress in either its supervisory function[25] or its legislative activity.[26] Despite the personal, and sometimes unworthy,[27] motives which may spur the individual Congressman in his

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[20] Kilbourn v. Thompson, 103 U. S. 168 (1880).

[21] Christoffel v. United States, 338 U. S. 84 (1949); United States v. Norris, 300 U. S. 564 (1937); United States v. Hiss, 185 F. 2d 822 (2d Cir. 1950), cert. denied, 340 U. S. 948 (1951); Meyers v. United States, 84 U. S. App. D. C. 101, 171 F. 2d 800 (1948), cert. denied, 336 U. S. 912 (1949).

[22] 11 Stat. 155 (1857), as amended, 52 Stat. 942 (1938), R. S. § 102 (1875), 2 U. S. C. § 192 (1946).

[23] United States v. Fleishman, 339 U. S. 349 (1950), United States v. Bryan, 339 U. S. 323 (1950), Sinclair v. United States, 279 U. S. 263 (1929), Marshall v. United States, 85 U. S. App. D. C. 184, 176 F. 2d 473 (1949), cert. denied, 339 U. S. 933 (1950), Morford v. United States, 85 U. S. App. D. C. 172, 176 F. 2d 54 (1949), reversed on grounds of no opportunity to exclude government employees from jury, 339 U. S. 258 (1950), conviction on new trial affirmed, 87 U. S. App. D. C. 256, 184 F. 2d 864, cert. denied, 340 U. S. 878 (1950), United States v. Cohen, 101 F. Supp. 906 (N. D. Cal. 1952).

[24] Wilson, Congressional Government (1885), 297-298, 299, 303-304.

[25] Marx, Congressional Investigations: Importance for the Administrative Process, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 503 (1951).

[26] Fulbright, Congressional Investigations: Significance for the Legislative Process, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 440 (1951).

[27] Shils, Congressional Investigations: The Legislator and His Environment, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 571 (1951); Voorhis, Congressional Investigations: Inner Workings, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 451 (1951).

desire to pry and probe, it is clear that Congress itself for more than a century has regarded congressional investigations as an important tool for the proper exercise of its functions, as is evidenced by the large number of investigations authorized and by the penalties visited upon uncooperative witnesses. Individuals have expressed the same idea in debate in both Houses. Thus, on May 6, 1924, Senator Norris stated emphatically its significance in the relation of Congress to the executive branch:[28]

> . . . whenever you take away from the legislative body of any country in the world the power of investigation, the power to look into the executive department and every other department of government, . . . you have taken a full step that will eventually lead into absolute monarchy and destroy any government such as ours.

Its importance to the legislative function of Congress was expressed by the then Senator Harry S. Truman on August 7, 1944, in announcing to the Senate his resignation as chairman of the Special Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program:[29]

> In my opinion, the power of investigation is one of the most important powers of the Congress. The manner in which that power is exercised will largely determine the position and prestige of the Congress in the future. An informed Congress is a wise Congress; an uninformed Congress surely will forfeit a large portion of the respect and confidence of the people.
>
> The days when Webster, Clay, and Calhoun personally could familiarize themselves with all the major problems with respect to which they were called upon to legislate are gone forever. No Senator or Representative, no matter how able or diligent, can himself hope to master all the facts necessary to legislate wisely.

Furthermore, certain functions committed by the Constitution to Congress, such as determination of the qualifications of its own members,[30] impeachments,[31] and the trial of impeachments,[32] which are judicial or semi-judicial in character, clearly could not be exercised without the power of compelling testimony of witnesses and of punishing for recalcitrance, analogous to the common-law power of our courts.

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[28] 65 Cong. Rec. 7918 (1924).
[29] 90 Cong. Rec. 6747 (1944).
[30] U. S. Const., Art. I, § 5, cl. 1.
[31] U. S. Const., Art. I, § 2, cl. 5.
[32] U. S. Const., Art. I, § 3, cl. 6.

III.

Although by its dicta in *Kilbourn v. Thompson*[33] the Supreme Court cast some doubt upon the power of Congress to conduct legislative investigations and to punish recalcitrant witnesses, later cases have firmly established the existence of the power as one implied in the express powers granted to Congress by Article II of the Constitution. *Chapman v. United States*,[34] the first case to be prosecuted under the 1857 "contempt statute," (R. S. § 102 (1875), 2 U. S. C. § 192 (1946 ed.), involved an investigation into charges of corruption against certain Senators. The Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia upheld the constitutionality of the statute and the right of the Senate to conduct such an investigation into the qualification of its members,—a position which was affirmed by the Supreme Court in the case of *In re Chapman*.[35] The right of either House to conduct investigations in aid of legislation as such was not squarely held until thirty years later in *McGrain v. Daugherty*,[36] which found it to be implied in the legislative power:[37]

> We are of opinion that the power of inquiry—with process to enforce it—is an essential and appropriate auxiliary to the legislative function. . . . A legislative body cannot legislate wisely or effectively in the absence of information respecting the conditions which the legislation is intended to affect or change; and where the legislative body does not itself possess the requisite information—which not infrequently is true—recourse must be had to others who do possess it. Experience has taught that mere requests for such information often are unavailing, and also that information which is volunteered is not always accurate or complete; so some means of compulsion are essential to obtain what is needed. All this was true before and when the Constitution was framed and adopted. In that period the power of inquiry—with enforcing process—was regarded and employed as a necessary and appropriate attribute of the power to legislate—indeed, was treated as inhering in it. Thus there is ample warrant for thinking, as we do, that the constitutional provisions which commit the legislative function to the two houses are intended to include this attribute to the end that the function may be effectively exercised.

In *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, the Court did not find it necessary to determine the existence of the investigative power, because it was convinced that, if such power existed, it was in any event not an unlimited power and did not apply to the case before it for decision:[38]

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[33] 103 U. S. 168 (1880).

[34] 5 App. D. C. 122 (1895); 8 App. D. C. 308 (1896).

[35] 166 U. S. 661 (1897).

[36] 273 U. S. 135 (1927).

[37] Id. at 174.

[38] 103 U. S. 168, 190 (1880).

> . . . we are sure that no person can be punished for contumacy as a witness before either House, unless his testimony is required in a matter into which that House has jurisdiction to inquire, and we feel equally sure that neither of these bodies possesses the general power of making inquiry into the private affairs of the citizen.

In re Chapman, while upholding the constitutionality of R.S. 102 and the power of the Senate to investigate as implied in its power to determine the qualifications of its members, read these limitations into the statute itself:[39]

> . . . and we think that the word "any," as used in these sections, refers to matters within the jurisdiction of the two Houses of Congress, before them for consideration and proper for their action; to questions pertinent thereto; and to facts or papers bearing thereon.

When, therefore, the Supreme Court later found that the investigative power was necessarily implied in the express grant of legislative functions, it naturally held that the implied power is limited by the very necessity which creates it. This proposition is clearly expressed in *McGrain v. Daugherty:*[40]

> While these cases are not decisive of the question we are considering, they definitely settle two propositions which we recognize as entirely sound and having a bearing on its solution: One, that the two houses of Congress, in their separate relations, possess not only such powers as are expressly granted to them by the Constitution, but such auxiliary powers as are necessary and appropriate to make the express powers effective; and, the other, that neither house is invested with "general" power to inquire into private affairs and compel disclosures, but only with such limited power of inquiry as is shown to exist when the rule of constitutional interpretation just stated is rightly applied.

The Court then spells out in express terms two of the limitations on the investigative power of Congress:[41]

> . . . We must assume, for present purposes, that neither house will be disposed to exert the power beyond its proper bounds, or without due regard to the rights of witnesses. . . . And it is a necessary deduction from the decisions in *Kilbourn v. Thompson* and *In re Chapman* that a witness may rightfully refuse to answer where the bounds of the power are exceeded or the questions are not pertinent to the matter under inquiry.

The decision in McGrain v. Daugherty was on a writ of habeas corpus,

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[39] 166 U. S. 661, 667 (1897). R. S. 102, 104 (1875), 2 U. S. C. §§ 192, 194 (1946).

[40] 273 U. S. 135, 173-174 (1927). Marshall v. Gordon, 243 U. S. 521 (1917); In re Chapman, 166 U. S. 661 (1897); Kilbourn v. Thompson, 103 U. S. 168 (1880); Anderson v. Dunn, 6 Wheat. 204 (1821).

[41] McGrain v. Daugherty, 273 U. S. 135, 175-176 (1927).

upholding the congressional right to punish recalcitrant witnesses under its own inherent contempt power. Two years later, in *Sinclair v. United States*,[42] which came before the courts on indictment for violation of R.S. 102, the same limitations were read into the statute, and their rationale was thus expressed by the Court:[43]

> . . . while the power of inquiry is an essential and appropriate auxiliary to the legislative function, it must be exerted with due regard for the rights of witnesses, and that a witness rightfully may refuse to answer where the bounds of the power are exceeded or where the questions asked are not pertinent to the matter under inquiry.
>
> It has always been recognized in this country, and it is well to remember, that few if any of the rights of the people guarded by fundamental law are of greater importance to their happiness and safety than the right to be exempt from all unauthorized, arbitrary or unreasonable inquiries and disclosures in respect of their personal and private affairs. In order to illustrate the purpose of the courts well to uphold the right of privacy, we quote from some of their decisions.

The *Sinclair* case, therefore, bases these two limitations of congressional investigative power squarely and expressly on the broad concept of privacy. The right of the citizen here asserted is more comprehensive and fundamental than the "right of privacy" whose violation may form the basis for a civil action sounding in tort.[44] The distinction is important. The "right of privacy" discussed in the epochal article of Warren and Brandeis[45] and recognized in about one-third of the States is a civil right existing between citizen and citizen. The "privacy" of the *Sinclair* case is a right of the citizen protecting him from any arbitrary or unauthorized act of any branch of his government. This privacy is "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty," as Mr. Justice Frankfurter said of that guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment, in *Wolf v. Colorado*.[46] Its habitat is that shadow-land where privacy becomes indistinguishable from liberty, as protected by the Fifth and Fourteenth

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[42] 279 U. S. 263 (1929).

[43] Id. at 291-292. The Court quotes at length from Kilbourn v. Thompson, 103 U. S. 168 (1880), In re Pacific Railway Commission, 32 Fed. 241 (C. C. N. D. Cal. 1887), ICC v. Brimson, 154 U. S. 447 (1894), Boyd v. United States, 116 U. S. 616 (1886), Harriman v. ICC, 211 U. S. 407 (1908), United States v. Louisville & Nashville R. R., 236 U. S. 318 (1915), FTC v. American Tobacco Co., 264 U. S. 298 (1924).

[44] Pavesich v. New England Life Ins. Co., 122 Ga. 190, 50 S. E. 68 (1905); Warren and Brandeis, The Right to Privacy, 4 Harv. L. Rev. 193 (1890); A. L. I. Restatement, Torts § 867 (1939).

[45] Warren and Brandeis, The Right to Privacy, 4 Harv. L. Rev. 193 (1890).

[46] 338 U. S. 25, 27 (1949).

Amendments. The due process clause of those Amendments, as the whole Bill of Rights, confers "as against the government, the right to be let alone—the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."[47] Under the reasoning of the *Sinclair* case, if Congress or one of its committees exceeds its power in any investigation, by an unauthorized, arbitrary or unreasonable exercise of that power, it to that extent deprives a witness, who is forced to cooperate, of his liberty without due process of law.

By the classic test of substantive due process, as guaranteed in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, for the government to act through any of its branches, the purpose of the action must be within the power of the government, or of its particular branch, *and the means selected must have a real and substantial relation to that valid and legitimate purpose*. It is this constitutional principle which underlies every decision invalidating statutes or any other act of government.[48] It is the principle which underlies the limitation which has been placed on congressional investigative power.

The Senate, for instance, could not compel a witness to testify in a Senate investigation whose sole and avowed purpose was to determine whether a particular federal official should be impeached, since only the House can impeach.[49] The House could not force a witness to testify in a House investigation whose sole and avowed purpose was to decide the guilt of a person already impeached, or to determine whether or not a treaty should be ratified, since the Constitution entrusts these functions to the Senate.[50] Neither House could conduct an investigation for the sole and avowed purpose of determining whether an official of the State of New York should be impeached, since that determination is reserved to the Legislature of that State. In any of these cases, the bounds of the power are exceeded, and a witness may rightfully refuse to answer any questions whatever in such an inquiry.[51] Any attempt to force him to answer would be a denial of his liberty, of his "right to be exempt from all unauthorized, arbitrary or unreasonable inquiries

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[47] Mr. Justice Brandeis, dissenting in Olmstead v. United States, 277 U. S. 438, 471, at 478 (1928), quoted with approval in United States v. Morton Salt Co., 338 U. S. 632, 651 (1950).

[48] See Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U. S. 390, 400 (1923).

[49] U. S. Const., Art. I, § 2, cl. 5.

[50] U. S. Const., Art. I, § 3, cl. 6; Art. II, § 2, cl. 2.

[51] Sinclair v. United States, 279 U. S. 263 (1929).

and disclosures in respect of their personal and private affairs."[52] In the language of the "due process" test, the sole purpose is not within the power of the body exercising the compulsion.

The same principle applies to the requirement that questions be pertinent. Any question which is not pertinent need not be answered, simply because it has no real and substantial relation to the legitimate purpose of the investigation—to gather information to aid Congress in the proper fulfilment of its other functions.

The two Houses of Congress, and *a fortiori* their committees, may lawfully exercise their investigative power "subject only to the restraints imposed by or found in the implications of the Constitution."[53] The Supreme Court implied in *Barry v. United States ex rel. Cunningham*[54] that there can be "such arbitrary and improvident use of the power as will constitute a denial of due process of law."

IV.

No occasion has arisen until recently to consider how far a congressional investigating committee may venture, and what means it may employ, in order to publicize its hearings. Although a few congressional hearings have been broadcast, and newsreel cameras and photographers have been admitted to others, no witness seems to have objected to the publicity thereby given to his testimony until confronted with the prospect of testifying before television and the tremendous audience made possible by this new medium of communication. No occasion has arisen until now to give effect to freedom from enforced televising as a constitutional right. This form of exploitation of a congressional witness is a new phenomenon. It raises "issues that were not implied in the means of communication known or contemplated by Franklin and Jefferson and Madison."[55] Except for two cases in the lower courts,[56] which will be discussed later, the issue has not been raised judicially, and there is almost no law directly in point.

Hence, the body of law already developed on the limitations of the congressional investigative power must be our *point de départ* for any

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[52] Id. at 292.

[53] Barry v. United States ex rel. Cunningham, 279 U. S. 597, 614 (1929).

[54] 279 U. S. 597, 620 (1929).

[55] Mr. Justice Frankfurter, concurring in Kovacs v. Cooper, 336 U. S. 77, 89, at 96 (1949).

[56] United States v. Moran, 194 F. 2d 623 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 343 U. S. 965 (1952); United States v. Kleinman, 107 F. Supp. 407 (D. D. C. 1952).

inquiry into the right of a congressional committee to force a witness to submit to television and other publicity media while he is testifying. We must determine whether these recognized principles are applicable to this new problem, and, if so, with what result.

It is urged that the established limitations of legitimate purpose and of pertinency must be applied to the practice of forcing a congressional witness to testify, against his will, before television and newsreel cameras and radio microphones. If the practice bears no real and substantial relation to any legitimate purpose of the investigation, it exceeds the power of a congressional committee to force an unwilling witness to submit. He may then rightfully refuse to answer any questions *under these unlawful conditions* and cannot be punished for his *qualified* refusal. This conclusion is logically demanded by the reasoning of *Sinclair v. United States,* as well as by the general principles of substantive due process, imposing limitations on the power of government to interfere with the citizen.

In applying this twofold test, we may consider the practice of televising hearings under two distinct aspects. *First,* it can be considered as a means admirably adapted to the purpose of publicizing the hearings and of educating the American public, by parading the witnesses before an audience numbered in the millions and having them act out their part for the benefit of the invisible audience. *Secondly,* it can be considered as a means to performance of the fact-finding function of the investigation, to the garnering of information and its presentation to Congress. Considered under either aspect, it exceeds the power of the committee since: 1) the sole recognized function of a congressional investigation is to get information for the proper performance of the constitutional functions of Congress; and, 2) the use of television and the other publicity media bear no real and substantial relation to the proper performance of this function.

V.

Every case, without exception, which has upheld the congressional power to investigate, has done so on the ground that Congress must be able to get the information necessary for the performance of the functions committed to it by the Constitution. In *McGrain v. Daugherty,*[57] the Supreme Court found Congress had an implied power to investigate

[57] 273 U. S. 135 (1927).

precisely because of its need of *information* in order to legislate wisely,[58] and added the warning:[59]

> . . . that neither house is invested with "general" power to inquire into the private affairs and compel disclosures, but only with such limited power of inquiry as is shown to exist *when the rule of constitutional interpretation just stated is rightly applied.* [Emphasis supplied.]

In *United States v. Josephson*[60] the court refused to decide the defendant's contention that the purpose of the investigation was not legislative but exposure, on the grounds that the exposure, if any, was merely incidental to the seeking of information, and thereby justified:[61]

> . . . But we have no occasion now to decide whether a Congressional Committee may have exposure as its principal goal or when, if ever, a statute may. It is sufficient to say that the authorizing statute contains the declaration of Congress that the information sought is for a legislative purpose and that fact is thus established for us. The fact that there may be "exposure" incidental to the inquiry goes only to the question of freedom of speech, which we discuss below.

The statement of Woodrow Wilson that, "The informing function of Congress should be preferred even to its legislative function,[62] has been cited by the Supreme Court[63] and has encouraged a number of writers to assert that Congress possibly may have exposure of facts to the American public as a quite legitimate purpose in congressional investigations.[64] It may, therefore, be worthwhile to consider his statement in its context, and discuss its implications for the question now under consideration.

The whole burden of this work of Wilson is that Congress should not limit itself to legislation, but should take an active part in administration; that without such participation it cannot truly be said to *govern.* In his view, Congress must supervise the administration by diligent

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58 Id. at 174.

59 Id. at 173-174.

60 165 F. 2d 82 (2d Cir. 1947), cert. denied, 333 U. S. 838 (1948).

61 Id. at 89.

62 Wilson, Congressional Government (1885), 303.

63 Tenney v. Brandhove, 341 U. S. 367, 377 (note 6) (1951).

64 Carr, The Un-American Activities Committee, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 598 (1951); Fulbright, Congressional Investigations: Significance for the Legislative Process, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 440 (1951); McGeary, Congressional Investigations: Historical Development, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 425 (1951); Voorhis, Congressional Investigations: Inner Workings, 18 Chi. L. Rev. 455 (1951).

investigation into its activities and by open discussion of administrative policies on the floor of Congress:[65]

> . . . There is no similar legislature in existence which is so shut up to the one business of law-making as is our Congress. As I have said, it in a way superintends administration by the exercise of semi-judicial powers of investigation, whose limitations and insufficiency are manifest. But other national legislatures command administration and verify their name of "parliament" by talking *official acts* into notoriety. . . . [Emphasis supplied.]

Through investigation by Congress into the executive branch and subsequent discussion of findings by Congress, the people can know of all the more important transactions of *governmental offices* and thus have their confidence in the executive increased.[66] He describes the British practice of questioning the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, and the advantage of finding out what is going on "in the places where authority lives."[67] In the passage so often quoted, he speaks of the necessity for such investigation into the activities of the other branches of government:[68]

> It is the proper duty of a representative body to look diligently into *every affair of government* and to talk much about what it sees. . . . Unless Congress have and use every means of acquainting itself with the acts and the disposition of the *administrative agents of the government*, the country must be helpless to learn how it is being served; and unless Congress both scrutinize these things and sift them by every form of discussion, the country must remain in embarrassing, crippling ignorance of the very affairs which it is most important that it should understand and direct. *The informing function of Congress should be preferred even to its legislative function.* The argument is not only that discussed and interrogated *administration* is the only pure and efficient administration, but, more than that, that the only really self-governing people is that people which discusses and interrogates its administration. . . . [Emphasis supplied.]

A careful reading of the passages cited will show that Wilson asserted a congressional duty to find out the facts about the *administration* of the Federal Government, as a means of performing its own legislative functions and of keeping the people informed about the activities of their own government and its officials. The means whereby the people were to be kept informed and enlightened was *discussion, on the floor*

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65 Wilson, op. cit. supra, n. 62, at 297-298.

66 Id. at 299.

67 Id. at 300-301.

68 Id. at 303.

of Congress, of the facts obtained by investigation of the administrative branch of government. His work was published in 1885, five years after the Supreme Court had handed down its decision in *Kilbourn v. Thompson.*[69] He gives no indication that he would concede to Congress a power which that decision denied to it—"the general power of making inquiry into the private affairs of the citizen,"[70] or the function of educating the American public in the facts of life, nor that all available means should be utilized simply to publicize, not only the facts obtained by congressional investigation, but the actual investigation itself, together with its unwilling participants.

That investigations have been held for purposes of exposure and publicity is unquestionable. Outstanding examples are perhaps the investigations conducted by the House Committee on Un-American activities and those of the Senate Special Committee on Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce (the Kefauver Committee). The Un-American Activities Committee has thus described itself:[71]

> . . . It functions to permit the greatest court in the world—the court of American public opinion—to have an undirected, uncensored, and unprejudiced opportunity to render a continuing verdict on all of its public officials and to evaluate the merit of many in private life who either openly associate and assist disloyal groups or covertly operate as members or fellow travelers of such organizations. It is as necessary to the success of this committee that it reveal its findings to the public as it is to the success of the FBI that it conceal its operations from the public view. . . . The House Committee on Un-American Activities functions to alert the public concerning the existence and operation of these espionage practices, and to point up and propose the necessary new legislation. . . .

Representative Rankin, while serving on the committee, described it as "the grand jury of America,"[72] and Representative Hébert told one witness, "You are now before the greatest open court in this country."[73]

The Kefauver Committee has complacently estimated that its "hearings in New York were watched by upward of 30,000,000 persons,"[74] and that televising its hearings "had a most salutary effect in awakening the public to the menace of organized racketeering that now con-

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[69] 103 U. S. 168 (1880).

[70] Id. at 190.

[71] Interim Report on Hearings Regarding Espionage in the United States Government, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess. 1-2 (1948).

[72] 91 Cong. Rec. A4456 (1945), 93 Cong. Rec. 1131 (1947).

[73] See n. 71, supra, at 892.

[74] Sen. Rep. No. 307, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. 24 (1951).

fronts our national life."[75] In its *Final Report* to the Senate,[76] the Committee gave itself the following modest little pat on the back:[77]

> This Committee has served as a powerful searchlight, exposing widespread national and local crime conditions to public gaze. Its activities have had a tremendous effect upon the whole field of law enforcement. Everywhere throughout the country citizens, made suddenly aware of the character and ramifications of organized crime, have risen up to demand greater vigilance in stamping out crime and corruption.

The attitude of the courts toward these ulterior motives, either of the committee or of its members, has been constant. Provided a legitimate purpose could be found or presumed, the courts have uniformly refused to examine into the alleged motives of the investigators. Thus, in *Sinclair v. United States,*[78] in reply to Sinclair's contention that the investigation was meant to obtain information to be used by the government in pending suits, the Supreme Court held:[79]

> . . . It may be conceded that Congress is without authority to compel disclosures for the purpose of aiding the prosecution of pending suits; but the authority of that body, directly or through its committees, to require pertinent disclosures in aid of its own constitutional powers is not abridged because the information sought to be elicited may also be of use in such suits.

Once it is established that the creation of the committee was within the constitutional powers of Congress, the courts will not pass upon the wisdom of the Congress in setting up the committee.[80] An otherwise valid investigation does not lose its authority to compel testimony, simply because it may have ulterior motives which would not be within the scope of its authority.[81] A congressional motive of exposure does not justify a witness's refusal to testify, where the exposure is *incidental* to an inquiry seeking information for a legislative purpose.[82] In *Tenney*

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[75] Ibid.

[76] Sen. Rep. No. 725, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1951).

[77] Id. at 1.

[78] 279 U. S. 263 (1929).

[79] Id. at 295.

[80] Dennis v. United States, 84 U. S. App. D. C. 31, 171 F. 2d 986 (1948), affirmed, 339 U. S. 162 (1950).

[81] Morford v. United States, 85 U. S. App. D. C. 172, 176 F. 2d 54 (1949), reversed on other grounds, 339 U. S. 258 (1950), conviction on new trial, affirmed on same grounds, 87 U. S. App. D. C. 256, 184 F. 2d 864, cert. denied, 340 U. S. 878 (1950); Eisler v. United States, 83 U. S. App. D. C. 315, 170 F. 2d 273, cert. granted, 335 U. S. 857 (1948), cert. dismissed (Case moot), 338 U. S. 883 (1949).

[82] United States v. Josephson, 165 F. 2d 82 (2d Cir. 1947), cert. denied, 333 U. S. 838 (1948).

v. Brandhove,[83] a case involving the personal immunity of members of the investigating committee of a state legislature, the court refused to examine the allegedly unworthy motives of the committee.

The courts, therefore, have never recognized exposure as a legitimate purpose of a congressional investigation, and at least one court has expressly refused to pass on the question.[84] But they have consistently refused to interfere, where such exposure was merely incidental to an otherwise valid and legitimate investigation. Is this the case where a congressional witness is forced to testify before a television and newsreel cameras and radio microphones?

The argument for the use of television and the other means of publicizing the committee hearings runs as follows. Hearings should ordinarily be conducted in public rather than in executive sessions. Hence the "exposure" resulting from the presence of spectators and newsmen is incidental to the normal inquiry for information. Television and the other media of communication are merely an extension of press coverage.[85] The additional publicity afforded by their use is, therefore, but incidental to the legitimate search for information.

This argument fails to consider the reason why investigative hearings should ordinarily be public, and the vital distinction between a hearing which is *public* and one which is *publicized*. It is important that the public should be able to acquaint itself with the manner in which congressional investigations, as well as every other activity of its government, is conducted, for two reasons—the protection of the witness or defendant, and the protection of the public. This purpose is adequately served by conducting its hearings in a place to which the public and newsmen are admitted. If they are public to this extent, there need be no fear that any witness will be badgered or otherwise deprived of his rights, nor that the committee will betray the interests of the people. The reasons for public hearings and the distinction between public hearings and those publicized by means of television have been well expressed by Mr. Thurman Arnold:[86]

> The thing which I believe is overlooked by those who agree that television is a legitimate extension of our traditional public hearings is this. The reason

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[83] 341 U. S. 367 (1951).

[84] See n. 82, supra.

[85] For the "extension" argument, see the statements of Sen. Hunt and Sen. Kefauver, 97 Cong. Rec. 9787 (1951).

[86] Arnold, Mob Justice and Television, 187 Atl. Monthly, 68, 69 (June 1951).

> that a criminal trial is public is not to obtain the maximum publicity for judges or prosecutors. It was not intended to make a *cause celebre* out of criminal prosecutions. It is public for the protection of the accused against star-chamber methods, and for the protection of the public against secret deals and alliances. The notion that since a criminal trial is usually so entertaining it should be so staged as to provide the greatest entertainment for the greatest number is not an American tradition. A criminal hearing should not be a star chamber. It is equally important that it should not be a circus. . . . A legislative investigation . . . is not strictly speaking a criminal proceeding. But anyone viewing the proceedings in New York will understand how easily it can be turned into one and how great the temptation is to do so. . . .

No witness before a congressional committee can legitimately object to the fact that his testimony is subsequently made available to the public by publication, or to the fact that it is heard by the spectators in the hearing room. Sensitive though he may be to even so much publicity, this is required in the public interest. The damage done to his feelings or to his reputation is merely incidental to a legitimate search for information to be used for legislative purposes. Since it is thus incidental, the courts neither can nor will inquire into possible ulterior motives of the committee in demanding his testimony.

The use of television, newsreel cameras, and radio microphones while the witness is actually testifying presents a quite different issue. The acute discomfort of the witness in the realization that he is being watched and heard by an unseen audience of millions, the far more widespread loss of reputation in the eyes of this vast audience—all this is something no longer merely incidental to the inquiry. It is something quite distinct and separable from the search for truth or the requirement that the results of an investigation be available to the public. It is no longer a question of an ulterior motive underlying an otherwise valid inquiry, but of the use of an instrumetality whose sole function and purpose is to publicize the testimony of an unwilling witness *while he is actually giving it*. The practice not only makes the testimony of the witness a source of public information: it converts the testifying witness himself into a means for the education and instruction of the public, an "object-lesson."

The gist of the matter is not merely that he is televised and his testimony broadcast. That would be something between him and the television or radio station. The gravamen of his complaint against the congressional committee is in the fact that he is *forced to submit* against his will to televising and broadcasting. The committee has the lawful power to make him available for the giving of testimony, even in public

and before newsmen. But it does not have the power to restrain him in his liberty of movement for the purpose of televising him or broadcasting his words—and action whose sole purpose is to *publicize* his testimony and to educate the American public. The committee abuses its power by attempting to make him available for that distinct and completely separable purpose. No matter how laudable the aims of this action may be, they lie outside the scope of the congressional investigative power. The subpoena power and the right to compel testimony are implied in the necessity for information; they cannot be subverted to accomplish another distinct and separable purpose.[87] It is within the discretion of Congress, and a purely political question, if Congress wishes to set itself up as school-marm of the nation; but it cannot demand that an unwilling citizen act as an object-lesson for the instruction. This limitation on the congressional investigative power must—like the requirement that the matter under inquiry be within the jurisdiction of the particular house[88]—be read into the contempt statute itself.[89] The attempt by a congressional committee to use its subpoena power to force an unwilling witness to perform for the television and radio audience is just "such arbitrary and improvident use of the power as will constitute a denial of due process of law."[90]

VI.

The congressional investigative power is implied from the necessity of Congress for information,[91] and its purpose is limited to the proper fulfillment of that end.[92] The use of television and newsreel cameras or radio microphones must be evaluated in terms of that purpose. If the use of these instrumentalities bears any real and substantial relation to the fulfillment of that purpose, to the gathering of useful information, then that use is within the limits of congressional power, and no witness can be heard to object to the unwelcome increase of publicity. But if the practice bears no such real and substantial relation to that purpose, then, under the reasoning of *Sinclair v. United States*[93]

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[87] Cf. United States v. Butler, 297 U. S. 1 (1936); Linder v. United States, 268 U. S. 5 (1925).

[88] In re Chapman, 166 U. S. 661 (1897).

[89] 11 Stat. 155 (1857), as amended, 52 Stat. 942 (1938), 2 U. S. C. § 192 (1946).

[90] Barry v. United States ex rel. Cunningham, 279 U. S. 597, 620 (1929).

[91] McGrain v. Daugherty, 273 U. S. 135 (1927).

[92] Id. at 173-174.

[93] 279 U. S. 263 (1929).

and general principles of substantive due process, it exceeds the power of a congressional committee to compel compliance with the practice.

It is submitted that the use of television, newsreel cameras, and radio to publicize the testimony of a congressional witness does not substantially aid the committee in its sole legitimate purpose of obtaining information for the use of Congress. Television and radio are ordinarily conceived as means of giving information, not of getting it. In this regard, the experience of the recent Kefauver Committee is most significant.

That Committee credited the use of television, newsreels, and radio for "the vital impact of this committee's most recent hearings on the public."[94] It declared that, "These telecasts, in the opinion of the committee, have had a most salutary effect in awakening the public to the menace of organized racketeering that now confronts our national life."[95] It stated that, "Television can undoubtedly be a tremendous power for good; *as a means of public education it is superb.*"[96]

Though the members of the Kefauver Committee clearly favor the televising of congressional investigative hearings and stress the advantages of so doing,[97] it is significant that, in spite of their wide experience with television and radio, the Committee *Reports* nowhere list among these advantages the ground that they may be a means of acquiring further information—the very purpose of the hearings.

Several Senators raised this point when the Senate was debating[98] whether to cite for contempt two witnesses, Kleinman and Rothkopf,[99] who had refused to testify before the Kefauver Committee unless television, radio, and cameras were eliminated. Senator Cain stated quite frankly, "I saw no effort to get at the truth. It seemed to me that the actors were determined that the show must go on."[100] Later in the debate he made the following observation:[101]

If the committee had been seriously concerned with seeking information from

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94 Sen. Rep. No. 307, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. 24 (1951).

95 Ibid.

96 Id. at 25.

97 Sen. Rep. No. 307, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. 24-25 (1951); Sen. Rep. No. 725, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. 19, 99-103 (1951).

98 97 Cong. Rec. 9765-9802 (1951).

99 The citation of these two witnesses for contempt was finally approved by the Senate, after a long and bitter debate, by a 38-13 vote. See 97 Cong. Rec. 9802 (1951).

100 97 Cong. Rec. 9768 (1951).

101 Id. at 9769.

> Kleinman and Rothkopf, the committee could have easily taken proper steps in an effort to secure that information. All the committee had to do was to recess the hearing until the next day, or to a future date, or for an hour. The committee would then have been prepared to ask questions of Kleinman and Rothkopf in an atmosphere which would have given the witnesses no possible reason for refusing to answer questions. . . . *The committee itself created the obstacle which prevented the committee from seeking to secure the information it desired.* [Emphasis supplied.]

Senator Cain's statement[102] that the use of television, radio, and newsreel coverage of the hearings "served no conceivable legislative purpose or objective whatever" led to this interesting exchange between Senator McCarthy and Senator Wiley, a member of the Kefauver Committee:[103]

> MR. McCARTHY. Let me ask another question to make the record clear. Am I correct in assuming that television was not needed to get at the truth; that the committee did not feel that television would in any way help the committee get the true facts? That is not why the television cameras were there, is it?
> MR. WILEY. In order to answer that question, I must say that I did not really know that television was to be used at the time until I came to the hearing. My own judgment was that the committee felt it was a part of the investigative policy of this body to alert the public conscience of America to the danger with which America was faced, and the public conscience has been alerted, thank God, as is indicated by letters, telegrams, and other communications received by the committee, to the dangers now threatening the public interest and the individual interest. . . .
> MR. McCARTHY. If I understand my colleague's answer, it is that he does not feel that television has in any way helped the committee to arrive at the truth, but he feels it was performing an important function by alerting people to a dangerous situation. Is that true?
> MR. WILEY. I think that was one of the reasons for its use. The Senator, however, will have to ask the chairman of the committee as to why television was employed because I was not even consulted at the time when it was brought into use. I believe I was in my State at the time it was decided to televise the hearing.

Senator Wiley later expressed his view that, "Television has been the greatest single educational arm available to the committee for stirring the public conscience,"[104] and defended its use in the following terms:[105]

> Why, then, should we of the crime committee cast aside this brilliant educational instrument? Why should we pretend that we were living in a horse-and-

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[102] Id. at 9773.
[103] Id. at 9775.
[104] Id. at 9777.
[105] Ibid.

buggy age in which television did not exist? After all, thousands of persons watch the television regularly, practically every evening, and on the television they see all types of entertainment. They listen to the music which is played by orchestras which they see on the television; they see great singers performing; they see great plays. So in the interest of arousing the public, the committee utilized television. . . .[106]

A few minutes later, Senator Welker acted on the suggestion of Senator Wiley, and questioned the chairman of the committee on the value of television in getting at the facts, in this revealing dialogue:[107]

MR. WELKER. . . . I believe the junior Senator from Tennessee will agree with me that when he had the law violators before his committee his main mission was to get testimony before the committee investigating crime. When perfectly valid objections were made—at least valid in the opinion of the junior Senator from Idaho—why did not the Senator from Tennessee shut off the television broadcast, why did he not shut off the radio broadcast, and then ask the witnesses the questions which he had intended to ask them? . . .

MR. KEFAUVER. I appreciate the observations of the Senator from Idaho. . . . I may point out to him, however, that the disclosure of information at hearings is a very important part of the educational process. By the same rule, it could be asked why we did not order the representatives of the press out of the room, or why we did not refuse to let the press photographers take pictures. It has always been recognized that in congressional investigations, which are conducted for the purpose of getting facts upon which to base legislation, the informational feature is very important.

In view of the fact that the Kefauver Committee and its individual members clearly favor the use of television, newsreels, and radio publicity for investigative hearings, it is significant that neither in the Committee *Reports* nor in the debate in the Senate is the suggestion ever made that the practice may be a means of bringing in other witnesses and further information and thus aid the concededly valid objective of obtaining needed information. The only conclusion we can draw from the studied silence of the Kefauver Committee on this point is that, in their opinion, the possibility of obtaining information by use of these publicity media is extremely remote, if not non-existent. Hence we must weigh a certain and immediate restraint upon the witness's liberty with the remote and contingent possibility that somewhere and somehow some information might possibly be obtained to further the sole legitimate purpose of the investigation. Reason and the authority of Supreme Court decisions already cited clearly indicate that in such a case the scales will balance in favor of individual freedom.

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[106] Is the stress here laid upon the entertainment value of television of any significance?

[107] 97 Cong. Rec. 9783 (1951).

Far from aiding the investigative committee in its search for accurate information, the use of these publicity media tends to be a positive hindrance in the quest for truth. The Committee on the Bill of Rights of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York has concluded that televising or broadcasting the proceedings of a congressional investigation militates against the fulfilment of the very purpose of such investigations. Their *Report* is worth quoting at some length:[108]

> 1. It subjects the witness to an ordeal which inevitably impairs the accuracy of his testimony. This is undeniably true when the broadcasting or photographing process involves the use of bright lights, excessive heat, discordant noises and sudden movements. Almost all advocates of the practice concede this. But they argue among themselves as to whether it is their particular medium or that of their competitors which is actually responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. And they contend further that recent advances in the technique of the art have made it possible to dispense in large measure with the physical annoyances which have heretofore characterized it.
>
> We need not embark upon the research which would be necessary to ascertain the factual accuracy of this contention. Even if we assume it to be true, the impediment remains. For the mental hazard exists, even though the physical discomfort is removed. Every witness knows that every inflection of his voice, every movement of his hands, every hesitancy in the smooth flow of his testimony is being observed and commented upon by thousands of people who see and hear him but whom he cannot see or hear. Such knowledge must inevitably affect his composure and interrupt his train of thought. . . .
>
> We rest our conclusion upon plain fairness and common sense. We consider it unfair to compel a witness to make a public exhibition of himself against his will. We believe it to be common sense that under such conditions a witness, in all probability, will be less cooperative, and his testimony less accurate, than it would be if he were not so coerced.
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> 2. Broadcasting the proceedings impedes the accomplishment of the fundamental purpose of Congress in another way. It tends to restrict the subject matter of the inquiry to the dramatic rather than the significant. . . . Since the reason for broadcasting is to reach a large public, it is obvious that committees will be tempted to give that public what they think it wants. Moreover, whatever the committee may desire, broadcasting companies will not spare the time for dull subjects, however important to the welfare of the nation.
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> 3. Finally, broadcasting makes actors out of the committee and counsel. They would be less than human if they were not acutely conscious of the unseen eyes upon them. They will instinctively play up to that audience. Their first concern

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108 Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Committee on the Bill of Rights, Report on Radio and Television Broadcasting of Hearings of Congressional Investigating Committees (Jan. 15, 1952).

> will be to make themselves appear dignified, or clever, or witty. Interest in the subject matter will be secondary. Everyone will enjoy himself except the witness.
>
> In summary, we are persuaded that radio, television, news reels and flashlight photographs, . . . all tend to transform what should be a serious quest for information into a dramatic production, a public spectacle. We think that this is unseemly. We believe that it violates the human rights, if not the legal rights, of the witness who is the unwilling butt of the proceedings. We think that it impedes, rather than advances, the congressional purpose.

Many of the reasons advanced against broadcasting trials[109] are equally valid against the practice of publicizing congressional hearings by means of television, newsreels, and radio. Apart from the question of unfairness to unwilling participants, the practice places both the investigator and the witness in an atmosphere which substantially interferes with the serious quest for truth.[110] It is a matter of common knowledge that full and frank testimony is much more likely to be given in executive session than under the stress and strain of a public hearing, the report of which will eventually be published. The likelihood is reduced still further when the eyes and ears of millions are focused by television and radio on the witness while he is actually testifying. Two former counsel for congressional investigating committees have said that, "The legislator is not most efficient as an investigator while striking a pose for the camera."[111] The *Record* of the Kefauver Committee amply illustrates the truth of this observation, in view of the not infrequent accommodations made by that Committee to the exigencies of televising and broadcasting schedules,[112] and in view of the dramatic pose adopted by some members of the committee. That the television and radio companies are interested only in the sensational aspects of a hearing was admitted by the Kefauver Committee in its *Final Report*,[113] thus lending weight to the fear that committees may be tempted to investigate the sensational and the dramatic, rather than the useful.

It is precisely because the use of these media places substantial restraints upon an unwilling witness without in any way serving the

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109 See Yesawich, Televising and Broadcasting Trials, 37 Cornell L. Q. 701 (1952).

110 See Bisignano v. Municipal Court, 237 Iowa 895, 23 N. W. 2d 523 (1946); People v. Munday, 280 Ill. 32, 117 N. E. 286 (1917).

111 Glassie and Cooley, Congressional Investigations—Salvation in Self Regulation, 38 GEORGETOWN L. J. 343, 349 (1950).

112 Hearings before Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, Part 7, pp. 1082, 1724; hereinafter cited as Hearings.

113 Sen. Rep. No. 725, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. 99-100 (1951).

legitimate purpose of an investigation, that their elimination has been urged by responsible individuals and organizations. Such suggestions have been made by the American Bar Association,[114] by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York,[115] by the Ohio State Bar Association,[116] by former counsel for investigating committees,[117] by legal writers,[118] and by bills introduced in Congress.[119] In March 1952, after the Kefauver Committee's performance with its top Hooper rating, the State of New York, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the New York State Bar Association at its Seventy-seventh Annual Meeting, enacted a statute making it a misdemeanor to "televise, broadcast, take motion pictures or arrange for the televising, broadcasting, or taking of motion pictures within this state of proceedings, in which the testimony of witnesses by subpoena or other compulsory process is or may be taken, conducted by a court, commission, committee, administrative agency or other tribunal in this state."[120] The message of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, approving the Act, expresses the considerations which led to its enactment:[121]

> This bill prohibits the televising, broadcasting or taking of motion pictures at any official proceedings at which the testimony of witnesses is or may be compelled by subpoena.
>
> It is basic to our concept of justice that a witness compelled to testify have a fair opportunity to present his testimony. No right is more fundamental to our traditional liberties. The use of television, motion pictures and radio at such proceedings impairs this basic right. Batteries of cameras, microphones and glaring lights carry with them attendant excitement, distractions and the potential for improper exploitation and intolerable subversion of the rights of the witness. Official proceedings must not be converted into indecorous spectacles.

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114 American Bar Association, Report of the Committee on Televising and Broadcasting Legislative and Judicial Proceedings (Feb. 11, 1952).

115 See n. 108, supra.

116 Quoted in 97 Cong. Rec. 9795 (1951).

117 Glassie and Cooley, Congressional Investigations—Salvation in Self Regulation, 38 GEORGETOWN L. J. 343 (1950).

118 Arnold, Mob Justice and Television, 187 Atl. Monthly 68 (June 1951), reprinted in 12 Fed. Com. B. J. 4 (1951); Gossett, Justice and TV, 38 A. B. A. J. 15 (1952); Klots, Trial by Television, 203 Harper's Mag. 90 (Oct. 1951); Yesawich, Televising and Broadcasting Trials, 37 Cornell L. Q. 701 (1952); Note, 1 De Paul L. Rev. 112 (1951).

119 Javits Bill, H. J. Res. 20, 81st Cong., 1st Sess. (1949); Klein Bill, H. R. 3443, 81st Cong., 2nd Sess. (1950).

120 New York Civil Rights Law, Art. 5, § 52, as amended by L. 1952, c. 241, effective March 26, 1952.

121 Message approving L. 1952, c. 241, on March 26, 1952. McKinney, 1952 Session Laws of New York, p. 1366.

> It is difficult enough for the ordinary witness to overcome nervousness in the presence of a large room full of people, a court, jury or investigating committee and the press. It is impossible if the witness is placed in front of glaring lights and knows he is being seen or heard by millions of people.
>
> The liberties upon which our freedom depends have their basis in the rights of the individual. They should be no less inviolate because the individual whose rights are subverted is unpopular or even a criminal. Preservation of fair and orderly procedures is the best guarantee against destruction of freedom for all.

We conclude that television, newsreel, and radio coverage of investigative hearings are admirably suited to publicize hearings while they are in progress, and that they have been exploited for that sole purpose. The experience of the Kefauver Committee gives no indication that they have in any way aided that Committee in obtaining additional witnesses or further information. On the facts available, we may conclude that their use bears no real and substantial relation to the sole legitimate purpose of an investigation, which is to obtain useful information. It may safely be asserted—and many experienced observers have asserted—that their use creates an atmosphere, affecting both investigators and witnesses, which presents a positive obstruction to the quest for truth. It must, therefore, be concluded that to force an unwilling witness to testify before these publicity media, and to use the subpoena power for that purpose, exceeds the bounds of congressional power, and that a witness may rightfully refuse to answer questions before these media and to perform his assigned role for the television and radio audience. The attempt of a congressional committee to force him to comply with its unlawful demands, and *a fortiori* the imposition of any penalty for his qualified refusal, constitutes an unconstitutional deprivation of his liberty without due process of law. This is in essence a denial of substantive due process, because Congress or its committee has forced an American citizen to do something—here to appear against his will and testify before an audience of millions—when the sole effect of that action is not directly within the express or implied power of Congress, is not incidental to the accomplishment of such power but distinct and completely separable therefrom, and bears no real and substantial relation to any recognized legitimate purpose of a congressional investigation. The infringement of his liberty by the government is but aggravated when it claims the power to punish him for his refusal to comply with its unlawful demand.

VII.

It is submitted further that the practice of forcing an unwilling witness to testify before television, newsreel cameras, and radio microphones, is also a denial of procedural due process. This proposition is based on the following grounds:

1. In testifying before a congressional investigating committee, the witness is performing a legal duty. It is fundamentally and *per se* unfair to subject him to the physical and mental discomfort created by the use of these publicity media, when this is not incidental to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose. This unfairness is aggravated by the fact that the investigations often assume the aspects of a "trial" and make a defendant of the witness.

2. The atmosphere created by these publicity media places the witness, unnecessarily, in danger of prosecution and jeopardizes other rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution, specifically his right against self-incrimination.

The courts have always recognized the personal right of a witness, as such, to be free from confusion, insult, and unnecessary annoyance. In *Rubin v. State*,[122] a state court noted that counsel had persistently rushed and crowded questions upon the witness in such manner as to deprive him of a fair and reasonable opportunity to think and speak. In reviewing a judgment of contempt against the offending counsel, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin affirmed, holding that the *witness* has the right to the protection of the court to preserve him from improper and insulting questions, and that the court has the duty to interfere *sua sponte* when the attempt is made to confuse or intimidate a witness. In *Alford v. United States*,[123] the United States Supreme Court recognized that the trial court has a duty to protect a witness, even though he is not a defendant or party, from questions which go beyond the bounds of proper cross examination merely to harass, annoy, or humiliate him. The same protection is demanded by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, when they direct[124] the court to make any order which justice requires to protect the party *or witness* from annoyance or oppression in the taking of depositions.

A witness before a congressional committee has the same right to be free from all unnecessary discomfort, humiliation, or degradation.

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[122] 192 Wis. 1, 211 N. W. 926 (1927).

[123] 282 U. S. 687 (1931).

[124] Fed. Rules Civ. Proc., Rule 30(b).

We are not concerned here with the right of Congress and its committees to determine their own procedure within the constitutional limits of the investigative power.[125] No witness can object to answering questions pertinent to a legitimate inquiry on the grounds that this would humiliate or degrade him.[126] Nor can he object because his testimony will become known through subsequent publication, even though his reputation will thereby suffer. In both cases, the inconvenience to the witness is incidental to the valid inquiry. But he can object to the physical or mental discomfort and to the unnecessary notoriety or defamation resulting from the use of television, newsreels, and radio broadcasts, since these are not incidental to the inquiry and do not serve its recognized purpose. To subject him to these conditions constitutes a denial of procedural due process.

The use of these publicity media, at least in their present stage of development, causes considerable physical discomfort because of the heat, noise, glare, and confusion involved in their use. But beyond this, is the factor of mental confusion and discomfort. "Stage fright" and "mike fright" are well-known phenomena. Sober and experienced members of the bar have suggested that this mental hazard continues to exist, even though the physical discomfort is removed.[127] A recent article[128] has suggested that, in the presence of television and radio, the legislators succumb all too often to the temptation to act as a grand jury or prosecutors in a trial,[129] and thus described the effect of these publicity media on the defendant:[130]

> From the viewpoint of the accused during the trial, to be under the surveillance of the selective yet ubiquitous eye of a television camera, is, to say the least, a mentally discomforting imposition. The pressure of "mike fright" and "stage fright" will unduly hamper the testimony of many witnesses already under a severe mental and physical strain. To be brought within the precincts of a court to stand trial is an ordeal in itself and there is neither need nor right to intensify this humiliation by a compulsory submission to a telecast. . . .

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125 Barsky v. United States, 83 U. S. App. D. C. 127, 167 F. 2d 241, cert. denied, 334 U. S. 843 (1948); Townsend v. United States, 68 App. D. C. 223, cert. denied, 303 U. S. 664 (1938).

126 Act of Jan. 24, 1862, c. 11, 12 Stat. 333, 2 U. S. C. § 193 (1946).

127 Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Committee on the Bill of Rights, Report on Radio and Television Broadcasting of Hearings of Congressional Investigating Committee (Jan. 15, 1952).

128 Yesawich, Televising and Broadcasting Trials, 37 Cornell L. Q. 701 (1952).

129 Id. at 702.

130 Id. at 709.

> The agitation of the accused is keen enough without imposing upon him the additional burden of a psychological torture not unlike the third degree. . . .

Mutatis mutandis, these observations should be applied to the enforced publicizing of congressional witnesses while they are actually testifying. Objection is made precisely because the witness does find the experience disconcerting and needlessly humiliating before the eyes of millions of people.

The inconsistency of enforced televising with our traditional American concept for fairness and due process becomes all the more apparent as congressional investigations take on the aspects and the spirit of a grand jury inquest or of a criminal trial. It is in such event that a witness is most likely to object. And that this is all too often the case is borne out by the experience of the Committee which pioneered in the use of television, newsreel, and radio—the Kefauver Committee. Senator Cain said he was "reminded of what I assume a people's court in any totalitarian country must be."[131] Mr. Thurman Arnold, a former federal prosecutor and judge, made this comparison:[132]

> . . . A legislative investigation of crime . . . is not strictly a criminal proceeding. But anyone viewing the proceedings in New York will understand how easily it can be turned into one and how great the temptation is to do so. . . . When a Congressional hearing becomes through the osmosis of television more of a trial than an attempt to obtain information for legislative action, the punishment may be as severe as fine or imprisonment. For the screen actor it may be the loss of his career. For the college professor it may be the end of his job. The fact that these incidents can happen in a hearing even without television does not in my view justify magnifying them a thousand times in order to entertain housewives.

That the Kefauver Committee succumbed to the temptation of acting as a grand jury is evidenced by its *Final Report,* where it described the local law-enforcement activity and the convictions of local criminals which had resulted from its investigations,[133] and stated that it was "proud of the part it has played in helping to bring about this fine record of accomplishment on the local level."[134]

The *Record* of the Kefauver hearings shows that the Committee, at least at times, functioned under the impression that it was a court and conveyed this impression to its vast audience. Thus, on 20 March

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[131] 97 Cong. Rec. 9768 (1951).

[132] Arnold, Mob Justice and Television, 187 Atl. Monthly 68, 69-70 (June 1951).

[133] Sen. Rep. No. 725, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. 19 (1951).

[134] Id. at 23.

1952, in New York, Senator Hunt declared, "The courtroom will be in order."[135] In New Orleans, on 26 January 1951, the Chairman demanded, "Order in the court."[136] In New York, on 15 March 1951, the Chairman stated that his wife was present "in the jury box,"[137] and Senator Tobey, after questioning a witness, declared, "I rest my case."[138] On the preceding day, Senator O'Conor referred to the witness, Costello, as "the defendant."[139] And Senator Wiley stated on the floor of the Senate that, "The committee was in the position of a quasi court to judge the character of these witnesses."[140] The Committee itself, in its *Third Interim Report*, admitted that, "The popular misconception has existed in many circles that the committee was dedicated to a crusade against crime looking toward the jailing of every criminal in the country."[141] It is suggested that a good deal of this misconception can be traced to the attitude taken, under the influence of televised and publicized hearings, by the Committee itself.

That the hearings of the Kefauver Committee assumed the aspects of a criminal trial has received judicial recognition in *Marcello v. United States*.[142] There, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit stated its conviction that, "While the appellant was compelled to take the stand as an ordinary witness, his actual status was markedly similar to that of an accused in a criminal trial."[143] Despite the general rule that the privilege against self-incrimination cannot be asserted in advance of the questions actually propounded in the examination or hearing,[144] it upheld Marcello's right to do so, on the ground that this was equivalent to a refusal of a defendant in a criminal trial to take the stand:[145]

> In this case, we are nevertheless convinced that appellant's position at the hearing being virtually that of an accused upon trial relieves his blanket refusal of the capricious and contemptuous implications which it would otherwise bear.

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135 Hearings, n. 123, supra, Part 7, p. 1600.

136 Hearings, n. 123, supra, Part 8, p. 298.

137 Hearings, n. 123, supra, Part 7, p. 1143.

138 Hearings, n. 123, supra, Part 7, p. 1246.

139 Hearings, n. 123, supra, Part 7, p. 877.

140 97 Cong. Rec. 9774 (1951).

141 Sen. Rep. No. 307, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. 188 (1951).

142 196 F. 2d 437 (5th Cir. 1952).

143 Id. at 441.

144 May v. United States, 84 U. S. App. D. C. 233, 175 F. 2d 994, cert. denied, 338 U. S. 830 (1949).

145 196 F. 2d 437, 441 (5th Cir. 1952).

The use of television, newsreels, and radio to publicize the actual testimony in a congressional investigation does create physical discomfort and mental strain in the witness. This is not incidental to the inquiry as normally conducted and serves no legitimate purpose within congressional power. Hence, unnecessarily to subject the unwilling witness to such conditions is so unfair as to constitute a denial of due process of law. This conclusion is all the more forceful in view of the tendency of many investigations to take on the aspects of a grand jury inquest or a criminal trial. It is precisely in such adjuncts that a protest against this unusual publicity is most likely to be made. The Kefauver Committee found that "the reluctant witness . . . is necessarily under greater strain and is more easily distracted by outside forces" than the friendly witness, and salved its conscience in the matter of subjecting him to the additional strain of these publicity media by questioning "whether the friendly witness should be given less favorable treatment than the recalcitrant one."[146] This is rather like asking whether a guilty man should be allowed to plead self-incrimination when an innocent person cannot.

VIII.

Another objection may be urged, on grounds of procedural due process. In the judgment of responsible and experienced lawyers, the use of these media in a congressional hearing creates an atmosphere which is far from conducive to clear thinking and accurate testimony.[147] In this atmosphere, created by conditions which are not merely incidental to the hearing and serve no legitimate purpose of the committee, he must fulfil his legal duty of giving testimony; he must run the risk of inaccuracy and place himself in danger of a possible prosecution for perjury. In this atmosphere he must evaluate the questions proposed to him; he must make a split-second decision, with or without the aid of counsel, whether or not he may lawfully refuse to answer a question because it is not pertinent or because it may tend to incriminate him. A wrong decision may send him to the penitentiary for contempt of Congress or for some past crime. It is difficult enough for the ordinary man to testify publicly and in the presence of the press. This difficulty

[146] Sen. Rep. No. 725, 82nd Cong., 1st Sess. 100 (1951). For an example of the effect such publicity may have on a pending or subsequent trial of the witness, see Delaney v. United States, 199 F. 2d 107 (1st Cir. 1952).

[147] Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Committee on the Bill of Rights, Report on Radio and Television Broadcasting of Hearings of Congressional Investigating Committees (Jan. 15, 1952).

is needlessly aggravated when he must do so under circumstances of physical discomfort and the acute realization that his every word is heard and his every gesture scrutinized by millions of people invisible to him. To demand his testimony under such conditions and to force him to make decisions which may vitally affect his whole future falls far short of the standards of due process which are "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty."[148]

Prosecutions for perjury before congressional committees have been not infrequent.[149] While the use of radio, television and cameras at a hearing does not result in an "incompetent tribunal" under the federal perjury statute,[150] it was held in *United States v. Kleinman* that a witness may refuse to testify before these publicity media because they increase the danger of error and the possibility of a prosecution for perjury:[151]

> The only reason for having a witness on the stand, either before a committee of Congress or before a court, is to get a thoughtful, calm, considered and, it is to be hoped, truthful disclosure of facts. That is not always accomplished, even under the best of circumstances. But at least the atmosphere of the forum should lend itself to that end.
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> In the cases now to be decided, the stipulation of facts discloses that there were, in close proximity to the witness, television cameras, newsreel cameras, news photographers with their concomitant flashbulbs, radio microphones, a large and crowded hearing room with spectators standing along the walls, etc. The obdurate stand taken by these two defendants must be viewed in the context of all these conditions. The concentration of all these elements seems to me necessarily so to disturb and distract any witness to the point that he might say today something that next week he will realize was erroneous. And the mistake could get him in trouble all over again.

The mistake once made is irretrievable.[152] He may, of course, defend on the ground of good faith and lack of wilfulness, due to the distracting conditions. But should he be put to his defense? Is it not a denial of due process even to require testimony, without necessity, under circumstances which make such a defense possible or, *a fortiori*, plausible?

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148 Wolf v. Colorado, 338 U. S. 25, 27.

149 For prosecution of Congressional witnesses for perjury, see: Christoffel v. United States, 338 U. S. 84 (1949); United States v. Norris, 300 U. S. 564 (1937); United States v. Moran, 194 F. 2d 623 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 343 U. S. 965 (1952); United States v. Hiss, 185 F. 2d 822 (2d Cir. 1950), cert. denied, 340 U. S. 948 (1951).

150 United States v. Moran, 194 F. 2d 623 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 343 U. S. 965 (1952).

151 United States v. Kleinman, 107 F. Supp. 407, 408 (D. D. C. 1952).

152 United States v. Norris, 300 U. S. 564 (1937).

A witness may refuse to answer "where the bounds of the power are exceeded or the questions asked are not pertinent to the matter under inquiry."[153] But good faith is no defense, and he does so at his own peril.[154] The courts have been extremely reluctant to hold questions improper on these grounds.[155] To force a witness to testify under conditions which make it unduly difficult for him to make a prompt and reasonable determination of these issues is to deny him a fair opportunity to assert his "right to be exempt from all unauthorized, arbitrary or unreasonable inquiries and disclosures in respect of their personal and private affairs."[156] It is a denial of due process of law.

It is, however, in the area of self-incrimination[157] that the practice of forcing a witness to testify before television, newsreel cameras, and radio is most likely to be prejudicial to his constitutional rights and to amount to a denial of due process of law.

The Supreme Court has never squarely held that a congressional witness enjoys this privilege, but it has upheld the use of the privilege by a witness before a grand jury[158] and in bankruptcy proceedings[159]

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[153] 273 U. S. 135, 176 (1927); 279 U. S. 263, 291 (1929).

[154] Morford v. United States, 176 F. 2d 54, 57 (1949), reversed on other grounds, 339 U. S. 258 (1950), convicted on new trial, affirmed on same grounds, 184 F. 2d 864 (1950), cert. denied, 340 U. S. 878 (1950). Sinclair v. United States, 279 U. S. 263, 299 (1929).

[155] Since Kilbourn v. Thompson, 103 U. S. 168 (1880), the courts for more than seventy years have uniformly refused to hold any subject-matter outside the bounds of Congressional investigative power. Their extreme reluctance to do so is illustrated best by the opinion in Barsky v. United States, U. S. App. D. C. 127, 167 F. 2d 241, cert. denied, 334 U. S. 843 (1948). Recently, however, in Rumely v. United States, 90 U. S. App. D. C. 382, 197 F. 2d 166, cert. granted, 344 U. S. 812 (1952), Judge Prettyman has distinguished his own opinion in the Barsky case and in a well-reasoned opinion has held that an inquiry into the names of persons who contributed money for the distribution of books to propagandize and influence public opinion was an unwarranted interference with freedom of speech and of the press.

For the only two reported cases in which it was successfully argued that questions were not pertinent, see United States ex rel. Cunningham v. Mathues, 33 F. 2d 260 (3d Cir. 1929), re-affirmed, 50 F. 2d 411 (3d Cir. 1930), vacated on ground that the cause had abated, 282 U. S. 802 (1930); and the recently decided Bowers v. United States, 202 F. 2d 447 (D. C. Cir. 1953).

[156] Sinclair v. United States, 279 U. S. 263, 292 (1929).

[157] U. S. Const., Amend. V.

[158] Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U. S. 547, 563-564 (1892).

[159] McCarthy v. Arndstein, 266 U. S. 34 (1924).

in broad language which leaves no doubt that it is enjoyed by any witness in any proceeding:[160]

> The government insists, broadly, that the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination does not apply in any civil proceeding. The contrary must be accepted as settled. The privilege is not ordinarily dependent upon the nature of the proceedings in which the testimony is sought or is to be used. It applies alike to civil and criminal proceedings, wherever the answer might tend to subject to criminal responsibility him who gives it. The privilege protects a mere witness as fully as it does one who is also a party defendant. . . .

The lower federal courts, however, have in many cases either expressly held or tacitly assumed that the privilege exists for a congressional witness and that he cannot be punished for his refusal to answer such questions,[161] thus reading into the contempt statute this further limitation. It is also clear that the immunity statute for congressional witnesses[162] is not so broad as the constitutional privilege and, therefore, labors under the same limitations as the immunity statutes considered in *Counselman v. Hitchcock*[163] and *McCarthy v. Arndstein*.[164] The Court in those cases decided that a similar statute did not confer complete immunity and that the witness was, therefore, justified in claiming the broader protection of the Fifth Amendment.

The privilege against self-incrimination is solely for the benefit of the witness and can, therefore, be waived.[165] It is to be deemed waived unless it is expressly claimed and invoked at the time the questions are

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[160] Id. at 40. See also 49 Col. L. Rev. 87 (1949) on applicability of this privilege to Congressional investigations.

[161] United States v. Costello, 198 F. 2d 200 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 344 U. S. 874 (1952); Marcello v. United States, 196 F. 2d 392 (5th Cir. 1952); Poretto v. United States, 196 F. 2d 392 (5th Cir. 1952); May v. United States, 84 U. S. App. D. C. 233, 175 F. 2d 994, cert. denied, 338 U. S. 830 (1949); United States v. De Lorenzo, 151 F. 2d 122 (2d Cir. 1945); United States v. Nelson, 103 F. Supp. 215 (D. D. C. 1952); United States v. Fischetti, 103 F. Supp. 796 (D. D. C. 1952); United States v. Aiuppa, 102 F. Supp. 609 (N. D. Ohio 1952); United States v. Di Carlo, 102 F. Supp. 597 (N. D. Ohio 1952); United States v. Livacoli, 102 F. Supp. 607 (N. D. Ohio 1952); United States v. Cohen, 101 F. Supp. 906 (N. D. Cal. 1952); United States v. Jaffe, 98 F. Supp. 191 (D. D. C. 1951); United States v. Fitzpatrick, 96 F. Supp. 491 (D. D. C. 1951); United States v. Raley, 96 F. Supp. 495 (D. D. C. 1951); United States v. Yukio Abe, 96 F. Supp. 991 (D. Hawaii 1950); United States v. Emspak, 95 F. Supp. 1010, 1012 (D. D. C. 1951).

[162] 18 U. S. C. § 3486 (Supp. V, 1952).

[163] 142 U. S. 547 (1892).

[164] 266 U. S. 34 (1924).

[165] United States v. Murdock, 284 U. S. 141 (1931).

asked.[166] Any testimony voluntarily given is within the protection neither of the constitutional guarantee nor of the immunity statute[167] for congressional witnesses.[168] Once testimony is voluntarily given, or the privilege is waived, it cannot again be claimed. Testimony so given, or evidence obtained as a result thereof, can be subsequently used in a criminal prosecution against the witness.

That a congressional committee cannot deprive the witness of this privilege is beyond doubt. Can it then force him to testify under conditions where the privilege is unduly endangered and its exercise made unnecessarily difficult? Is not the action of the committee in so doing a denial of due process of law?

A witness before a congressional committee—as evidenced by the experience of the Un-American Activities Committee and the Kefauver Committee—may legitimately be asked the most penetrating questions concerning his thoughts, his associations, his activities, his whole life, past and present. He may rightfully refuse to answer any question which may tend to incriminate him. This is a judgment which he must make for himself. He must determine whether a truthful reply to the question will be an admission of crime against the federal government,[169] or whether his reply may possibly furnish one link in a chain of evidence leading to conviction of such a crime. If he is mistaken in his judgment, the error may be fatal. If he may legitimately claim the privilege of the Fifth Amendment and fails to see the necessity for so doing, he places himself in peril of criminal prosecution and possible conviction. The privilege which he might have asserted is forever and

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166 Ibid. Also, United States ex rel. Vajtauer v. Commissioner of Immigration, 273 U. S. 103 (1927).

167 18 U. S. C. § 3486 (Supp. V, 1952).

168 May v. United States, 84 U. S. App. D. C. 233, 175 F. 2d 994, 1001 (1949), cert. denied, 338 U. S. 830 (1949). Cf. United States v. De Lorenzo, 151 F. 2d 122 (2d Cir. 1945). For the effect of a partial waiver, see Rogers v. United States, 340 U. S. 367 (1951).

169 Since United States v. Murdock (supra, n. 165) it has been settled that a witness in a federal proceeding cannot refuse to answer questions on the ground that this will tend to incriminate him of a violation of state laws. In a recent case, however, United States v. Di Carlo, 102 F. Supp. 597 (N. D. Ohio 1952), the District Court distinguished the Murdock case and allowed a witness before the Kefauver Committee to claim the privilege against incrimination of a state crime on the grounds that, since this Committee by the terms of the Senate Resolution was to inquire precisely into violations of state laws as such, the witness could claim his privilege both under the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution and the guarantees of the Ohio State Constitution.

irretrievably lost. If the answer is such that, in the judgment of a court, it could not tend to incriminate him of a federal crime,[170] his mistake in claiming it will lead to a prosecution and conviction for contempt. His good faith in a mistake of law will be no defense.

The judgment which he must make involves questions which would tax the abilities of an expert lawyer and about which courts have reached differing results. It is difficult enough for anyone, lawyer or layman, to be called upon to make a prompt decision on possibly incriminating questions, even in the very best of circumstances. It is extremely hard for him to reach a clear-headed and calm decision under the strain upon any interested witness, whether in a courtroom or in a congressional investigation. It becomes next to impossible for him to do so under the conditions created by demanding his testimony before television, newsreels, and radio microphones. It is submitted that the committee denies the witness due process of law when it unnecessarily forces him to testify under such conditions that he may either involuntarily waive and thus lose this valued privilege, or, in mistakenly claiming it, may subject himself to a jail sentence for contempt. The committee may not lawfully deprive him of the privilege. It is suggested that what it may not do directly, it may not accomplish by indirection!

IX.

It remains to be discussed whether a witness may lawfully refuse to answer questions before television, newsreel cameras, and radio microphones, whether he violates the "contempt statute" by refusing, and whether, in a prosecution under that statute, the courts will recognize his right to so refuse. The precise issue is whether the abuse of congressional power is here a purely political question or is justiciable.

When a witness is called before a congressional committee, he has a right to invoke the protection of the Constitution and of the laws of the United States, and to that end he has the legal right guaranteed

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[170] The difficulty of anticipating the judgment of courts on this question is clear from the cases. Thus, in United States v. Aiuppa, 102 F. Supp. 609, 613 (N. D. Ohio), the court held that "Mere acquaintanceship with a person of bad reputation is not in itself an incriminating circumstance," and denied the witness the right to plead self-incrimination when asked whether he knew a certain criminal. But in Marcello v. United States, 196 F. 2d 437, 443-444 (5th Cir. 1952), the court held that a witness before the same Kefauver Committee and, so far as can be seen, in exactly similar circumstances, was justified in refusing to answer such a question. See also the cases there cited.

to every citizen to assert rights reserved by the Constitution and the law, and to claim their privileges.[171]

The courts have read such limitations into the concept statute itself. As early as *In re Chapman*,[172] the Supreme Court sharply limited the broad language of the statute and the obligation of a witness to answer questions, to matters properly made the subject of inquiry:[173]

> . . . and we think that the word "any", as used in these sections, refers to matters within the jurisdiction of the two Houses of Congress, before them for consideration, and proper for their action; to questions pertinent thereto; and to facts or papers bearing thereon.

These limitations were expressly affirmed by *Sinclair v. United States*[174] and have never been repudiated by any federal court since that time, however broadly they may have interpreted the bounds of congressional investigative power or the pertinency of questions. Witnesses have been held justified, even though rarely, in their refusal to answer questions, on the grounds that the bounds of the power have been exceeded,[175] or that the questions asked were not pertinent.[176] This right of the witness has never been questioned by the courts.[177]

The courts have gone even further by reading into the contempt statute the limitations imposed on the Federal Government by the self-incrimination clause of the Fifth Amendment. Many cases[178] have admitted the right of the witness, on these grounds, to refuse even to answer pertinent questions, and have decided that such a refusal is not a violation of the statute.

That a congressional committee must observe the due process guarantees of the Fifth Amendment may be deduced from the language of the Supreme Court in *Barry v. United States ex rel. Cunningham*,[179] where

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171 Cole v. Loew's, Inc., 8 F. R. D. 508, 518 (S. D. Cal. 1948), reversed on other grounds, 185 F. 2d 641 (9th Cir. 1950), cert. denied, 340 U. S. 954 (1951).

172 166 U. S. 661 (1897).

173 Id. at 667.

174 279 U. S. 263 (1929).

175 Rumely v. United States, 90 U. S. App. D. C. 382, 197 F. 2d 166, cert. granted, 344 U. S. 812 (1952).

176 See n. 155, supra.

177 It was admitted even in the case which has gone furthest on this point, Barsky v. United States, 83 U. S. App. D. C. 127, 167 F. 2d 241, cert. denied, 334 U. S. 843 (1948).

178 For cases, see n. 161, supra.

179 279 U. S. 597 (1929).

the Court implied that there can be "such arbitrary and improvident use of the power as will constitute a denial of due process of law."[180]

A citizen may use all reasonable means to protect his constitutional rights. It is axiomatic that he cannot be punished for refusal to obey an unconstitutional statute. It must be equally clear that, in the situation under consideration, he cannot be penalized for refusal to obey an unconstitutional order of the investigating committee. The committee has the legal right to subpoena a witness and to make him available for answering of pertinent questions. It has no right to abuse that subpoena power to force him to appear before a television, cinema, or radio audience while performing that duty, or to make him available for the education—or edification—of the American public. Its action in so doing is in excess of its power and amounts to a denial of due process of law. A witness has the right to protest. If the committee decides to disregard his protest, the only reasonable means left for the protection of his rights is a refusal to answer questions under these unlawful conditions. His qualified refusal is legally justified. The committee acts unconstitutionally by insisting upon an answer under these circumstances, and the witness cannot be punished for his qualified refusal. This is the reasoning clearly suggested by Mr. Justice Black in his concurring opinion in *Tenney v. Brandhove:*[181]

> . . . Indeed, as I understand the decision, there is still much room for challenge to the Committee action. Thus, for example, in any proceeding instituted by the Tenney Committee to fine or imprison Brandhove on perjury, contempt or other charges, he would certainly be able to defend himself on the ground that the resolution creating the Committee *or the Committee's actions under it were unconstitutional and void.* [Emphasis supplied.]

It is true that the courts have frequently declared that questions of procedure are for the committee to decide, not for the witness. Thus, in *Townsend v. United States,*[182] the court declared:

> . . . The committee, not the witness, must determine the procedure to be followed in such an investigation. There could be no orderly investigation otherwise, and the inquiry would break down. Irritation or pique upon the part of a witness, because his judgment upon such a point is contrary to that of the committee, constitutes no lawful reason and affords no lawful justification for defying its process. . . .

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[180] Id. at 620.

[181] 341 U. S. 367, 379-380 (1951).

[182] 68 App. D. C. 223, 95 F. 2d 352, cert. denied, 303 U. S. 664 (1938).

Similarly, in *Eisler v. United States*,[183] the court held that, "Having been summoned by lawful authority, appellant was bound to conform to the procedure of the Committee;"[184] that, "Appellant could not impose his own conditions upon the manner of inquiry,"[185] and that "his refusal to be sworn in as a witness effectively constituted a refusal to give testimony, except upon conditions which he was not entitled to interpose."[186] Like refusals of the courts to interfere with the procedures of the committee, or to allow the witness the right to do so, may be found in *Hearst v. Black*,[187] and *Barsky v. United States*.[188]

Those cases, however, are easily distinguishable from the situation where a witness objects to being forced to testify before television, newsreel cameras, and radio microphones. *Hearst v. Black* asked the court to enjoin the committee from using information which it had already illegally obtained. The *Townsend* case refused to recognize the right of a witness to dictate to the committee mere questions of procedure or to impugn the motives of its members. The *Eisler* case similarly denied the right of the witness to refuse to testify or even be sworn, unless he were first allowed to read a prepared statement, and held that this was an unimportant condition which he had no right to interpose. The *Barsky* case, while denying to both witness and the court the right to interfere with questions of procedure, expressly reserves to the courts the right to determine when the bounds of power or pertinency are exceeded. In *Tenney v. Brandhove*,[189] the Supreme Court held that the chairman of a California investigating committee had legislative immunity and could not be sued by a witness under the Civil Rights Statutes.[190] The opinion clearly stated that its holding was limited to the facts of that case, despite some very broad language by Mr. Justice Frankfurter. In his concurring opinion,[191] Mr. Justice Black interpreted the decision not to bar, in a prosecution for contempt or perjury, the defense that the actions of the committee were unconstitutional and void.

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[183] 83 U. S. App. D. C. 315, 170 F. 2d 273, cert. granted, 335 U. S. 857 (1948), cert. dismissed (case moot), 338 U. S. 883 (1949).

[184] Id. at 279.

[185] Id. at 280.

[186] Ibid.

[187] 66 App. D. C. 313, 87 F. 2d 68 (1936).

[188] See n. 177, supra.

[189] 341 U. S. 367 (1951).

[190] R. S. 88, 1919, 1980 (1875), 8 U. S. C. §§ 43, 47(3) (1946).

[191] Id. at 379-380.

In the case we are considering, the witness does not interfere with the procedure of the committee when he refuses to answer questions unless the television, newsreel cameras, and radio microphones are eliminated. He is not refusing to answer except upon an unimportant condition which he has no right to interpose. He objects on the grounds that, by using these publicity media and forcing him to testify before them, the committee is doing something which exceeds the bounds of its power, which is not incidental to the accomplishment of its sole legitimate purpose, which bears no real and substantial relation to that purpose, and which seriously prejudices him in the exercise of important rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States. He refuses to answer questions as the only reasonable means of protecting these rights from unlawful invasion by the committee. He alleges, in effect, not that he is trying to impose a condition upon committee procedure, but that the committee is attempting to impose an unlawful and unconstitutional condition upon his fulfilment of his legal duty to testify before the committee. The committee is using its subpoena power and the threat of prosecution for a twofold purpose—to get his testimony and to force him to give his performance for the benefit of the television and radio audience. The first purpose is within its lawful authority; the second is not. The two are distinct and completely separable. The issue for the court to decide is whether the committee can force him to comply with its unlawful demand simply because he has a duty to comply with that which is lawful.

There is no doubt that the witness cannot ask the courts to enjoin this action by the committee.[192] The members of the committee enjoy legislative immunity from suit by the witness, if he should attempt to bring an action for damages.[193] In a prosecution for perjury, the mere use of these media does not make the hearing so lacking in decorum that it is no longer a competent tribunal.[194] Nor, in a prosecution for violation of the "contempt statute," could the witness justify, on these grounds, a complete default in making an appearance before the committee. He must appear, make his protest, and at least give the committee an opportunity to remove the unlawful conditions and go about its lawful business of asking him pertinent questions.

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[192] Hearst v. Black, 66 App. D. C. 313, 87 F. 2d 68 (1936).

[193] U. S. Const., Art. I, § 6, cl. 1. Cf. Tenney v. Brandhove, 341 U. S. 367 (1951).

[194] United States v. Moran, 194 F. 2d 623 (2d Cir. 1952), cert. denied, 343 U. S. 965 (1952).

It is when he has done so, and the committee has refused to accede to his request and has cited him for contempt that the courts are faced with the necessity of deciding whether this *qualified* refusal is a violation of the statute, or whether he was justified. This was the case presented in *United States v. Kleinman*,[195] where the trial court held that he could not be punished under the statute for such a qualified refusal to testify under these circumstances.

Despite the fact that the conduct of congressional investigations presents many purely political questions outside the scope of the judicial power,[196] the courts can and must in a particular case decide whether the committee has exceeded the bounds of its power and whether the witness was legally justified in his refusal to answer. In such case the court can not lend its sanction to an abuse of congressional power and an invasion of the constitutional rights of the citizen.

Congress itself has recognized this power in the courts. During the legislative debate on the floor of the Senate before the passage of this statute there were objections to the broad scope of the power thus conferred upon the committees, and the fear was expressed that the power might be abused. The proponents of the bill, and in particular Senator Bayard, urged upon the Senate that in such case the courts of justice would afford protection.[197] In the Senate debate whether two recalcitrant witnesses before the Kefauver Committee should be cited for contempt in refusing to answer questions before television, several Senators advocated the citation for contempt on the grounds that the courts should decide the question.[198]

The Supreme Court has declared that where the power of the committee is abused, the courts will afford relief.[199] Louis Boudin, perhaps the outstanding opponent to any extension of the judicial power,[200] has asserted:[201]

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[195] 107 F. Supp. 407 (D. D. C. 1952).

[196] Tenney v. Brandhove, 341 U. S. 367, 377-378 (1951); Barsky v. United States, 83 U. S. App. D. C. 127, 167 F. 2d 241, 250, cert. denied, 334 U. S. 843 (1948).

[197] Cong. Globe, 34th Cong., 3d Sess. (1857), pp. 439-440.

[198] 97 Cong. Rec. 9765-9802 (1951).

[199] McGrain v. Daugherty, 273 U. S. 135, 175-176 (1927).

[200] See Boudin, Government by Judiciary, 2 vols. (1932).

[201] Boudin, Congressional and Agency Investigations: Their Uses and Abuses, 35 Va. L. Rev. 143, 206 (1949). Another legal writer, Morgan, Congressional Investigations and Judicial Review: Kilbourn v. Thompson Revisited, 37 Cal. L. Rev. 556, at 558, 560 (1949) clearly distinguishes between punishment under the inherent contempt power

> The legitimacy of any Congressional inquiry, whether as a whole or as to any of its parts, is a judicial question, to be determined in the first case, from the language of the resolution authorizing it, and in the second case from the manner in which it is being conducted, and the questions put to the witness. . . .

This duty of the courts, when called upon to punish a recalcitrant witness, to determine whether he was constitutionally justified in refusing to answer, was stated by a trial court in *United States v. Fitzpatrick*[202] in these terms:

> The power of the Congress to conduct investigations by and through its committees, or otherwise, is one essential to the performance of the legislative function and certain other functions that are committed to it by the Constitution. . . . So, within its constitutional powers and limitations, the right of Congress to exercise this power of investigation must be upheld by the judicial branch of the Government, and unlawful attempts to frustrate it must be effectively dealt with by the courts. . . . It is equally the duty of the courts, however, when called upon to uphold and enforce this power of investigation, to determine whether or not a constitutional limitation justifies a witness in refusing to answer a question propounded to him. . . . There is just as heavy a duty upon any organ of the Government, congressional, executive, or judicial, to observe constitutional limitations as to perform diligently and effectively the tasks committed to them by the Constitution and legislation passed pursuant thereto. . . .

When a congressional witness is cited for contempt because he has refused to perform his legal duty of testifying when the committee demanded that he perform that duty before the television, newsreel, and radio audience, the court must consider his defense that this further demand of the committee was unlawful and so justified his qualified refusal. If the court finds, as we suggest it should, that forcing a congressional witness to testify before these publicity media amounts to a denial of due process of law, for the reasons outlined above, then it must also find that he was legally justified in his qualified refusal to answer questions in these circumstances. The court may and should refuse to lend its sanction to any unconstitutional abuse of congressional power. It would, indeed, be a strange anomaly for a court to declare the right of a witness to refuse to answer questions not pertinent to the inquiry, and yet allow a committee to force him to testify under these conditions and to submit to restraints which it is beyond their power to impose, which have no relation to its legitimate purpose; and an

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of Congress and a penalty sought to be inflicted under R. S. 102, and in the latter case would give wider scope to judicial review.

[202] 96 F. Supp. 491, 493-494 (D. D. C. 1951). See also United States v. Jaffe, 98 F. Supp. 191 (D. D. C. 1951).

even stranger anomaly to hold that the right to ask pertinent questions is limited by the guarantee against self-incrimination in the Fifth Amendment, and yet refuse to grant to the witness the protection of the due process of law guaranteed by the same amendment!

X.

We conclude, therefore, that a congressional committee exceeds the bounds of the investigative power and prejudices a witness in the exercise of important constitutional rights, when it attempts to force him to give his testimony before television, newsreel cameras, and radio microphones. Its attempt to do so is not a mere incident of the inquiry nor a question of procedure, but something quite distinct and completely separable. A witness cannot be lawfully forced to accede to this additional demand, in contravention of due process of law. His qualified refusal to do so is not a violation of the statute—into which the limitations of due process must be read—and to punish him under this statute is a deprivation of his liberty without due process of law.

It may be true, as Mr. Justice Holmes once declared, that "legislatures are ultimate guardians of the liberties and welfare of the people in quite as great a degree as the courts."[203] Equally significant, however, is the warning of Mr. Justice Black, concurring in *Tenney v. Brandhove*,[204] that "legislative assemblies, born to defend the liberty of the people, have at times violated their sacred trusts and become the instruments of oppression." That the motives of the congressional investigator may be of the highest, and that it may be very desirable that as many people as possible should learn of the subversive or criminal elements eating away at the very fabric of America, should not blind our vision to the dangers inherent in giving a congressional investigation unbridled discretion in the conduct of its business. These dangers were expressed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, when he approved the New York statute banning the use of television, newsreels, and radio as a means of publicizing investigations in that State:[205]

> The liberties upon which our freedom depends have their basis in the rights of the individual. They should be no less inviolate because the individual whose

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[203] Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. v. May, 194 U. S. 267, 270 (1904), quoted by Mr. Justice Frankfurter, concurring in United States v. Lovett, 328 U. S. 303, 319 (1946), and by Judge Prettyman in Barsky v. United States, 83 U. S. App. D. C. 127, 167 F. 2d 241, 250 (1948).

[204] 341 U. S. 367, 379, at 380 (1951).

[205] See n. 121, supra.

> rights are subverted is unpopular or even a criminal. Preservation of fair and orderly procedures is the best guarantee against destruction of freedom for all.

The congressional power of investigation, with compulsory process to enforce it, is essential for the proper performance of the functions committed to Congress by the Constitution. As such, it must be given wide scope. Yet, like every power given to government, it is a dangerous thing and must, therefore, be watched with a jealous eye lest it run rough-shod over the liberty of any citizen;—and all the more carefully when we approve of its objectives. The warning of Mr. Justice Brandeis, dissenting in *Olmstead v. United States,*[206] should never be forgotten:

> . . . Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the Government's purposes are beneficent. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by evil-minded rulers. The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding.

The unsavory character of many of the witnesses who have been forced to testify before these publicity media and the resultant good accomplished, especially on the local level, has led many to wink at the dubious means used to achieve that result and has apparently stilled the conscience of many Americans to the dangers to individual liberty which this unauthorized practice entails. If Congress may assume the responsibility for the education of America and force any citizen to "do his bit" for the television and radio audience while he is supposedly supplying to Congress information needed for legislation, a power has been conceded to Congress which knows no bounds, which may call upon any group of citizens to come forward for the education of the people!

"One for the money, two for the show." This observer has found televised hearings of congressional investigations to be just that. A great show, with a fine moral, and highly instructive. Good entertainment, too, this congressional circus. One which promises to be a continuing performance. But the trouble with this show is the price we have to pay for admission. It is the risk that someday, when the public tires of the present cast, we who sit in the audience may be forced to come forward as actors, and Yankee Stadium will ring with the cry of *panem et circenses,* which once echoed in the amphitheatres of ancient Rome.

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[206] 277 U. S. 438, 471, at 479 (1928).

Hubball, James

January 28, 1954

Dear Mr. Hubball:

I have your letter of January 27th. This is just a note to tell you that at this moment I do not know whether or not I could talk to your boys at an Assembly. If I find that I can, I will certainly call and tell you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James M. Hubball
Headmaster
The Buckley School
120 East 74 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 27th, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your very kind letter reached me just as we were all about to be inundated by the papers and reports of the Midyear Examinations.

Thank you for your further kind thought of Buckley School. The television set performs remarkably well and has already given many of the boys a good deal of pleasure. We have not yet had an outdoor aerial set up but have ordered it. Actually, we get quite remarkably good reception from the indoor antenna but do want the wider range the outdoor one will give us. The phonograph part has been used with great success and gives such volume and has such good tone control that it can be used with records to excellent advantage in our gymnasium which is a difficult room acoustically.

You and Mrs. Murrow have already given us such a handsome and much-appreciated gift that I cannot quite bring myself to permit the School to accept a further gift of recordings from you. I may be suffering from a curious perversion of modesty but my reluctance to accept an additional gift from you does not seem to prevent me from following through with a thought I had much earlier in the year when we made up our first term assembly list and before you had given us the television set. I had, indeed, told Mrs. Murrow on one occasion what I was hoping to do. It is to ask if you would come to School one morning and talk to our boys at an Assembly. I fully realize how busy you must be and what demands at difficult times of the day your schedule must make upon you but it would give us great pleasure if you could come to us. Our Assemblies for the middle and upper school - fourth grade through eighth - come on Monday and Friday at eleven o'clock. We have

two open dates on our list for the second semester - February 15th and April 12th - but we would be delighted to put an Assembly period in on any day of the week and at anytime up to twelve o'clock you would be willing to come. I know that any of your experiences or a talk about any phase of radio or television would be most enthusiastically received by the boys.

With thanks and in the hope that you will be willing to come to us, I am

Very sincerely,

James M. Hubball

James M. Hubball
Headmaster

Hubball, James

January 18, 1954

Dear Mr. Hubball:

I hope the television set performs satisfactorily. If it does not, give my office a ring and I will send someone up to adjust it. If one of your colleagues would choose a limited list of recordings which might be useful from the attached list I would be glad to send them along.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James M. Hubball
Headmaster
The Buckley School
120 East 74 Street
New York 21, New York

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 7th, 1954

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

The television set arrived as scheduled during my absence for the Christmas holidays and I want you and Mr. Murrow to know of our sincere thanks for the gift and for your thought of Buckley School.

On Monday, we had our usual assembly for the boys of the middle and upper school and I had the set in the front of the gymnasium where it was displayed and demonstrated. We have not yet had a chance to put up the outside aerial but were even able to get several stations with the indoor antenna. Mr. Rotella is delighted at the prospect of having such a good phonograph for use in the gymnasium where we can gather large groups of boys together to listen to music. We played one record on Monday and both the tone and the volume were excellent in all parts of the room. I am sure I needn't tell you how excited the boys were at the prospect of being allowed officially to see and hear television programs. We have solved the storage problem by deciding to have the set mounted on large rubber castors so it can be conveniently used in any part of the gymnasium and are building a special storage closet for it just off the gymnasium where it will be protected from any possible damage from balls flying in the gymnasium.

The Primaries and Junior I's have not yet learned of the gift but we are planning to show it to them on Friday morning's assembly and to use the phonograph part on that occasion. Here again both the Primary teachers and Mr. Rotella are particularly delighted at being able to have good recorded music available. Every evidence that my concern about the possibility of our not giving the set full use and being selfish in accepting it on this basis was apparently completely unfounded because I have already had a number of suggestions and requests to use it in ways which will be very helpful and profitable.

Again with thanks and with all good wishes for the New Year, I am

Very sincerely,

James M. Hubball

James M. Hubball
Headmaster

Huddle, E. C.

FORT WORTH
TRADES ASSEMBLY
AFFILIATED: THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
TEXAS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

July 17, 1954

File

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The last meeting of the Fort Worth Trades Assembly was an open meeting attended by members of the C. I. O. Locals even though we are A. F. of L.

The occasion was a social as well as a short buisness session and we showed the, Freedom House "Murrow-McCarthy Debate" picture.

The film is very impressive and informative especially to those of us that had been unable to follow it on television.

The Assembly voted unanimously that you be informed of the really good job of unbiased reporting you consistiently do and we greatly admire your forthright courage.

The motion unanimously adopted by the Trades Assembly also expressed complete confidence in your integrity.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Huddle

E. C. Huddle
Secretary-Treasurer

cc:
Freedom House
C. B. S.

Huey, Wm. E.

October 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Huey:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of October 7th and your kind comments.

It would be a pleasure to talk with you, so if you do come to New York, let's see whether we can arrange a meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William E. Huey
10326 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles 24, California

fc

10326 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles 24, Calif.
7 October 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

A navigator aboard a destroyer in the Orient does not have too much time to follow the nation's events with a close eye--whether it be congressional committee hearings or baseball games. Aside from several week old issues of Time or Newsweek, he is literally divorced from the rest of the world, and probably knows less about what is happening in his own environs than the folks at home who read about anticipated invasions, fleet movements, or top brass conferences.

I have just returned from the Far East after two years as navigator aboard a destroyer off Korea, Formosa, and French Indo China, and am being released to inactive duty. I've missed the development of such features as "Person To Person" and "See It Now" and have viewed them only since my return. In this short time however, I believe I can fully realize and appreciate the elements, purposes, and techniques of these programs which have given rise to their individuality and prominence.

My acquaintance with you is not quite as recent. I recall listening as a teenager during the war to London and what I thought was an exceptional news analyst and foreign correspondent. Apparently others agreed with me. There was never a collegiate tie (Dartmouth) but there was a fraternal one (Kappa Sigma - Gamma Epsilon Chapter) and that helped to cement this admiration and respect.

I have viewed your programs only a few times. I have enjoyed them immensely. They are successful answers to the problem of bringing to the American people, indeed right into their homes, the basic issues of the day--issues which hold the answer to the United States' role and future in a rather confused world. I wish you and your associates much continued success in your experiments.

Your views concerning the methods of Senator Joseph McCarthy are admirable and I support them wholeheartedly. His effect upon

practically all naval officers I have known in the Orient who have taken the time to think about it is at best discouraging and at times infuriating. When an elderly Japanese woman in a small shop in Nagasaki, Kyushu--someone who supposedly knows little of the complexities of the world outside her home city and even less about the United States--asks me in very broken English, "What this man McCarthy?" then it is time something is said and done.

I plan to be in New York in the not too distant future and hope for a possible occasion when I can transform a friendship born solely through the mediums of radio, television, and newsprint into a real and personal one.

Very truly yours,

William E. Huey

William E. Huey

Huffman, Herbert

May 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Huffman:

Many thanks for your kind letter of April 27th containing your program suggestion. I am sending this in to Mr. Fred Friendly, Producer of SEE IT NOW, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Herbert Huffman
Director
The Columbus Boychoir School
Rosedale Road, Rd. No. 2
Princeton, New Jersey

rh

Hughey, John

A

June 21, 1955
Weleetka, Okla.

Dear Brother Murrow,

First, I would like to introduce myself. I am John Hughey, a Kappa Sigma initiate of about four months. I was initiated at Gamma Kappa at Oklahoma University.

This summer, I have been given the job of compiling the house scrapbook. As it will be used during our rush week next fall, I thought that autographed pictures of outstanding alums would make its composure far more interesting than just clippings from the Caduceus.

We would like to have your picture, autographed to Gamma Kappa, preferably an 8" X 10".

Our chapter would truly feel it an honor if you would pay us a visit, should you ever be in the Oklahoma City-Norman vicinity.

Yours very truly,

John Hughey

AEKDB
John Hughey
Box 248
Weleetka, Oklahoma

Hull, Roger

December 14, 1954

Dear Mr. Hull:

Thank you very much indeed for sending me the Fall, 1954 issue of your alumni publication THE NCE ALUMNUS.

I read it with great interest and certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to send it to me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Roger Hull, Editor
THE NCE ALUMNUS
367 High Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Newark
College
of
Engineering

Alumni Association

367 HIGH STREET, NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY
MArket 4-2424

December 13, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing the Fall, 1954 issue of our alumni publication, THE NCE ALUMNUS.

On page 13 you'll find a reference to your work which I think will be of interest. This article reflects the combined opinions of our entire class of '29, so this is not just a flower or two from one or two people, but an entire bouquet from a group of engineers--a group notoriously hard to please.

The questionnaires were of the "fill in the blank" variety. Therefore, only those items which reappeared in form after form were considered. And those used in the final article were names which appeared on at least 90 percent of the returns.

Knowing how quick people damn and how seldom they praise, I thought you'd appreciate knowing about your success with this group.

Sincerely,

Roger Hull

Roger Hull
Editor

Humphrey, Hubert

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAIRMAN
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J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
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HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.
FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

November 11, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your welcome note of November 3rd. I am anxiously looking forward to the album of records containing excerpts from some of Sir Winston Churchill's speeches. How nice of you to think of us.

Whenever you are in Washington, why don't you give us a call? It has been a long time since we had a good visit. I realize I am asking the busiest man in the world to take time out of his busy day for just a social visit, but it is good medicine, Ed. It slows down the heart beat, reduces the blood pressure, and makes life worth living - at least, that's what my friends tell me. So far, what I have said is in the realm of theory, but I intend to practice it one of these days.

With sincere admiration,

Your friend,

Hubert

Hubert H. Humphrey

Humphreys, Bill

July 30, 1954

Dear Bill:

I must apologize for the long delay in answering your letter of February 11. During the past few months a veritable avalanche of mail has descended on my desk and I'm sorry to say that somehow your letter got shuffled to the bottom of the pile.

I wish very much that we had a suitable post to offer you, but unfortunately there just isn't anything open on my staff at present, and I know of nothing elsewhere in CBS.

However, I will keep your wishes in mind and be sure to let you know if anything turns up.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Humphreys
New York Herald Tribune
National Press Building
Washington 4, D.C.

fc

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
European Edition Published Daily in Paris

ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON BUREAU
National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Feb. 11th, 1954

Dear Ed:

Is it possible that my stringer work in Paris might win me consideration for a CBS job? Or for a place on your own staff.

I have just been assigned here as a sort of foreign correspondent in my own country. My job is to see that the European Edition gets its Washington news in good Paris time.

It is an interesting project, but I would prefer the broader outlook of radio-television work. What I would especially like to do is to help prepare European documentaries and features.

After 14 years of it, I would even like to go back. My family is still there, in fact, using up our unexpired lease. Any information, encouraging or otherwise, would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bill Humphreys

Bill Humphreys

Hunger, John

September 12, 1955

Dear John Hunger:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of September 6th. I am delighted you had a pleasant journey abroad. Thank you for the suggestion about Mr. Hunt. Unfortunately, we schedule the PERSON TO PERSON broadcasts many weeks in advance, and I fear on this occasion we cannot avail ourselves of your suggestion, but we will certainly keep it in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Alderman John W. Hunger
4310 New Kensington
New Kensington, Pennsylvania

rh
cc: Mr. Aaron plus correspondence

Hunger, Jo

May 9, 1955

Dear Bill:

This is a note to introduce John W. Hunger. He is passing through Rome on his way to Egypt. He is from Pennsylvania and is an old and good friend of a lot of people at the Aluminum Company of America, an organization of which you have no doubt heard.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Downs
40 Via Faisiella
Rome, Italy

fc

1625

Hunger, John

Aluminum Company of America

ROY A. HUNT
CHAIRMAN OF
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Pittsburgh 19, Pa. January 24, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter will serve to introduce to you my good friend John W. Hunger, of 1725 Fifth Avenue, Arnold, New Kensington Post Office, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hunger has long been a good friend and booster of Alcoa. He has been a personal friend of mine for quite a few years.

Mr. Hunger is now working very energetically upon the praiseworthy objective of persuading the Postmaster General to issue a commemorative stamp in honor of the late Charles Martin Hall, inventor of our smelting process. Mr. Hunger feels that you might be of some assistance in this connection. We will appreciate any help that you can give him.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

Roy A. Hunt

Roy A. Hunt
Chairman of the Executive Committee

RAH:ALS

Hurok, S

March 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Hurok:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of March 7th and for sending me a copy of your two books.

So far I haven't had a chance to do more than just dip into them, but I certainly appreciate your gracious thought.

Sincerely,

Mr. S. Hurok
711 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

fo

S. HUROK
711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

March 7, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have been a great admirer of yours since your early broadcast days, and have ardently followed your radio and TV shows.

Last Friday's program with Markova prompts me to send you my two books with the hope that you might be able to find time between your heavy duties to glance through them. I do this with no thought other than the belief that you will enjoy reading some anecdotes about many of the artists you have interviewed. ("Impresario", which is the first of the two, was filmed by 20th Century-Fox under the name "Tonight We Sing".)

— on shelf

With best wishes for the continuation of your inspiring programs and your liberal views,

Your devoted friend,

S. Hurok

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Huth, Arno

February 4, 1954

Dear Mr. Huth:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your query as to whether or not he could be listed as guest speaker for one of your courses.

Although he would like very much to accept, he is unfortunately not available, due to the pressure of his broadcasting and television schedule this season.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Arno Huth
New School for Social Research
66 West 12th Street
New York 11, New York

With best compliments

Arno Huth

Is there any hope to ever list Mr. Murrow as guest speaker in one of my courses?

1 West 64 St.
N.Y. 23, N.Y.

THE NEW SCHOOL
66 West 12th St. New York 11
Oregon 5-2700

208 MASS MEDIA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Thursdays, 6:30-8:10 P.M. $21. (Reg. fee: $6) 15 weeks **ARNO HUTH**

Beginning February 4, 1954

In cooperation with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations, with the participation of outstanding specialists in the fields of press, film, radio and television.

Leading officials of the United Nations as well as other specialists take part as guest speakers, including **Wilder Foote**, Director, Press and Publications Bureau, U.N.; **W. Gibson Parker**, Chief of Production, Radio Division, U.N.; **Maurice Liu**, Acting Director, Films and Visual Information Division, U.N.; **Saul K. Padover**, Dean, School of Politics, The New School; **Arch Parsons**, U.N. Correspondent, "New York Herald Tribune"; **A. Edward Stuntz**, American International Association; and Alistair Cooke.

Mass communications play an important role in international developments and international relations. Political parties, governments, national and international organizations make increasing use of press, film, radio and television to spread information and propaganda, to influence public opinion and to stimulate decisions and actions. The United Nations and UNESCO, in particular, take advantage of these media to inform the peoples of the world of their aims and activities, and to advance education, science and culture.

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Radio: telecommunication services; amateur stations; international broadcasting; exchange of programs and talent. Psychological warfare. Broadcast activities of the United Nations and UNESCO.

Facsimile and Television: new techniques of word and image transmission; radio newspapers; international television developments.

New developments: international action to safeguard and promote freedom of information. International communication and public opinion research.

ARNO HUTH, Ph.D., Berlin. Expert in international communications, writer and lecturer. Radio consultant, U. S. Legation, Berne, Switzerland, 1942-46. Consultant to the United Nations, 1947, 1948, 1951 (Radio Division and Freedom of Information Section). UNESCO delegate, International Telecommunication Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947; International High Frequence Broadcasting Conference in Mexico City, 1948-49; Inter-American Radio Conference, Washington, 1949; Special Consultant, Pan American Broadcasting Company. Guest lecturer, Columbia University; French University of New York. Author, La Radiodiffusion, Puissance Mondiale; Radio Today; Radio — Heute und Morgen; Radio and Freedom of Information, Freedom to Listen (Memoranda for the UN); Communications and Economic Development; World Communication Studies. Contributor, Encyclopedie Française; Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians; Schweizer Lexikon; articles.

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"Asia and the West" (study group)
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Secretary-General of the United Nations

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Third hour for intensive group discussion of special topics: 10:00-10:45 P.M. Additional fee $18.

Registration is open now and may be completed by mail (except for credit and veteran students who should apply in person). Address Registrar, New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York 11. Registration fee, $6. for one or more courses.

ARNO G. HUTH, Ph.D. Expert in international communications, writer and lecturer. Consultant, United Nations, 1947, 1948 and 1951. Member, Faculty of New School, since 1947; Educational Liaison Officer to the United Nations. Consultant, International Relations, Committee on International Law, Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Author of books, reports and articles on communications and international relations.

SPEAKERS AND TOPICS

Opening Address 2/2

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Concept of the United Nations

BENJAMIN COHEN, Assistant Secretary-General in Charge of Public Information

The U. N. Charter — its Evolution and Application

EMILE GIRAUD, Advisor to the Assistant Secretary-General in Charge of Social Affairs

W. M. JORDAN, Chief of Section, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

OSCAR SCHACHTER, Director, General Legal Division

EGON SCHWELB, Deputy ~~Chief,~~ Director, Human Rights Division

Structure of the United Nations

WILLIAM AGAR, Acting Director, Special Services 2/16 "Struggle for Peace" *

Men for the United Nations

GEORGES PALTHEY, Director, Bureau of Personnel

Money for the United Nations

JULIAN A. P. POWERS, Deputy Chief, Budget Division

Major Political Issues —

in Asia:

H. E. PROFESSOR AHMED S. BOKHARI, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations 2/9 "Korea, Asia and the United Nations"

FRANK P. GRAHAM, U. N. Representative in India and Pakistan

in Europe:

H. E. HANS ENGEN, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Norway to the U. N.

in Latin America:

H. E. PROFESSOR ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the U. N.

in Africa and the Middle East: 2/23

HERNAN SANTA-CRUZ, Chairman, U. N. Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa; former Ambassador of Chile and President of the Economic and Social Council "Racial Discrimination Vs. Social Progress"

JOHN REEDMAN, Chief, Africa Unit, Department of Economic Affairs; member of Bernadotte and Bunche Mission to Palestine

(*continued*)

* Dr. Agar's talk will be preceeded by the showing of the latest UN film: "United Nations in Korea"

SPEAKERS AND TOPICS (continued)

Economic and Social Problems

HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE, Director-General, Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations

GLEN LEET, Chief, Community Organization and Development Unit, Department of Social Affairs

ISADOR LUBIN, former United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council

Ranking officials of FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(For dates and details see the weekly New School Bulletin)

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, founded in 1919, is conducted especially and exclusively for adults. It has a student body of 8,000 a year, about 85 per cent of whom are engaged in a profession, business management or a salaried job. There are no formal requirements for admission except for degree candidates who may work for their Bachelors', Masters' or Doctors' degrees.

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Fifteen sessions, starting 10 February 1954. $ 28.00
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Never before has there been a greater need for communication and understanding between Asia and the West. To promote such understanding, better knowledge and closer relations, is the purpose of this seminar. It is devoted to the study of the political, economic, social and cultural factors which influence the mind and the life of Asian peoples, and to the comparison with similar factors influencing the Western World. Special consideration will be given to economic and social development and to the role of the media of communication, their use for information and propaganda, and for the exchange of ideas and cultural values.

Outstanding area and communication specialists as well as delegates and information officers from various Asian countries participate as guest speakers.

Sessions are being held at Dr. Huth's home, 1 West 64th Street, New York 23, N.Y., at United Nations Headquarters, and at the offices of several Asian Delegations and Information Services.

(The day and hour of the sessions may be changed in accordance with the preference of all participants.)

Hutton, Ed. F.

October 20, 1955

Dear Mr. Hutton:

Many thanks for your letter of October 17th and for your kind words about my appearance on the TOAST OF THE TOWN program.

I certainly appreciate your taking the time to bring your interpretation of the Bill of Rights to my attention. I read it with a great deal of interest.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward F. Hutton
Sixty-One Broadway
New York 6, New York

fc

EDWARD F. HUTTON
SIXTY-ONE BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
WHITEHALL 4-2100

October 17, 1955

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I listened to your interview with Ed Sullivan last night, on the TOAST OF THE TOWN show, and I was very much impressed with your statement respecting the BILL OF RIGHTS.

That is a subject very dear to my heart. I have been dedicated to the preservation and protection of the BILL OF RIGHTS for many long years.

I am enclosing my interpretation of this great document. If you would like additional copies I would be very happy to send them to you, if you will let me know.

Most cordially and sincerely,

Edward F. Hutton

EFH-g
encs.

I Am Your BILL OF RIGHTS

By E. F. HUTTON

If I could but speak, this would I say:

☆ I am 164 years old, having been born December 15, 1791.

☆ I am the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Until I was written into the Constitution, that document was a body without a soul.

☆ I am your Bill of Rights.

☆ Don't take me for granted. The giant shadow of totalitarian state slavery has fallen over a large part of the earth. Should this tragedy befall America, I would be destroyed, and your liberties would end.

☆ As men brought me to life, I can be destroyed by men, and will be unless you and you, the people of America, organize to defend me.

☆ I am freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly. I am the privacy and sanctity of your home. I am your guarantee of trial by jury, and the custodian who guards your property rights.

☆ Cruel and unusual punishment and excessive fines and bail cannot be visited upon you as long as I live. I order that all powers not specifically mentioned in the Constitution shall be retained by you, the people. I am the rights of the states against engulfing centralized power.

☆ I am your signed lease to spiritual, mental and physical freedom.

☆ My existence depends on your vigilance, on whether you watch those who administer your government. My eternal enemies, known as dictators, are abroad in the world.

☆ The political usurpation of unlimited power has destroyed the liberties of many people in ancient and modern times. It can happen to you, and perhaps, unknown to you, it is happening.

☆ Put every law that is proposed into the crucible of my ten commandments. Your question must always be, not "What does a law give me?" but "What does it take away from me?"

☆ When I am violated, a part of you dies.

☆ When I am completely destroyed, you become slaves.

☆ Everything that men or women have hoped and prayed for and fought for since the dawn of history is embodied in me.

☆ Think what the loss of liberty would mean to you . . . think it through and you will have your own answer.

☆ Give thought to my plea.

☆ Protect me. I need you, as you need me.

☆ I am your Bill of Rights.

LET US REAFFIRM OUR RIGHTS

Chief Justice Warren raised a startling question in a speech. He said some thoughtful persons had *begun to wonder "whether ratification* of the Bill of Rights could be obtained today if we were faced squarely with the issue." He thought it could, but he was not *"prepared to dispute with those who believe the issue would provoke great controversy."*

Inge, William

WILLIAM INGE

Jan. 25, 1955

Dear Ed Murrow,

I have been grateful to you and your program many times in the past. Could you prove helpful now to those of us in the theatre who have no way of predicting our annual income, and so, while paying thousands and thousands of dollars to the government, ourselves face damaging losses and personal insecurity?

Sincerely yours,

William Inge

1 West 72nd St., N. Y., 23, N.Y.

SU7-6726

William Inge is a playwright - wrote "Come Back Little Sheba" "Picnic"

RH

Ingle, Edward

EDWARD T. INGLE
802 RING BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 3-3663

June 1, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Ed:

It was gratifying to learn of the latest award made to you for "See It Now". Of course, this is only one of numerous awards which have come your way and of which you are always so richly deserving.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Edward T. Ingle

International Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

No ans.

January 31, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you know, one of the main objectives of the International Bank is to cooperate effectively with the private investment markets in financing basic projects of economic development. This cooperation has recently brought results which I believe are encouraging, and I would like to comment on them briefly.

In mid-December, the Bank participated for the first time in a joint financing operation which included the public flotation of a bond issue in the United States. This transaction involved the borrowing by Belgium of $50 million to finance the improvement of her waterways and the port of Antwerp. It consisted of an offering of $30 million of bonds by an underwriting group of seventy-one U.S. investment firms and a $20 million loan from the International Bank. To my mind, this is the most important single step we have been able to take so far in establishing an effective partnership with private investors. I look forward to more operations of this kind in the future.

I am glad to report also that private investors are participating to an increasing extent in our own loans. Apart from the joint loans to Belgium, private capital has taken up some part of the maturities in all five of the latest loans we have made. This procedure is becoming a regular feature of our lending operations. In the case of our recent loan of $5 million for agricultural development in Colombia, private U.S. banks took maturities amounting to $3 million.

Another loan we recently approved is expected to be concluded early in 1955 with the new Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, a corporation whose capital is being subscribed by private investors in India, the United Kingdom and the United States. The capital of the Corporation will be subscribed in rupees. Indian investors are subscribing the equivalent of $7,350,000; British investors the equivalent of $2,100,000; and investors in the United States -- the Bank of America, the Rockefeller brothers, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., and Westinghouse Electric International Corporation -- are subscribing the equivalent of $1,050,000.

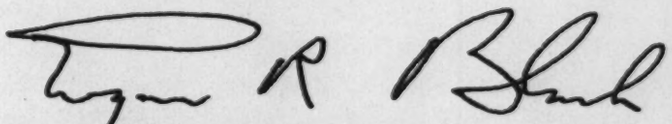
One of the chief advantages which, we hope, will be secured by this Corporation is that it will encourage the flow of private capital to private industrial enterprises in India. It will do this not only by making direct loans and investments in industry, but also by guaranteeing loans, underwriting share issues and, in general, by encouraging in every possible way the growth of an active capital market.

You will find the details of our seven most recent loans in the announcements I am sending you under separate cover.

In addition to participation by private capital at the time we make a loan, we have also been modestly successful in selling securities from our portfolio to institutional investors both in the United States and other countries. We now normally sell these securities without our guarantee. To date, sales from our portfolio and participations by private investors in our loans undertaken without our guarantee amount to more than $82 million, and we have sold another $58 million with our guarantee -- making a total of about $140 million that other investors have taken over from us.

Along all of these lines, I expect our working relations with private investors to become closer. The Bank is vitally interested in encouraging private international investment in productive undertakings, and I look for more results in the coming year.

Sincerely yours,



Eugene R. Black

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Director
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Irving, F.A. Maj

December 20, 1954

Dear Major General Irving:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for sending me copies of the three addresses made at your kickoff luncheon.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to take the time to send them to me.

Sincerely yours,

Major General F.A. Irving, President
American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods
Box 462
Radio City Station
New York 20, New York

fc

A.C.T.I.O.N.

American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods

Box 462, Radio City Station, New York 20, N. Y.

Tony

November 30, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On November 15, ACTION - The American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods - was introduced to the public at a luncheon meeting attended by President Eisenhower. The reaction to the first nationwide, non-profit, non-political citizens' organization devoted to the improvement of housing conditions in the United States has been tremendous.

ACTION's aims and accomplishments in the coming months are certain to make news of major importance. As one of the members of the press we contacted regarding the announcement of ACTION's arrival on the national scene, we believe you would be interested in copies for your files of the three addresses made at the kickoff luncheon. We are enclosing transcripts of speeches by President Eisenhower, Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and Dr. Gabriel Hauge, Administrative Assistant to the President.

Cordially yours,

F. A. Irving

F. A. Irving
Major General (Ret.)
President

FAI:bd
Encl.

Irwin, Lewis K.

LEWIS K. IRWIN
107 SOUTH POINSETTIA PLACE
LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE: WEBSTER 6-8601

May 23, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This morning I received a letter from Mr. Irving Gitlin in which he states categorically that "it is an established policy of CBS News and Public Affairs not to purchase packages on current events prepared outside the department." Thus ends this unhappy affair.

But as I noted in my reply today to Mr. Gitlin: "I only regret that I had not received a similar note when I first submitted material concerning 'The Voice of Great Britain' to your department. As it is, a special pilot program, prepared as if it were a CBS presentation, has nearly been completed; I had intended to submit it for consideration to your department early next month. It will be of no use to any other network, because, for format reasons, nearly every speaker mentions CBS by name, and editing here is impossible....You will forgive me for feeling that none of these unhappy events would have occurred if I had been told to begin with --'categorically'--that it is the established policy of CBS News and Public Affairs not to purchase material prepared outside the department. I would then have limited my dealings to independent stations, which I was in fact doing until I received Mr. Murrow's note; I would never have left European Educational Motion Pictures; I would never have joined the CBS staff; I would never have begun plans to prepare the 'all star' pilot program of 'The Voice of Great Britain'. I am unable to understand why this information was not given me to begin with and why instead I was given considerable encoragement from your department."

My deepest thanks for your consideration of all this. I hope I shall some day be able to prepare another pilot recording of "The Voice of Great Britain". If so, I shall certainly send a copy off to you.

I have sent a letter bearing my fullest apologies to Jack Beck.

Kindest regards,

Lew Irwin

Lew Irwin

Irwin, Lewis K

LEWIS K. IRWIN
107 SOUTH POINSETTIA PLACE
LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE: WEBSTER 6-8601
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: CBS HOLLYWOOD

May 12, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You will, I am sure, forgive me for bringing my problems concerning THE VOICE OF GREAT BRITAIN to you. I realize that the press of other business must make it very difficult for you to give much attention to my own troubled affairs; yet, in what for me is a very grave and somber hour, I have no one else to whom I can turn. Mr. Beck's attack upon me and my project was so unexpected and so devastating that my only remaining move, now, is to present my problem before a far wiser and experienced fellow-newsman, who must also have a warm spot in his heart for England and who has expressed in the past the worthiness of THE VOICE OF GREAT BRITAIN. Certainly if anyone has "inspired" this series, you have. I remember learning by memory your V-E Day broadcast from London in which you described the sordidness of the war and discussed the burden and responsibility of the Peace. I have always believed that broadcast to be one of the finest masterworks in the history of radio news.

Yesterday I cabled all of the members of my staff in London to cease production of material for the series. That--as I am sure you will realize--was a very difficult thing for me to do. For two years I have worked steadily on this project; now, just at the moment when I am finally able to complete a special pilot program for CBS, the sky is pulled down on my head: I am informed that the CBS News and Public Affairs department never has and never will accept material prepared outside its boundaries.

I am reminded of Churchill's advice: "In Defeat: Defiance"--and yet I have no idea how I can defy this <u>blitz</u>. Surely I cannot afford to prepare another pilot for one of the other networks; nearly all my savings have been poured into this program. I have tried to express some "Defiance" in a letter (copy enclosed) to Mr. Beck, which I wrote after I was able to collect some of my thoughts; still I am troubled not so much by Mr. Beck himself as I am about whether his statements are really true.

I have sent a detailed letter to Mr. Gitlin, describing the incident and asking for a statement of official department policy; yet I am fearful that it will be difficult for Mr. Gitlin to be impartial in a matter which, as it stands, is clearly a dispute between a colleague and a mere outsider. Frankly I cannot imagine Mr. Gitlin rebuking the CBS West Coast Director of Radio News.

Never can I remember finding myself so suddenly in a muddle like this. Here before me is Confusion in its grimmest display.

* * *

Again, Mr. Murrow, please forgive me for troubling you with this matter. I ask only for your advice; armed and aided with that, I am certain that this situation can be resolved happily.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Lew Irwin

LKI/sk

LEWIS K. IRWIN
107 SOUTH POINSETTIA PLACE
LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE: WEBSTER 6-8601
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: CBS HOLLYWOOD

May 11, 1955

Mr. John F. Beck
CBS News Bureau
6121 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Mr. Beck,

I take this opportunity of setting down "for the record" a description of my dealings with CBS in the hope of avoiding any further misunderstandings. I am usually a pretty good debater, but yesterday the bluntness of your candor--I do not go further--left me half-stunned and grasping for words--a rare accomplishment, I might add, and I congratulate you.

I am accused, first of all, of being uncandid in my letter to you last February in which I attempted to give you a full description of by background and of my ideas on radio news reporting. It was in this letter that I briefly described my "Voice of Great Britain" project. You suggest that I made definite implications that I was tied up with CBS in the project. I have checked a copy of my letter and see nothing which warrants such an inferrence. I note merely that certain CBS officials have expressed "considerable interest" in the series and that they have been most co-operative. I enclose herewith the original of a letter to me by Mr. E. R. Murrow in which he expresses his interest in the series and kindly offers to aid me in getting "full network participation in your project" once he has heard a pilot recording. I believe that my note to you about the "Voice of Great Britain", although general, was specific enough and that your inferrences were unjustified. Just the same, if you did want more detailed information about my dealings with CBS, I wish you had contacted me first instead of immediately transmitting your criticism of my correspondence to New York without even informing me until now that you had done so.

I think it important to note with double emphasis that contrary to your accusation that no one in the East is at all interested in the series, everyone I have contacted has been most generous and kind in getting my material directed into the proper channels and giving it quick

and considerate attention.

However, the basis of your argument yesterday was, I believe, that CBS News at no time uses or has ever used material prepared by an outside individual or organization. Yet, as I noted in my conversation with you yesterday, all of my past correspondence with CBS officials in New York leads me to believe the contrary.

You will recall that I came to you yesterday with an idea for doing a special documentary on the British elections. You responded that if CBS wanted to do a documentary on the British elections it would do so without having an outsider do it for them. "What makes you think that CBS isn't doing a documentary on the elections?" you asked. I replied that I have received definite information from Mr. Stuart Novins that CBS, although having its finest commentators report on the elections, was not planning to broadcast any of the election activities themselves. Stuart Novins, you replied, was not the man to contact. May I then call your attention to the fact that I first cabled Mr. H. K. Smith in London asking whether a radio documentary on the British elections would duplicate anything his department was planning, and through the Hollywood news bureau I received word that Mr. Novins would be able to give me definite information concerning the matter.

If it is true that CBS news and public affairs never purchases material prepared outside of the organization, how do you account for the close consideration of other material I have sent to CBS in New York? I enclose the original copy of a letter to me from Mr. Novins concerning another project, "Voices of History". True, the program was rejected, but not because "CBS Public Affairs never buys outside material". Please note the full attention that this program was undoubtedly given.

* * *

When I submitted my "News Today" program to you for consideration last February, I noted that if I were given the opportunity to broadcast this daily news program, I would like to make use of recorded material that would be sent to me by friends abroad. You replied that CBS has no need for a "privately organized news group". Immediately, I wrote you denying that I had any such organized news group and that I was merely offering a program which might augment the news coverage of CBS. (Let me be more specific. Probably the West's foremost authority on Soviet Russia is Mr. Isaac Deutscher. If I were able to broadcast a news

series for CBS I would like to have Mr. Deutscher comment from time to time on Soviet affairs.)

In short why be confined to the CBS news organization--as splendid as that organization may surely be--when other and better news sources are available? Why "isolate" your news coverage?

* * *

Lastly let me note that I left a position which paid me roughly five times my present salary to join the CBS staff as a script typist a month ago (you may check with Mr. Watson in the personnel office on this. He has been in touch with my former employer).

I wanted "to get my foot in the door", hoping that I might advance somehow into the news department. Frankly, right now I am in the peculiar position of not knowing whether my foot is still in the door, or whether the door has slammed shut on it.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Lew Irwin

c.c. Mr. E. R. Murrow
Mr. S. Novins
Mr. I. Gitlin

485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.OB865 SPC026 LC930

KC

L.HDA539 NL PD=HOLLYWOOD CALIF 10=

=EDWARD R MURROW=

1955 MAY 11 AM 12 51

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

PLEASE FORGIVE TELEGRAM BUT URGENCY OF SITUATION DEMANDS MY CONTACTING YOU QUICKLY. YOU WILL RECALL MY WRITING YOU ABOUT YEAR AGO CONCERNING "VOICE OF GREAT BRITAIN" RADIO PROJECT. AT THAT TIME I WAS COMPLETING ARRANGEMENTS TO BROADCAST SERIES TO ELEVEN INDEPENDENT U.S. RADIO STATIONS, IN PROBABLY THE KINDEST AND MOST GENEROUS LETTER I HAVE EVER RECEIVED YOU REPLIED

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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L. HDA 539 2-

1955 MAY 11 AM 12 51

OFFERING "SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW YOU MIGHT GO ABOUT GETTING FULL NETWORK PARTICIPATION IN YOUR PROJECT " AS SOON AS YOU HEARD A PILOT RECORDING YOU LATER WROTE THAT YOU HAD PASSED INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECT TO IRVING GITLIN. SHORTLY AFTER, I DROPPED PLANS TO BROADCAST "VGB" OVER INDEPENDENTS ALSO SET ABOUT PREPARING SPECIAL PILOT PROGRAMS FOR CBS. I NOW HAVE ON LONDON STAFF PERHAPS FINEST WRITERS REPORTERS AND COMMENTATORS IN ENGLAND. YOU WILL ALSO RECALL MY WRITING YOU LAST MONTH THAT=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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LHDA 539 3=

1955 MAY 11 AM 12

PILOT RECORDING WILL BE COMPLETED AFTER BRITISH ELECTIONS. I RECEIVED YOUR KIND REPLY TODAY. I ALSO SAW JACK BECK AT CBS HOLLYWOOD TODAY AND MY CONVERSATION WITH HIM IS REASON FOR WIRE. MR BECK TOLD ME QUITE FRANKLY THAT CBS-NEWS NEVER AT ANY TIME USES MATERIAL PREPARED BY OUTSIDE INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS. HE WAS EMPHATIC IN HIS DISCOURAGEMENT OF MY PROJECT. (IN COMPLETE CANDOR I MUST ADD THAT I AM BAFFLED BY MR BECK'S SEEMING CONTEMPT AND BLUNT DISCOURTESY TOWARDS ME. I LEFT WITH THE FEELING OF BEING TOLD OFF WITHOUT KNOWING WHY). I AM ONLY STARTING OUT

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

L.H.DA539 4I

IN THIS BUSINESS AND HAVE NOW INVESTED SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS OF MY OWN IN "VGB" PROJECT. AM COMPLETELY UNCERTAIN WHAT MOREI SHOULD NOW MAKE AND DEEPLY HOPE YOU MAY BE ABLE TO OFFER ADVICE NY KINDEST REGARDS=

=LEW IRWIN=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Irwin, Lewis K.

MAY 9, 1955

MR. LEWIS K. IRWIN
107 SOUTH POINSETTIA PLACE
LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA

REGRET I HAVE NO SUGGESTIONS TO OFFER IF OUR PUBLIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT TO WHICH I HAVE REFERRED YOU SEVERAL TIMES IS DISINTERESTED.

REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-710-43
fe

Irwin, Louis K

May 5, 1955

Dear Mr. Irwin:

Thank you for your letter of April 26th and for your kind words about our program from England.

It was kind of you to offer to send me a recording of your program THE VOICE OF GREAT BRITAIN. May I suggest that you send it to Mr. Robert Skedgell, Executive Producer of Radio News; I shall be doing so much travelling during the next few months, that I won't be able to give it the time and attention it deserves.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis K. Irwin
107 South Poinsettia Place
Los Angeles 36, California

fs

LEWIS K. IRWIN
107 SOUTH POINSETTIA PLACE
LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA

April 26, 1955

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Congratulations on your fine program from England tonight.

You may be interested to know that I am at last able to prepare a pilot program of "The Voice of Great Britain". The program will feature special reports from Mr. Isaac Deutscher, the Russian analist, Sir Robert Boothby, Mr. Terence Prittie of the Manchester Guardian, reporting from Cologne, Germany, and several BBC reporters.

The program will be completed shortly after the general election so that Sir Robert will be able to record his portion of the program. It will be scored by the orchestra of the University of California at Los Angeles.

I shall send a recording of the program to you immediately it is completed.

Kindest regards.

~~Sincerely~~,

Lew Irwin

LKI/sk

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

..OA961 SPC077 LA913

L.HDA476 NL PD=HOLLYWOOD CALIF 11= 1955 MAR 12 AM 2 51

EDWARD R MURROW=

485 MADISON AVE CBS NEWS RADIO=NYK=

MANY THANKS FOR WIRE PUBLIC AFFAIRS HAS NOT EXPRESSED DISINTEREST IN SERIES ON CONTRARY POINT IS ACCORDING TO BECK WHETHER INTERESTED OR NOT IT IS ESTABLISHED POLICY OF CBS NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS NEVER REPEAT NEVER TO PURCHASE MATERIAL PREPARED OUTSIDE DEPARTMENT IF TRUE THIS MEANS END OF "VGB". PROJECT=

=IRWIN..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

F 856-9/54

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by REGULAR OR AIR MAIL would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via REGULAR MAIL addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via AIR MAIL to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for WBBM and KNX are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than NOON LOCAL TIME on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" ONLY if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE February 15 19 55

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. 414 (Div.) 710 (Dept.) 42

MR. JACK BECK
KNXT
1313 NORTH VINE STREET
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

LEWIS IRWIN IS A PEST WE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO SHAKE FOR OVER A YEAR. WE HAVE NO INTEREST NOW OR IN THE FUTURE IN ANYTHING HE DOES. BBC ALSO PLAGUED BY IRWIN AND FOUND HE IS STUDENT AT U.S.C. OR U.C.L.A. AND SO WARNED US. APPRECIATE ANYTHING YOU CAN DO TO GET IRWIN TO CEASE AND DESIST USE OF NAMES OF CBS PEOPLE. REGARDS.

IRVING GITLIN

BC: Messrs. Murrow
Mickelson
Bay
Novins
Crothers

with copy of original telegram to I.G. from Jack Beck

F 291-1/53

PRIVATE WIRE

Lewis, Lewis

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR OR AIR MAIL** would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via **REGULAR MAIL** addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via **AIR MAIL** to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for **WBBM** and **KNX** are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" **ONLY** if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE _____ 19____

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. [ ] [ ] [ ]
Div. Dept.

COPY

CBS LA FEB 14/55

FYI

RECEIVING OPERATOR
CBS PUBLIC AFFAIRS NY

YOU KNOW ANYTHING OF A LEWIS IRGIN WHO SAYS HE PREPARING PUB AFFAIRS SERIES ON BRITAIN FOR YOU AND PROVIDING ADDITIONAL CONTACTS WITH NOVINS AND MURROW. REGARDS,

NICK

Irwin, Lewis

October 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Irwin:

By this time you will have had my previous letter informing you that I have turned over all the material concerning the project "Voice of Great Britain" program to Mr. Irving Gitlin, who is now the proper authority in this matter. I am sure you will hear from him soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lewis K. Irwin
107 South Poinsettia Place
Los Angeles 36, California

fc

File
KC

LEWIS K. IRWIN
107 SOUTH POINSETTIA PLACE
LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA

October 18, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Many thanks for your kind note of October 13; my deepest appreciation also for your help in bring the "Voices of History" material to the attention of Mr. Gitlin.

Your note was received before I had a chance to send out the recording referred to in my note of October 14. I have therefore kept the recording.

* * *

Unless something should occur to alter my plans, I shall leave Los Angeles on January 9 for Washington to discuss plans for the projected "Voice of Great Britain" program with Sir Roger Makins. I shall leave Washington the night of the 10th and arrive in New York the same evening. I hope to meet Alec Sutherland of the BBC on the 11th or 12th and leave for London on the United States on the 13th.

If you should have a few minutes time on the 11th, 12th or the morning of the 13th, I should very much like to discuss my plans for the series with you.

Again, my kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Lew Irwin

Lew Irwin

LKI/sk

AIR MAIL

KC

LEWIS K. IRWIN
107 SOUTH POINSETTIA PLACE
LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA

October 14, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your Tuesday telecast--concerning the London Mithraeum--was, as usual, of the highest caliber. I could not, of course, help thinking what a splendid subject the Mithraeum controversy would have been for a "Voice of Great Britain" program.

* * *

Again, Mr. Murrow, please accept my apologies for this series of letters. I realize, of course, that the press of business has no doubt made it impossible for you to give your attention to the material I have sent you concerning the projected "Voices of History" program. I am sure too that my requests must certainly be annoying impositions to you. But perhaps the enclosed letter from Mr. Henry Wefing will help explain why it is so important that I have some sort of "approval" from you before I can go ahead with plans for the series.

The thought occurs to me that perhaps one reason why it has not been possible for you to give much consideration to this matter is that you probably do not have immediate access to a transcription player to hear the audition recording. I am therefore sending along under separate cover a tape-recording of the program, believing that you no doubt have a tape-recorder close at hand.

Again let me thank you for your help and kindness in all this, and once again for your note expressing interest in "The Voice of Great Britain"; it was of invaluable aid to me indeed.

Kindest regards.

~~Sincerely,~~

Lew Irwin

Lew Irwin

LKI/sk
Enc. H. Wefing 7/17/54

AIR MAIL

Irwin Lew

October 13, 1954

Dear Mr. Irwin:

I hope you will forgive the delay in replying to your letter of September 21.

Miss Holder did indeed bring your material to my attention, but as yet, I have not found the time to read it.

I am passing along your outline to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs. He will probably offer you some helpful advice.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lew Irwin
107 South Poinsettia Place
Los Angeles 36, California

fc

cc: Irving Gitlin

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

WELLS CHURCH

Director of News Broadcasts

July 17, 1954

Dear Mr. Irwin:

Many thanks for sending the audition recordings of "Voices of History", which were passed on to me in Mr. Church's absence from the office.

I am sorry that we cannot be interested in this idea because several years ago Edward R. Murrow made a series of recordings of voices of recent history, and we feel that your idea is too similar.

Under separate cover we are returning the records. We do appreciate your bring this to our attention.

Sincerely

Henry Wefing

hw/km

Henry Wefing
News Editor

Mr. Lewis K. Irwin
107 South Poinsettia Place
Los Angeles 36, California

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

yhl/3001

1621 TWENTY-SECOND STREET
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

HUDSON 3-4100

20 January 1954

File

PERSONAL

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In connection with the recent reports of impending allocation by the U. S. of free grants of arms to countries of the Middle East, you may be interested in seeing the enclosed Background Notes on this subject.

Iraq and Saudi Arabia are reported to be the first of the Arab states that will benefit from this allocation, while Egypt and Syria are understood to be expecting grants shortly thereafter.

Both Iraq and Saudi Arabia are technically still at war with Israel and, unlike the other Arab states, have refused even to conclude armistice agreements with Israel. Only last week the new King of Saudi Arabia stated publicly that the Arab nations should be ready to sacrifice ten million of their people in order to "wipe out Israel". In these circumstances, you will understand Israel's serious alarm at the proposed arms grants.

As a democratic state, Israel is naturally deeply concerned with the principle involved in this issue. It does not believe that gifts of arms can win over governments which have hitherto shown no interest in the democratic cause or in its defense.

Yours sincerely,

Y. H. Levin
Counselor

Enclosure

no action

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

Background Note No. 13

PROPOSED MILITARY AID FOR MIDDLE EAST STATES

A. United States Congress Appropriation

1. Acting under request of the Administration for a $100,000,000 appropriation for military aid to the Middle East states, the United States Congress finally appropriated $30,000,000 in its 1953/54 Mutual Security program.

2. Serious misgivings, however, were expressed by a number of members of the Senate and of the House lest these arms be used for the renewal of hostilities in the Middle East. One of the spokesmen of the State Department agreed that "That is a problem that has worried us a great deal".

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House refused to make any appropriation at all for military aid to these countries, but its action was subsequently reversed.

B. The Arab States and the Democratic Cause

3. A spokesman of the State Department, testifying before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on May 12, 1953, said:

> "They--and here again this applies especially to the Arab states--are uncertain of themselves; they are uncertain of their friends; they are uncertain of their enemies; their governments are uncertain of their position, in many cases; their people are frequently uncertain of their governments.
>
> "In other words, you have a condition of quite general instability which is relieved only occasionally by a relatively forceful government coming into power and maintaining itself."

4. The Arab Governments have not undertaken any obligations in defense of democracy. The regimes of these countries--military dictatorships in the case of Egypt and Syria--and the upheavals by which these countries are periodically convulsed, leave room for doubt as to whether the maintenance of democratic institutions is a vital concern of their rulers.

5. The Arab states have not shown any change in their basic attitude of neutralism or toward aggression on the international scene. Their actions have continued to conform with the spirit of their original attitude in the Korean issue. On 21 July 1951 the then Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs reaffirmed his country's attitude in the Korea issue: "The Egyptian Government adheres to its decisions not to support the Security Council's resolution to aid South Korea and does not regret doing so. Egypt has not taken sides on the Korean question".

At the U.N. General Assembly on 22 December 1952, Egypt and the other Arab countries under its leadership--states to which it is now proposed to give U.S. arms--were among the handful of states that abstained in the vote based on the charge that United States soldiers were perpetrating atrocities in Korea.

Again on December 3, 1953 they abstained from voting on the U.S.-backed motion to condemn Red atrocities in Korea.

As recently as December 27, 1953, Egyptian Government circles were openly planning to announce the adoption of specific "neutralist" measures in both the political and economic fields. (See statement by Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman on that date.)

C. The Arab States and Israel

6. The offers of peace and friendship to the Arab states extended repeatedly by the leaders of Israel have consistently been rebuffed.

7. The Arab states insist that they are at war with Israel. By boycott and blockade they maintain an active system of economic warfare against Israel.

8. They have vigorously resisted the attempts of disinterested powers at the U.N. calling upon the Arab states and Israel to enter into peace negotiations. The United States, together with Great Britain, France, and most of the democratic states, have supported these attempts. The Arab states, supported by the Asian and Soviet blocs, have opposed it.

9. The sentiment twice publicly repeated last year by President Adib Shishakly of Syria that "The Middle East is not big enough to have both Arabs and Jews; either the Arabs will be thrown into the sea or the Jews will leave Palestine" has been echoed in one form or another by most of the leaders of the Arab states.

D. Arab League Security Pact

10. Seven of the member states of the Arab League - Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen - are organized in the Arab League Security Pact. The purpose of the Pact, as evident from statements by Arab leaders in presenting it to their respective Parliaments for ratification, is not concerned with any international issue except Arab-Israel relations.

This was clearly brought out by Nuri Said, speaking before the Iraqi Parliament in Baghdad, who explained that "This pact is designed to protect us against only one danger: the Zionist danger". (May 1951)

The Syrian Official Gazette for 29 November 1951 likewise records an official report by the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs which stated, "This Pact excludes any possibility of the Arab states joining either the Western or Eastern blocs. Its central purpose is to establish a solid front against Zionist aggression".

11. Arms given to any one of the Arab League members can be shared among all. This provision would hold even were there a guarantee that U. S. arms gifts would not be used against Israel. If U. S. arms were made available to Iraq or Saudi Arabia, for instance, this would release other arms to fellow members of the Arab League, which could be employed against Israel.

E. Consequences of Supply of U.S. Arms to the Arab States

12. The Israel Government feels that the delivery of arms to the Arab Governments, far from being conducive to stability in the region, will constitute a menace to the peace of the area and to Israel's security.

Among the most recent examples of Arab hostility are the following:

a) The decision of the Egyptian Government to confiscate all shipments destined for Israel passing through the Suez Canal, regardless of their nature. This constitutes a widening of the Egyptian blockade on commodities considered to be of military value, already condemned by the U. N. Security Council on 1 September 1951. On 14 December 1953 a shipment of meat bound for Israel on an Italian vessel was destroyed; at the same time, a gift shipment of clothing was confiscated.

b) The Associated Press reported on 9 January 1953 a statement by King Saud of Saudi Arabia that "the Arab nations should sacrifice up to 10 million of their 50 million people, if necessary, to wipe out Israel". The King continued, "Israel to the Arab world is like a cancer to the human body and the only remedy is to uproot it just like a cancer...We don't have the patience to see Israel remain occupying Palestine for long".

13. Israel is convinced that as long as peace or non-aggression pacts are not concluded by the Arab states with Israel, the delivery of arms to the Arabs would weaken Israel in its relative military strength. This can only lead to an arms race between them and an increase in tension.

14. The grant of arms to the Arab states would be at variance with the Tripartite Declaration of 25 May 1950 issued by the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, which sets its face against the development of an arms race between Israel and her neighbors.

15. Military aid will strengthen the hands of the rulers of the Arab countries by serving notice that even while refusing peace with Israel and maintaining grave violations of international security, such as the Suez blockade, an economic boycott and continuous hostile propaganda, an Arab state may receive military aid from the United States.

Public opinion in those countries will assume that refusal to make peace with Israel is not regarded by the United States with gravity; indeed, is even rewarded with a free gift of arms

16. The delivery of free gifts of arms to the Arab countries would be interpreted by the nations of the world to mean that a government can secure aid from the United States even though it consistently maintains an attitude of neutralism, refuses to give even moral support to the democratic cause and persists in maintaining active hostility towards a neighboring democratic state.

F. Israel's Stand on Middle East Defense

17. By contrast with the Arab lack of concern with the defense of democracy, Israel, for its part, has repeatedly indicated its anxiety to do everything possible in this direction.

As far back as 4 November 1951 the then Israel Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, now Acting Prime Minister, declared:

> "....Two features of the situation - the absence of peace within the Middle East and the rootless character of its so-called democracy - aggravate our anxiety for the fate of this entire area in the event of a world war and impel us to do everything in our power to strengthen our own position in the region and to explore all possible sources of economic and military assistance...."

In accordance with this policy, the Israel Government has repeated its application to the United States Government for military aid. Its first formal application was made a few months after passage of the Mutual Security Act (1951) by the U. S. Congress. However, to this date no such aid has been offered to Israel, in response to its wish to take part in the defense of democracy in the Middle East.

Washington, D. C.
January 1954

Ives, Emerson

1

EMERSON C. IVES
QUAKER HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

December 29, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I listened with interest Tuesday evening to the discussion that took place during your broadcast between your two European colleagues on the subject of French and German relations.

One thing that I do not hear stressed in such discussions is the great change that has occurred since the Second World War in the balance of power situation in Europe and the great bearing it seems to me it should and must have in time in the relationship between France and Germany. The advent of Russia as a great power in Europe has changed all this, and as I look at it there no longer exists the reason for rivalry and conquest which has existed in the past between France and Germany in that France's position is no longer anywhere near so dominant either politically or economically as formerly, so that Germany no longer has anything to gain by a war with France. In fact, as things are today it seems to me France urgently NEEDS Germany and Germany NEEDS France for their own good and protection.

I realize that their former relationship cannot, from the human nature standpoint, be forgotten overnight, particularly on the part of France in view of her terrible experiences with Germany, but intrinsically this is now a superficial factor that time and necessity will change just as such things have in the past between nations. France and Britain used to be at one another's throat not so very long ago.

It seems to me we and the British should stress this much more than we have, and I would like to see it emphasized in discussions such as took place at your broadcast. Maybe it will next Sunday.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Emerson C. Ives

Jacobson, Henry

June 6, 1955

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

Thanks for your letter of May 16. I am sorry to say that as of this moment there are no openings on my staff, but if you would like to come in to see me you can call my secretary to set up a mutually convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry S. Jacobson
Biow-Beirn-Toigo, Inc.
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

rh

BIOW-BEIRN-TOIGO
INCORPORATED

Advertising

640 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

May 16, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing this letter to request an interview to discuss the possibility of working for you at CBS.

Meeting you at Mr. Hammerstein's last Friday before "Person To Person" (I'm Dorothy's son), and seeing and hearing you over the past ten years has to a great extent been responsible for this request.

I'm in advertising now, having had the good fortune of being closely associated with some of the biggest, most successful advertisers - Procter & Gamble and American Home Products. However, the communication of ideas and concepts that you perform seem, at least to me, a more rewarding thing.

I believe that I have much to offer you. Can I infringe upon your time and attention to discuss this with you personally.

Sincerely,

Henry S. Jacobson

Henry S. Jacobson

HSJ:AS

Jaeger, Robt. B

December 15, 1954

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for your letter of November 24th and for your kind comments about our SEE IT NOW program.

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing to me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert B. Jaeger
13343 Corliss Avenue
Seattle 33, Washington

fc

November 24, 1954

TM

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS TV Network
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have just finished viewing the TV program sponsored by Alcoa of America regarding the current college debating teams and the subject, "Should the U. S. recognize Red China on a diplomatic basis?"

We found this very interesting and want to compliment you highly for the part you had in making this type of TV program available to us. It is this type of program that can make TV such a worthy medium of expression.

I find it difficult to find adequate words to express my personal feelings about the effective work you are doing along these lines.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Jaeger

Robert B. Jaeger
13343 Corliss Avenue
Seattle 33, Washington

cc: President
TNT TV - Channel 11
Tacoma, Washington

Jaffe, Henry

October 18, 1954

Dear Henry:

This is merely a note to thank you for lending a hand with the appearance of Dinah and George Montgomery on the PERSON TO PERSON program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Jaffe
Jaffe & Jaffe
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

JAFFE & JAFFE
COUNSELORS AT LAW
444 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

HENRY JAFFE
SAUL JAFFE
SAUL P. PRYOR

MORTIMER BECKER
JACK LONDON

PLAZA 1-3100

CABLE ADDRESS
HENJAYLAW

October 13, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to John Aaron, dated today, confirming the appearance of Dinah and George Montgomery on your "Person to Person" program of January 7th.

Dinah has asked me to express her thanks to you and John Aaron for being so understanding about the need to change the December 3rd date. I shall let her telegram, which I quote in the enclosed letter, speak for itself.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Henry

Enc. (1)

JAFFE & JAFFE
COUNSELORS AT LAW
444 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

HENRY JAFFE
SAUL JAFFE
SAUL P. PRYOR

MORTIMER BECKER
JACK LONDON

PLAZA 1-8100

CABLE ADDRESS
HENJAYLAW

October 13, 1954

Mr. John A. Aaron
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Aaron:

As I told you on the phone this afternoon, Dinah and George Montgomery will be delighted to appear on "Person to Person", Friday, January 7th.

Following is the telegram I received from Dinah today:

> "HENRY DEAR RE ED MURROWS SHOW JAN 7TH DATE PERFECT. AM SO HAPPY THIS ALTERNATE DATE WAS AVAILABLE AS GEORGE AND I BOTH ANXIOUS TO DO THAT DELIGHTFUL SHOW. PLEASE THANK MR. AARONS AND MR. MURROW FOR UNDERSTANDING ABOUT THE MONTGOMERY PROBLEMS WITH THE DEC. THIRD DATE. LOVE. DINAH."

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Henry Jaffe

HB

Cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Jahn, Bill

March 7, 1955

Dear Bill Jahn:

Sorry to be so late in answering yours of February 15th. As a matter of fact, if I answered it earlier I still wouldn't have had any comment. Thanks for sending it to me.

I have some hope of getting up to the Northwest sometime in July or August; perhaps we could meet then.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Jahn
TV Editor
Seattle Post Intelligencer
Seattle, Washington

rh

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Tues., Feb. 15, 1955 S★★ 7

UW Bars Oppenheimer Lectures

Plans of the University of Washington's physics dement to present Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer in a week's series of lectures and seminars went awry Monday when the proposal was canceled by Dr. Henry Schmitz, University president.

Dr. Schmitz commented merely that "bringing of Dr. Oppenheimer here at this time would not be in the best interests of the University."

He declined to elaborate.

The noted atomic physicist would have appeared as a Walker-Ames lecturer. His security clearance was recently withdrawn by President Eisenhower following criticism of his character and associations. Currently he is director of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University.

Dr. Oppenheimer was reelected to the directorship in October.

In Princeton, N. J., Dr. Oppenheimer's secretary said he was out of town and could not be reached for comment, the Associated Press reported.

SUBJECT TO OK

Prof. Edwin A. Uehling, acting head of the physics department, said Dr. Oppenheimer's "availability" to lecture at the University had been verified. The formal approval would require approval of the president and the board of regents, he pointed out.

Professor Uehling said Dr. Oppenheimer would have lectured in "three areas of physics."

The controversial atomic physicist played a leading role in development of the atom bomb. One of the later criticisms against him, however, was that his opposition to all-out research on the H-bomb may have delayed its development in the United States.

SECURITY RISK

The Atomic Energy Commission in June voted four to one to deny Dr. Oppenheimer access to government secrets. This followed a similar decision by a Special Security Board which [illegible] Dr. Oppenheimer a [illegible] but declared him

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
The Great Newspaper of the Great Northwest
ESTABLISHED 1863

Seattle, 11, Wash.
Feb. 15, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV Network
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Any comment?

Sincerely,

Bill Jahn

Bill Jahn
TV Editor

James, Jesse

Box #162,
Manitou Springs, Colo.
March 15, 1954

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, TV.,
New York City, N. Y.

Ignore

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you hoping you will try and suggest a means and way to properly present a great true story, a mystery story of great historic value to America. Human nature is a strange paradox. Today we resent to mass thinking with very very few who can or do think then act on their own.

I have been showed around and persecuted. If I were anybody else, under the circumstances I might have tossed - in the sponge and quit just over a little controversy - some say, "he aint," Same say, "he is!" (or was Jesse W. James)

I have the records, data, scenes of old photos, family history and first hand data never revealed about Dr Frank James and his kid brother, Jesse Woodson James.

We will never find the real James boys' history written up in books. There never was such a thing as a James gang! It was something else entirely different! What was it?

Truth is stranger than fiction and far more interesting as I see it. What do you think? I have enough authentic material to keep a radio or TV program going for the next 20 years and can soon gather up more data, not only on Jesse W. James but all the other members too.

Grandpa Jesse died at age past 107 years at Granbury, Hood County, Texas, on Aug 15, 1951. There was no reason why he, or we should have handed our records and data over to a couple self appointed — would be experts who have recently published books based on that same old worn out Missouri bunk anybody could re: hash and copy out of previous books, is there? If these recent so called experts did not and could not solve the simple mystery who's fault is it?

Hundreds of fine, sincere, honest and honorable aged pioneers met Jesse Woodson James at various towns of Texas in 1948. They said simply, "Yes, this Old Man is Jesse W James!" They said, "we knew him then and now, etc."

These old men and women did no yelling nor spectacular screaming. They knew what they lived & saw — were calm and dignified, honest and calm.

It is in defense of these grand old sters some dead since 1948, some still alive today at ages 85 years to 116 or 117 years old.

So, who are these great and learned experts who presume all our greatest old pioneers are liars? Why try & crush a true life story?

Who am I? Well I took care of Jesse W James and several others for 18 years down in Texas. During that time and before that I listened and saw a lot take place and am still on the job as I promised the Oldsters years ago.

I was raised under another name as were several more of us. My closest friends and kinfolks call me Jesse Lee James, or Jesse James III. The woods are full of us but we don't know how to cope with these New York experts who manage some how to get their fiction stories published with such little scraps of fictionized data. This James mystery is America. This James mystery is human and true.

So what would you do? Thanks for any boost or suggestions you can give to folks that are beaten down yet never quit.

Yours sincerely

Jesse James III ~~JJ III~~

COLORADO SPRINGS
GAZETTE-TELEGRAPH
SECTION C SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1953

GRANDSON OF JESSE JAMES — Jesse James III, who lives at the rear of 3168 W. Pikes Peak Ave., is shown here exhibiting a small pearl handled revolver carried by the famed Missouri outlaw during the 18 years of western lawlessness when he rode with Quantrill's guerillas. The small weapon in his left hand is a "garter gun" used by dance hall girls in early western days to protect themselves. The holster belt and hat also belonged to the old-time Confederate Rebel.

(Gazette Telegraph Photo)

* * * * * *

James Raids for Lost Cause, Grandson Living Here Says

Jesse James III, a resident of Colorado Springs, came to the defense here Saturday of his grandfather, one of the most ill-famed outlaws in the early west.

Altho history records that Jesse James rode a bloody trail with guerillas bands thru 18 years of western lawlessness, the grandson maintains it was all for the "lost cause," which was preparation for the second Civil War.

History also states that James was killed by Bob Ford near St. Joseph, Mo., in 1862.

Actually, according to the grandson, James shot a man named Charley Bigelow, who was intending to turn James over to the Pinkerton detective agency for a reward of $10,000.

Bigelow was later declared officially dead as Jesse James. Ford gave himself up as the killer and was acquitted. Major portion of the reward went into the campaign fund of Missouri Gov. T. C. Crittenden, who was in on the deal, the grandson says.

As a reward, the James brothers later set Ford up the bar business in 1876 in Colorado City,

(Turn to Page 2, Column 4)

It's
Douglas Gardine
for
PLUMBING
516 South Tejon
ME 3-2633

James Raids for Lost Cause, Grandson Living Here Says

(Continued from Page 1-C)

the location being somewhere in the 1500 block on West Colorado Avenue.

In the meantime, however, the James' continued to ride and plunder with the guerilla bands of William Quantrill.

Most of the money obtained in the raids and robberies was buried for future use when and if the second civil war could be started, the grandson said they had been told by James.

James and his guerillas participated in more than 5,000 raids after the war. Loot amounted to more than 300 million dollars and was buried in some 320 strategic places near forts, main highways and rivers. Twenty two of these caches are reportedly in Colorado, the grandson said.

In any event, the guiding power behind the Rebel raids was the "Inner Circle," a secret Confederate government with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn.

Jesse James was the leader of the group and custodian of the funds. Other members of the governing group were Dr. Frank James, Bud Dalton, Roy Baxter, Rube Busse, the two Overton brothers, Frank Miller, Charles Jones, George Payne, Mack Smith and Quantrill.

Their meeting chamber was patterned after King Solomon's temple in that it contained no north door, which was considered a good omen since it shut out the Yankees, the grandson relates.

The James brothers justified their robberies by maintaining they were still fighting as Confederate soldiers. Jesse was still a defiant Rebel when he died Aug. 15, 1951, at Granbury, Tex., says his local relative.

During their plundering days, they even assisted the Indians in fighting Union soldiers. The grand son says the James boys and their men were paid in gold by Indians for fast horses, guns, equipment and military training prior to the Custer massacre at Little Big Horn.

Members of the James group and other trusted Rebels who rode in supplies and horses from Texas, Kentucky and other southern states were known as the International Anti-Horsethief Association, all of whom rode fast bays, sorrels and a few duns. All their animals were branded with a small 'c' on one hoof and under the mane, the grandson reports.

These riders for the Rebel cause traveled only at night and are believed to be the original riders of the Hoot Owl Trail, James had been told by his grandparent.

When the James were in the Colorado Springs area, they often camped in a stone house where now the Manitou Springs shopping center stands, Jesse James III said.

Reports of fabulous raids of stage coaches and pack trains near Leadville, Ute Pass and Cheyenne Canon are not substantiated by historical fact.

After James was declared dead in 1882, he assumed the name of Col. J. Frank Dalton and was known as such until the "revelation" in 1948, the grandson said.

The grandson has spent nearly two decades digging up historical facts about his grandfather. He has in his possession locations of where robbery loot is buried and someday hopes to unearth some of the reportedly fabulous caches.

Locations of the treasures were given him by Jesse James during the time when the grandson was taking care of his grandfather until his death at the age of 107.

Chrysler Auto Corporation to Buy Body Plant

DETROIT (AP) — Chrysler Corp. expects to acquire all auto body and parts making plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. within the next 60 days for 35 million dollars.

President L. L. Colbert of Chrysler said officials of both firms already have agreed on the purchase, but that approval yet must be obtained from Briggs stockholders.

Briggs' 12 major plants in the from 35,000 to 40,000 and its acquisition by Chrysler will make Chrysler the largest employer in the Detroit area with 130,000 to 140,000. Ford, now the largest, has 100,000 to 110,000.

Heart Attack Suffered By Monarch of Nepal

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—King Tribuhavana of the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal suffered a heart attack last night during a stopover here on a European tour and was hospitalized for a rest.

Doctors said the 46-year-old monarch's condition was not serious but advised a prolonged stay in a hospital before he continues his journey to Rome and Switzerland.

TV PROGRA

James, Stuart

June 9, 1954

Dear Mr. James:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to acknowledge your letter of May 31st and the material you so kindly enclosed. We do not know at this point whether we shall be able to give coverage to the matter when it comes up, but in the meantime we are grateful for your offer of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Stuart James
Carmel-Pacific Publications
Seventh and Dolores
Carmel, California

rh

CARMEL-PACIFIC PUBLICATIONS

THE CARMEL SPECTATOR
Seventh and Dolores
Telephone 7-6451
P. O. Box A-O
Carmel, California

PACIFIC GROVE TRIBUNE
305 Forest Avenue
Telephone 5-4121
P. O. Box 120
Pacific Grove, California

May 31, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow

The enclosed is an article pertaining to a labor situation existing in the Salinas Valley.

The CIO is pushing for a fight in the area and it looks to me as if there might be some bloodshed with the Mexican Nationals bearing the brunt of the activity.

If you would like a coverage in the event that things do break I will be available.

The story appearing in the weekly Carmel Spectator is explanatory of the complete situation.

Sincerely,

Stuart James

Jamieson, F.A.

ROOM 5600
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

December 3, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the absence from the city of Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller, I am acknowledging your kind note of the first. I know Mr. Rockefeller would appreciate your thought of him but unfortunately it will be impossible for him to attend the dedication preview of the Overseas Press Club on December ninth.

Sincerely,

Frank Jamieson

Francis A. Jamieson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Jansen, Wm.

February 4, 1955

Dear Dr. Jansen:

Just a line to tell you how much I appreciated your very kind comments on the Holden interview we did last Friday night on PERSON TO PERSON.

I couldn't agree with you more in feeling that the Holdens came across as a wholesome, sincere, and extremely wellaadjusted family.

My kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. William Jansen
Superintendent of Schools
Board of Education
110 Livingston Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

rh

Jarvis, Robert A.E.

November 4, 1958

Mr. Robert A.E. Jarvis
One of a Kind
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
111 Gerrard Street East
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Jarvis:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 22, suggesting that I appear on ONE OF A KIND. Although I should much like to do so, I fear that my schedule makes it impossible.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

111 Gerrard Street East,
Toronto, Ontario,
October 22, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, New York, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Further to a telephone discussion with your secretary today, I am writing to ask you whether you would consider making a guest appearance on our program ("One Of A Kind") on the Wednesday prior to your interviewing our Canadian Prime Minister.

I understand from your secretary that the arranged interview with the Prime Minister will occur sometime early in the new year. Since your program is seen by Canadians living in border cities and received through American outlets, your interview with the Prime Minister, although of great interest to all Canadians, would be missed by a great number of them. Aside from the fact that you yourself would be an extremely interesting guest to our Canadian audiences, this interest would be increased many fold by the fact that you were interviewing our Prime Minister.

"One Of A Kind" is a national game show which goes coast to coast in Canada. The idea of the game is for our panel to guess an object closely associated with a famous person e.g. "Edward R. Murrow's Cigarette". You would be required to answer our panel's questions by "yes" or "no", and after the object has been identified, there would be an interview portion. Enclosed you will find a Guide Sheet which describes in greater detail the format of the show.

Canadians are great admirers of yours, and we know that they would enjoy meeting you "person to person" on our program.

Thank you very much for your time, and should you wish to contact me, I can be reached at the above address or at WA 5-3311, Local 4715.

Yours very truly,

Robert A. Jarvis,
Producer
"One Of A Kind"

RÆ J/IJ
Encl.

"ONE OF A KIND"....TV PANEL SHOW

THE PURPOSE OF THE GAME: for the panel to guess the object. The object will be behind the panel and out of their view. Each panel member may ask as many questions as he or she wishes within their time limit. Each round will last four minutes if it goes the full time, with the GUEST answering "Yes" or "No". The moderator will lend a helping hand, if needed.

OBJECTS: fall into one of the two categories.

1. IMAGINARY e.g. An object from a book, play, fairy story, song, nursery rhyme, cartoon strip, legend, opera, movie.

   EXAMPLES Peter Pan's shadow, Macbeth's dagger, King Arthur's round table, Stanley Kowalski's T shirt, Little Boy Blue's horn.

2. REAL e.g. A real object that is associated with a well-known person, either living or dead.

   EXAMPLES Hedda Hopper's hat, Mickey Mantle's bat, Ernie Kovac's cigar, Wyatt Earp's gun, Nelson's eye patch.

TYPE OF QUESTIONS:

The type of questions which may be asked are:

Is it bigger than....
Does it have any moving parts?
Can it be stretched?
Does it have any odour?
Are there many similar objects?

We have found that the audience, as well as the participating members have had a great deal of fun playing "One of a Kind", and we sincerely hope that we may have the pleasure of welcoming you to play the game with us, in the near future.

Jebb, Miles

January 28, 1954

Dear Miles:

Herewith a few notes of introduction to some good friends of mine in Chicago. I hope you will have a good time in that rather remarkable city.

It was good to have you with us on Saturday and hope we can do it again sometime.

Sincerely,

Mr. Miles Jebb
c/o Harris Trust and Savings Bank
115 West Monroe Street
Chicago 90, Illinois

January 28, 1954

Dear Judith:

This is just a note to intreduce Miles Jebb, who is Sir Gladwyn Jebb's son. He is going to spend a little time in Chicago, and I think a meeting between you would be a source of mutual pleasure.

As ever yours,

Miss Judith Waller
WMAQ
Chicago, Illinois

January 28, 1954

Dear Julian:

This is just a note to introduce Miles Jebb, who is Sir Gladwyn Jebb's son. He is going to spend a little time in Chicago, and I think a meeting between you would be a source of mutual pleasure.

As ever yours,

Mr. Julian Bentley
Director of News
WBBM
Chicago, Illinois

January 28, 1954

Dear Irv:

This is just a note to introduce Miles Jebb, who is Sir Gladwyn Jebb's son. He is going to spend a little time in Chicago, and I think a meeting between you would be a source of mutual pleasure.

Sincerely,

Mr. Irv Kupcinet
Chicago Sun-Times
211 West Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

United Kingdom Delegation
to the United Nations,
New York.

25 January 54

Dear Mr Murrow,

Saturday was great fun, and I am most grateful to you for having me come along with my father.

It was most kind of you to suggest that you might write to one or two of your friends in Chicago: and this is just to say

that I shall be
definitely going this
week, and that my
address will be

care. Harris Trust and
Savings Bank
115 West Monroe St
Chicago 90.

Yours sincerely

Miles Tibbs

From: Kenneth de Courcy.

11, Eaton Place,
London, S. W. 1.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA : THE REVIVAL TREND

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P.T.O.

Kenneth de Courcy,
11, Eaton Place,
London, S. W. 1.

G/12

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By Private Subscription Only. 16th Year, No. 188, July, 1954

INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

A REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Edited by

KENNETH de COURCY

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Issued privately in London from 14 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, England

aggressive as it was during Stalin's lifetime. There are no illusions about Russia in Bonn.

Incidentally, German official intelligence now also has evidence that the Russian H-bomb is not a success, but that this setback may be only temporary and should not be counted on after the end of 1955.

Preparations for an Army

Bonn is making all necessary preparations for the setting up of an army as soon as the western Powers agree. The task of preparation is very considerable, but German leaders are confident that they can quickly create an effective defence, once the word is given.

TRIESTE : NO SOLUTION

THERE IS NO SIGN of a solution of the Trieste problem. No matter at what stage Anglo-American plans for Trieste may now be, there are grave obstacles to any realisation of a solution based on partition because :—

1. Italy will accept partition only if she is allowed to continue her claims to Zone B.

2. Yugoslavia would not accept partition on any terms which allowed Italy to insist that the frontier was merely temporary.

3. The people of Trieste itself (Zone A, because the people of Zone B are under a police régime and consequently cannot express any opinions) will not accept partition.

Only respect for Rome has so far prevented at least the Saragat Socialists in Zone A from publicly asking for the Soviet solution of the question, namely the formation of a free territory with a governor.

The largest party in Zone A, the Christian Democrat Party, is publicly opposed to partition in any form. Even the neo-Fascist deputy, Colognatti, who represents the Trieste Fascists in the Italian Parliament, has declared himself opposed to it.

The Communist Party of Zone A, under the leadership of Vittorio Vidali (who ran the Comintern in Mexico) is the most opposed of all. A partition *might*, if it could be carried out, make Italo-Yugoslav relations normal, and this is what Moscow wishes to avoid at all costs.

Communists on Good Ground

Vidali's party is on good ground in its campaign against partition. Everybody in Trieste knows that partition would be economically fatal for the two zones, and particularly for impoverished Zone B, which depends entirely on selling her goods in the city.

Vidali is telling the population of Trieste that the Americans are preparing to use Trieste as an atomic base, and that it will be the first Soviet target in the next war (if the free territory is not set up). He has prepared a mass demonstration of between 30,000 and 40,000 Communists, both Slovene and Italian, for the day that the Anglo-Americans once more declare their intention to divide the territory. This would be accompanied by a general strike.

Meanwhile, Vidali is trying to get the population of Zone A, Communist and non-Communist, to sign a petition against partition.

Yugoslav Policy

Yugoslavia's chief efforts are directed towards *not* obtaining a solution. One very dangerous point to note is that Trieste is a paramount objective of Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

The most recent and dangerous example of this was Tito's statement about EDC. Knowing that the Trieste negotiations had reached a delicate phase, he made a public statement calculated to arouse great pro-Yugoslav feeling in Washington and London. He said that he might consider entering EDC. There was much talk on his part of Soviet plans for aggression and the need for a communal defence. But when Tito says this he has his eyes *not* on Moscow but on Trieste.

A Clever Approach

Of late, Yugoslavia has been cleverer in her approach to the western Powers. To people in Trieste his claim in August last year to all of Zone A except the actual city of Trieste, where he would be satisfied with a corridor containing the Aquila oil refineries, was not taken very seriously. To the western chanceries it seemed a serious position.

In Trieste, people know Tito's tactics. They know that Tito never really expected Zone A, because they are convinced that he knows that the only way he will ever have Zone A is by force of arms. This was only a Yugoslav trick.

After six months diplomatic soundings, the western diplomats turn round and say, " We have won. Tito has renounced his claims to Zone A." But Italians rightly object, " Tito never had anything in Zone A to renounce." Yet the impression abroad remains,—an impression that, while Tito is giving way in the cause of peace, Italy is being obdurate. This is what Tito intended.

Zone B

By always talking about Zone A, Tito avoids talking about Zone B, which is really the question under consideration (or should be). The Yugoslav position in Zone B is, from a legal point of view, completely untenable. The *Vuja* (Yugoslav Military Government) is technically only in temporary control there. In reality, Zone B has been turned into a Yugoslav province.

When Yugoslavia took over control of the zone, the majority of the population was Italian (and perhaps still is) but various totalitarian methods have reduced the Italian population considerably.

Since the decision of October 8 last, more than 4,000 Italians have left Zone B. The methods by which some of these were got rid of are such as should be known by the free world. The Italian authorities collected hundreds of statements from these refugees. They are pathetic human documents, and Yugoslavia should be ashamed of them.

Spite Against Britain and the U.S.A.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the west are good only on the surface. Underneath, Yugoslavia bears a great spite against both Britain and the U.S.A., and trusts neither of them. Yugoslav counter-espionage is convinced that the west maintains a vast network of spies in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs say that the west is indulging in an underhand pro-Italian policy. They say that there is no juridical standing for the Trieste situation at all, and that the Anglo-Americans seem incapable of asserting any law there.

Italian Policy

It seems likely that the Trieste Problem will continue as it is for some time. The political parties in Trieste are prepared for and prefer the Anglo-American troops to stay for a while. They realise that a sudden withdrawal now would only add to the confusion.

What they are agitating for, and they have the Italian Government with them, is a modification of the administrative set-up in Zone A, and the opening of the block posts with Zone B.

The idea is that the Anglo-Americans should stay in Trieste only in garrison form, but that the administration should be " all or nothing " in Italian hands.

A NEW WAVE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

ALTHOUGH the Israeli Government has made no public statement, there is increasing concern in Israel about Soviet policy towards the Jews. Jewish leaders are bracing themselves against a renewed outburst of Soviet anti-Semitism, which is expected to be worse than that which was interrupted by the death of Stalin.

Soviet Support for Arabs

One of the first signs was the support which has been given to the Arabs by

Jennings, M.

April 18, 1955

Dear Mrs. Jennings:

Many thanks for your letter of March 10th.

My secretary did indeed give me your message and I appreciate your taking the time to bring the article to my attention. I read it with a great deal of interest, and shall try to do a program on it when the news permits.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Merwin Jennings
36 Pondfield Road West
Bronxville, New York

fe

Put news if news, NY Times or not

Dear Mr. Morrow,

Last night I telephoned you immediately, after your broadcast; it was foolish, I admit, to presume that I might talk to you, however I did leave a message.

There is a grave doubt in my mind that the message, if you have received it, is intelligible so I must write.

you have undoubtedly read the lead article in last Sunday's Times Magazine. The one by James Cameron about Chou En-Lai. I believe that I can speak as an average person - and say that I knew almost nothing about this man. I found the article informative, and frightening. I felt that every one should know more about this man who wields

which pays for
peace or war. I wonder if you might consider
doing a brief summing
up of this article as
the last five minutes
of your program. We all
need to understand the
roots and the training
that have gone into making
this man, who states
so unequivocally that
he is the enemy of our
so called western
imperialism.

My husband and I have been listening to your broadcasts since your "This ——— is London" days. Your broadcasts have become an integral part of our lives. We have the deepest admiration for your complete lack of bias, your searching mind, your calm and measured tones and especially your word pictures and the care

with which you
turn a phrase.

I am sure, that had
any pollsters questioned
your listeners for "Look"
it would not have been
necessary to nudge them,
concern was their basic
freedoms — and world affairs
would have been registered.

Much best wishes

Sincerely

Marjorie Jennings
(Mrs. Meriwin Jennings)

March Tenets

36 Pondfield Rd. West
Bronxville 8 N.Y.

Jensen, Jeri

January 12, 1955

Dear Jeri Jensen:

Very many thanks for your letter of December 28th.

I would like very much indeed to receive the PRAIRIE FARMER and certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in wanting to send it to me.

Will you please have it sent to the farm. The address is Glen Arden Farm, Pawling, New York.

Many thanks again and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jeri Jensen
The PRAIRIE FARMER
1230 Washington Blvd.
Chicago 7, Illinois

fc

JAMES E. EDWARDS
PRESIDENT

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN AMERICA

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHED FIRST AND THIRD SATURDAYS EACH MONTH AT 1230 WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO 7, ILL.
TELEPHONE MONROE 6-9700

December 28, 1954

Thanks - send to Pauling

Dear Ed,

I do not watch your shows all the time. The rest of the time I work as assistant managing editor of Prairie Farmer Magazine. And in case you're not a steady reader, that's America's oldest agricultural journal, going back to the time when rustlers and corn borers were the world's biggest problems. It's a "good, gray Times" for midwest farmers.

Since I understand that you have a farm in Connecticut, it occurred to me that even as an absentee landlord you might like a year's subscription—starting with our flashy Christmas cover—to this farm magazine as a kind of Christmas present from me.

Although it is somewhat tailored to farming in the midwest, there are sufficient general articles in the publication to warrant postage twice a month. More important, some of the stories may give you an idea about what these farmers are interested in and how they feel about some things.

You have attained obscurity when you're on that farm. Let me know if you want the magazine sent there instead of to New York.

Any time that you are in Chicago I will be happy to show you our plant, which no doubt pales beside CBS, and any midwest farm you'd like to visit.

Merry Christmas, Eddie.
Jeri Jensen

PRAIRIE FARMER'S
Radio Station
WLS
"The Voice of Agriculture"

P.S. I could be persuaded to leave PF-WLS when you find that you need me on your staff.

Jessup, Philip

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
(FOUNDED 1906; INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1950)
1826 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
STERLING 3-1290

PHILIP C. JESSUP
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EDWARD DUMBAULD
SECRETARY
EDWARD L. MERRIGAN
TREASURER

VICE PRESIDENTS
HERBERT W. BRIGGS
ROBERT R. WILSON
QUINCY WRIGHT

Pending

421 West 117 Street,
New York 27, New York

June 4, 1954

Doctor!

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Ed

Dear ~~Mr. Murrow~~ :

Two surprising facts have recently come to my attention. One of these facts is that you are not a member of The American Society of International Law although you are a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment and there are certain close connections between the two organizations. Both of them prospered for years under the direction of Elihu Root; the purpose of The American Society of International Law, as stated in its Charter, is "to promote the establishment and maintenance of international relations on the basis of law and justice." The Society is not confined to an interest in technical legal questions but devotes much attention, for example, to the United Nations.

The other surprising fact is that I have recently been elected President of The American Society of International Law.

When you put these two facts together it is not surprising that I should write to invite you to become a member of the Society. You can accomplish this by signing the enclosed card and returning it to me. You will note that the regular membership is $7.50, which includes the subscription to the American Journal of International Law but, if you wish to help further a very worthy cause, you can become a contributing member for $15 or a supporting member for $25. If you return the card to me indicating the choice of membership, I will take care of everything else.

Sincerely yours,

Phil

Philip C. Jessup.

Later
So 9/27

It was very good to see you at Clinton. I still have no inspiration on the $64.00 question

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. ~~Dubrovnik~~ Jewish Vets

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Photo Department

From Edward R. Murrow Office

Station

Please charge to Budget #414-710-43

May 17, 1955

Please send us as soon as possible 6 prints of Number T 7439 - 1.

Thank you.

Sent photos to Dubrovnik

Johnson, H. K.

December 2, 1955

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Many thanks for your recent note and for your kind words.

Many pleasant memories were brought back to me, and I appreciate your taking the time to write and to send me the picture.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Hjalmar K. Johnson
Box 603
Saint Albans, West Virginia

fc

Feb. 20
1942
Charleston, W. Va.

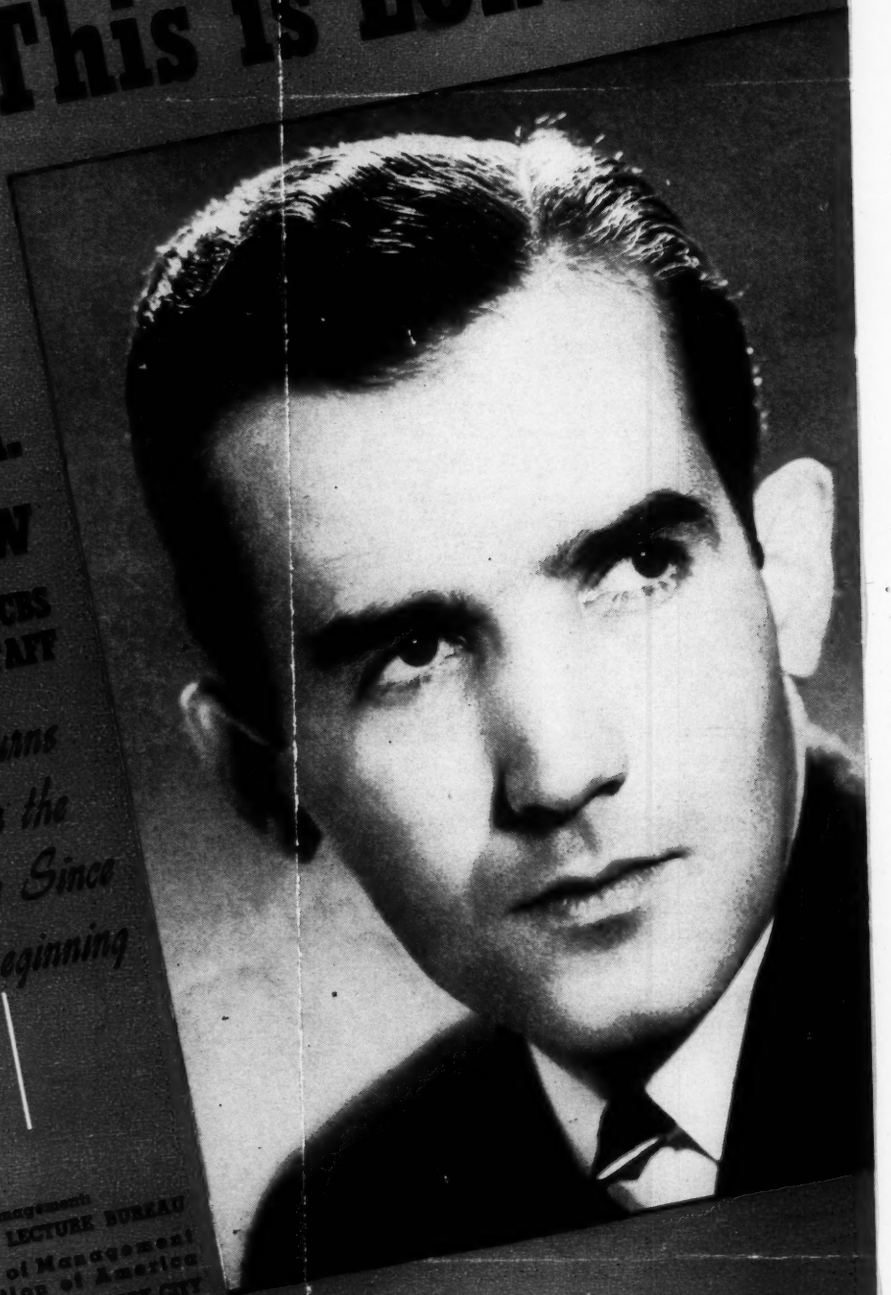
This is London

A Talk By

Edward R. Murrow

CHIEF OF THE CBS EUROPEAN STAFF

Who Returns Home for the First Time Since War's Beginning



Management
COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU
Division of Management
Corporation of America
745 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

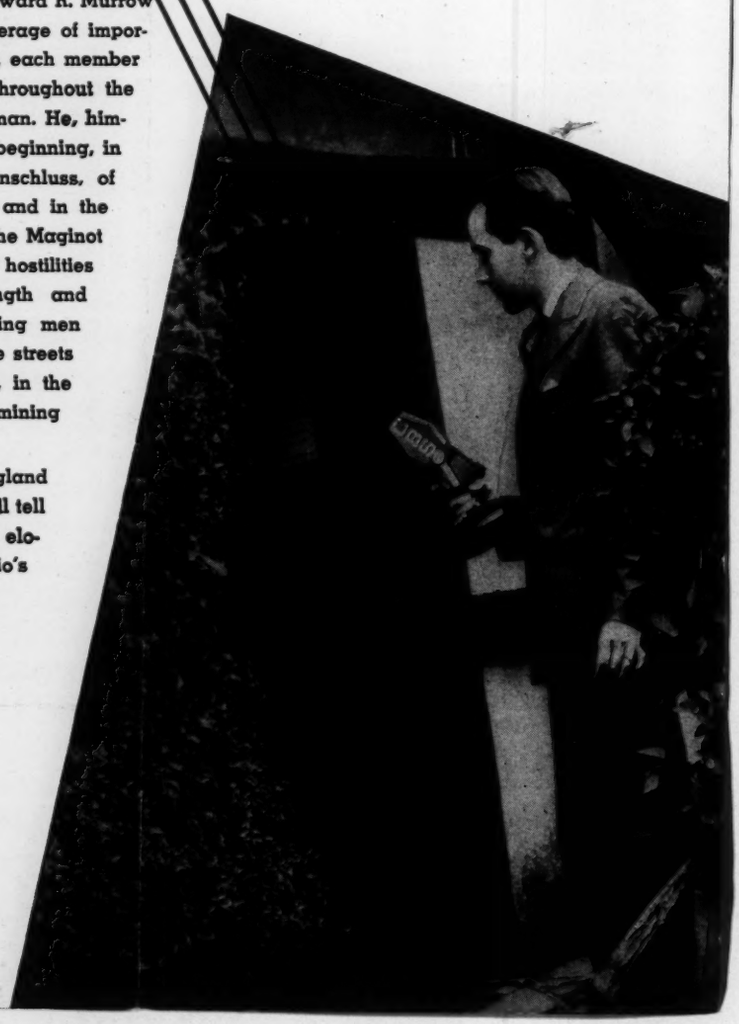
Go Ahead, London . . .

Each day, since the outbreak of hostilities, listeners of the Columbia Broadcasting System's network have heard ace foreign correspondents reporting the news as it happens in the troubled areas of Europe. That this completely new coverage of world events swung smoothly into action is due, in a large measure, to the pioneering ability of Edward R. Murrow, Chief of the European Staff. Heard on the trans-Atlantic air channels nearly every day for more than two years, he has come to be known by Americans as an able correspondent who brings to listeners a sound evaluation of world-shaping events as they occur, and also a vivid picture of the human aspects of this conflict.

Edward Murrow, now but 37 years old, is to be credited with the field organization of one of today's great news services. In 1935 he joined the CBS staff as Director of Talks at New York headquarters, and a year-and-a-half later sailed for Europe to head that network's newly established European Bureau. Before this, and after his graduation from Washington State College, he had been President of the National Student Federation and Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education. He had travelled extensively throughout Europe and the United States in both of these positions.

Arriving in Europe in 1937, Edward R. Murrow made arrangements for the coverage of important events and selected a staff, each member of which has become known throughout the world for his ability as a newsman. He, himself, was heard, prior to war's beginning, in descriptions of the Austrian Anschluss, of the fateful Munich Conference, and in the first broadcast ever made from the Maginot Line. In England all through the hostilities Murrow has travelled the length and breadth of the land, interviewing men and women of all classes, on the streets of London, on the Dover Coast, in the hills of Scotland, in the Welsh mining country.

Edward R. Murrow knows England as do few Americans, and he will tell of it with the same feeling and eloquence that has made him radio's premier foreign correspondent.



Broadcasting an On-the-Scene Description of Ann Hathaway's Cottage at Stratford-on-Avon.

I found the enc. in my 1942 Diary.
Thought you might be interested.
I shall always remember your broadcasts during the war. "This is London"
My mother's family were all in England and my husbands family in Norway, so we had a lot of worries during those years.

Mrs. Hjalmar K. Johanson
Box 603
Saint Albans, W. Virginia

X J

Johnson, Doris

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1955 SEP 26 AM 12 13

(57)..

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

1201

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA008 RX PD=NEW YORK NY 25 1058P=

1955 SEP 26 AM 12 13

EDWARD R MURROW,DLR IMMY=

CBS 21ST FLOOR NETWORK OPERATIONS=

DELIVER 485 MADISON AVE=

Yes

:I WOULD BE IMMENSELY GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD SEE ME FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING A PROPOSED TELEVISION SHOW. I DISCUSSED THIS PROJECT WITH DOCTOR ROBERT OPPENHEIMER A FEW DAYS AGO AND HE ADVISED ME TO TAKE IT DIRECTLY TO YOU. I SHALL CALL YOUR OFFICE MONDAY MORNING AND SEE IF AN APPOINTMENT CAN BE CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED.=

MRS NUNNALLY JOHNSON PLAZA HOTEL=

Weds. 9/28
3:30pm

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Johnson, Earl

United Press Associations

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK

GENERAL OFFICES

NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

EARL J. JOHNSON
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL NEWS MANAGER

November 4, 1954.

Dear Ed,

Thank you for making arrangements for the Health Commissioner and her guests to come to your election night workroom in Vanderbilt Avenue. Dr. Baumgartner and others in the party tell me they enjoyed every minute of their visit. The people from the U.N. in the group all ordered Pontiacs, tanked up on Prestone and are on their way to Macy's to get 40 bucks off on a Univac sheep broiler.

Regards,

Earl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

EJJ:P

Johnson, Glen R

KC

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

ROBERT E. GOODRICH, JR. PASTOR

DALLAS, TEXAS

GLEN R. JOHNSON
MINISTER OF MUSIC

January 19, 1955

Mr. Ed R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing of your own personal faith and of your interest in the spiritual growth of our country, we are soliciting your help in preparing a special Fourth of July program for our church.

The First Methodist Church has presented a series of "Chautauqua Sunday Evenings" for the past seven years, featuring a 150-voice choir and orchestra.

This year, our opening program on Independence Day is featuring "Great Leaders' Songs of Faith." Our committee has selected some six or seven Americans who are outstanding in their field — politics, industry, entertainment, sports, and the arts. We would like to feature your favorite hymn or religious song on our program.

Will you please tell us what your favorite is--and why you like it?

Sincerely yours,

Glen Johnson

Glen Johnson

GJ/pjn

Enc.

Johnson, Mrs. Nunnally

October 20, 1955

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I enjoyed meeting you the other day and have since had an opportunity to discuss your TV proposal with my colleagues.

We felt it has considerable merit, but unfortunately we see no possibility of handling it ourselves at this time.

I trust you will have better fortune elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Nunnally Johnson
625 Mountain Drive
Beverly Hills, California

fc

Mrs Gwendolyn Johnson
(Doris Johnson)
625 Mountain Drive
Beverly Hills
Cal.

TV PROPOSAL

The proposal is a half-hour television series to be called "The World of Tomorrow", or perhaps, "The World of 1960", or "of 1965". It would be an examination of things to come, through a presentation of the dramatic developments in science as they affect our daily lives, in the form of interviews with eminent authorities together with visual evidence and demonstration.

This is no weekend-trips-to-the-moon project, nor any such variation of science-fiction, but a close, hard look at progress being made, on the testimony of able and respected men of science. In the field of therapeutics, for example, what have we the right to look forward to within the next five or ten years? We have read that there are new means and methods of anaesthesia; what are they and how near are they to common use? What is the next step in surgery? What about cooking with electronics? It is done now, of course, in certain circumstances, but how near is it a commonplace in the average home? How does the chief engineer of General Motors really visualize the car of 1960? Mechanically, that is. What is the truth in the report of an "electric eye" which may some day guide automobiles <u>away</u> from accidents? What will men and women be wearing in the way of fabrics five or ten years from now? According to Dr. Stafford Warren, UCLA's eminent bio-chemist, smog can be eliminated. How? What have we the reasonable right to

expect in the foreseeable future in the fields of communication, locomotion and transport, in the development and use of new metals and minerals, and above all, of course, in the field of electronics?

There is no limit to the material open to this sort of examination. Hints and fragments appear constantly in newspapers and magazines only to suggest the great store waiting to be dug up by serious effort, much of it already in experimental stages or on the drawing boards, all of it of interest and pertinence to our daily lives.

To give such a program a continuing definition it should be presented through one positive personality - an Ed Murrow, a William Lawrence, perhaps a John Kieran - an informed and cultivated journalist with enough television experience to be able to pace the interview closely along the line of inquiry and shape it to a conclusion that would be faithful to the serious purposes of the program.

The presentation of such a program would include the use of filmed material but whether the interview itself should be filmed or live is a question for the circumstances to decide.

In short, a program calculated to give at least a part of the answer to an eternal question: What is it going to be like five or ten or fifteen years from now?

+++++

Johnson, Robert F

February 3, 1954

Dear Bob:

Delighted you had an agreeable trip in Europe. I spent Christmas in Korea again which isn't exactly my idea of a place to spend another holiday.

We have gotten the logging piece cut and in shape to go, but fortunately or unfortunately, it is one of those timeless pieces we are holding for the week when the news is light. It turned out to be a good show, or rather it will when we get finished with it. I shall, of course, send you, Tom Stoddard, and everyone else involved a wire before we use it.

With the world in its present state I cannot definitely undertake to do the salmon piece next summer, but unless something comes up I am determined to do it. I would like to do both aspects of the salmon, that is, the commercial packing and the sporting side as well. If you want to tell the boys of the Columbia River Packers Association that I am interested and would like to do it if I possibly can, you might start laying some tentative plans.

I retain the most pleasant memories of the time we spent together and hope we can renew the association sometime in the spring.

You may be interested to know that the auditors passed the calk boots without question, although I am damned sure they didn't know what they were.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert F. Johnson
C. D. Johnson Lumber Corporation
American Bank Building
Portland 5, Oregon

rh

C. D. JOHNSON LUMBER CORPORATION

Manufacturer of Pacific Coast Lumber

MILLS AT TOLEDO, OREGON RAIL AND WATER SHIPMENTS

SALES OFFICE: AMERICAN BANK BUILDING

PORTLAND 5, OREGON

JANUARY 26, 1954

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

DEAR ED:

MRS. JOHNSON AND I FINALLY RETURNED TO PORTLAND FROM OUR EUROPEAN TRIP. YOU WERE NOT IN NEW YORK AS WE PASSED THROUGH. THE TRIP WAS A PLEASANT ONE AND WE SAW A GOOD MANY SAWMILLS AND TIMBER IN SWEDEN. THEY DID NOT LOOK LIKE OURS BUT THERE WERE A LOT OF "JOHNSONS" RUNNING THEM.

I READ THAT YOU HAD TAKEN OFF FOR THE PHILLIPINES BUT I AM SURE YOU HAVE RETURNED BY THIS TIME.

EVERY TIME I VISIT TOLEDO SOMEONE ASKS ME WHEN YOU ARE GOING TO RUN THE FILM YOU TOOK LAST FALL OF THE MILL AND WOODS OPERATIONS. I HAD EXPECTED FROM WHAT YOU INDICATED THAT IT WOULD BE ON TV WHILE I WAS AWAY. NOW I AM WONDERING IF YOU COULD GIVE ME ANY IDEA WHEN YOU DO EXPECT TO RUN IT.

WHEN YOU WERE IN OREGON I MENTIONED THAT A SALMON CANNERY WOULD BE AN INTERESTING SUBJECT FOR A FILM BECAUSE SO FEW PEOPLE KNEW HOW SALMON WAS CANNED AND WHAT AN ALMOST COMPLETELY MECHANICAL OPERATION THIS PROCESS HAS BECOME. I BELIEVE YOU SAID YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN IT. THE LARGEST PACKER, I BELIEVE, IS THE COLUMBIA RIVER PACKERS ASSOCIATION, AND I KNOW THESE PEOPLE QUITE WELL. IN THE NEXT SEVERAL WEEKS I EXPECT TO SEE SOME OF THEM AS WELL AS FRANK N. BELGRANO WHO IS THE NEW PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRANSAMERICA. TRANSAMERICA IS THE BIGGEST STOCKHOLDER AND CONTROLS COLUMBIA RIVER PACKERS. I HAVE NEVER MENTIONED THE MATTER TO THEM BUT I AM CERTAIN THEY WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO PUT ON ANY TYPE OF SHOW YOU WANTED. BY THE WAY, THEY WERE THE PEOPLE WHO EXTENDED THE INVITATION TO YOU, THROUGH FRITZ SLADE, TO GO FISHING. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, LET ME KNOW AND I WILL OPEN THE SUBJECT.

C D Johnson

TRADE MARK OF QUALITY LUMBER

OUR WEATHER FOR THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS HAS BEEN THE SAME AS NEW YORK WEATHER. C. D. JOHNSON LUMBER COMPANY IS OUT OF THE LOGGING BUSINESS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND I WOULD ENJOY SOME KIND OF OPERATION IN A WARMER CLIMATE UNTIL THE WEATHER SITUATION IMPROVES.

A BELATED HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU!

YOURS VERY TRULY,

Bob J.

ROBERT F. JOHNSON

Johnson, Robert L.

March 21, 1955

Dear Bob:

You are very thoughtful to send me "Fire in the Ashes." I have read it and indeed shouted its praises on both radio and television. Teddy White, who wrote it, is an old friend of mine and incidentally talks as well as he writes, if you are ever looking for someone to make a speech at Temple.

The copy you sent me, I will pass on to someone who will appreciate it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert L. Johnson, President
Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania

rh

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 2, 1955

My dear Ed:

Recently, on a trip to South America, I took along a number of books that I wanted to read. Among them was one of the very best I have come across in the last few years - "Fire in the Ashes".

The more I have thought about this book the more I wanted to share it with a few friends, so I am sending you a copy under separate cover. I hope you will enjoy it.

Warmest personal regards

Cordially yours,

Bob

Robert L. Johnson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Jones, Jack

March 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Jones:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for the NEVADA PARTY GAMES. I'm looking forward to amusing myself with them in the country some weekend.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jack Jones
Silver State Publishing Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 1829
Las Vegas, Nevada

fc

Publishers of "GAMING GUIDE" Souvenir Books

Silver State PUBLISHING CO., Inc.

P. O. BOX 1829 ÷ LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Editorial Office--737 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach, California

JACK JONES, President

PHONES: Las Vegas [redacted] 5454
Long Beach [redacted] 35-5101

February 11, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Television
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I got a tremendous thrill last Tuesday night when I tuned in your "SEE IT NOW" TV show ... "Fabulous Las Vegas."

There, on my TV screen, were our Gaming Guides ... on a coast-to-coast network!

Thank YOU, Mr. Murrow!

In token of my gratitude, I am enclosing a set of "NEVADA PARTY GAMES" which we publish. (These are authentic reproductions of layouts for the more popular games played in Nevada Casinos and Clubs.)

I am also enclosing a few additional Gaming Guides. These unique little Souvenir Books have long ago attained the ranks of "BEST SELLERS" ... in as much as more than 4,000,000 of them have been sold and distributed!

Again, many thanks for the wonderful "plug" for our Gaming Guides. (My family are strong Murrow Fans ... we seldom miss your daily Radio newscasts or SEEIT NOW or PERSON-TO-PERSON.)

Sincerely,

Jack Jones

NOTE: Please address all communications to LONG BEACH OFFICE

Jones, W. Melville

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
FOUNDED IN 1693
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

March 28, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a copy of Chief Justice Warren's letter of March 21 in answer to my formal proposal to the Supreme Court, requesting that the Court appear at the Colonial Capitol in Williamsburg next September for a television program in connection with the John Marshall Bicentennial. In view of Mr. Warren's remarks to me when last I saw him in Washington, I rather expected this answer. I am sorry, however, because it would have been an excellent program if we could have persuaded the Court to go through with it.

When I first talked with you in New York last fall, you expressed an interest in our Marshall Bicentennial Program and indicated that you would try to do something in connection with it for television if we could develop an idea. I have another suggestion to make for your consideration. The murder of George Wythe (May, 1806), John Marshall's law teacher as well as Jefferson's and the first professor of law in America, and the trial of George Sweeney, Wythe's nephew, for this murder has remained something of a closed book to historians. Mr. Julian Boyd of Princeton, editor of the Jefferson papers, wrote a little book, The Murder of George Wythe, which was privately printed in 1949 for the Philobiblon Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Boyd's account, however, was far from complete. Very recently Mr. Edwin Hemphill of Richmond uncovered an unknown series of records concerning the murder and trial which radically changes and supplements Mr. Boyd's material. The William and Mary Quarterly will devote a large part of its early fall number (the number will appear about September 22) to a complete account of this interesting case, combining Mr. Boyd's material with Mr. Hemphill's. The publication of this data will have considerable historical interest and, I think, some current news appeal.

Concurrent with the publication next September, the Marshall Bicentennial Program is planning to stage a moot court which will dramatize the trial of George Sweeney for the murder of his uncle. Law students from the Marshall-Wythe School of Law will stage the moot court in the old colonial capitol here - all this, of course, will embody the material recently discovered. To accompany the trial, we plan to prepare a script dramatizing the circumstances of the murder itself, the scenes to be laid in Williamsburg. The whole project will be the joint effort of the Marshall Bicentennial Program at the College and Colonial Williamsburg.

I believe the moot court and the supplementary dramatization will have considerable potential interest for the television audience. It's production during the Marshall Bicentennial month - it is now planned tentatively for September 22 - will give it added point. Before going further concerning television coverage, I wanted to give you the outline of the idea for your consideration and suggestions. If such material does not interest you primarily, perhaps you can advise about the people to whom it should be presented. Since the newly discovered data will first be released with this production, there is also some news appeal in the story.

I am having copies prepared of both the Boyd and Hemphill material which should convey some notion of the potentialities. I shall send you these when they are ready. In the meantime, I would appreciate your comments and suggestions on the general idea. At the moment, the project is in the planning stage.

Very sincerely yours,

W. Melville Jones

W. Melville Jones, Executive Director
John Marshall Bicentennial Program

WMJ:hl

Enc.

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

Chambers of
The Chief Justice

March 21, 1955

Mr. W. Melville Jones,
Executive Director,
John Marshall Bicentennial Program,
College of William and Mary,
Williamsburg, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Jones:

In response to your letter of February 11th, I regret to advise you that it will not be possible for the Court to participate in the television program emanating from Williamsburg in connection with the John Marshall Bicentennial.

The Court is thoroughly in sympathy with the idea of thus honoring The Great Chief Justice, but it is the consensus that it should not participate as a Court in outside activities. Many requests of that character are made, and it would be very difficult for the Court to decline some of them if the practice were initiated.

I know Mr. Murrow well, and not only have a high regard for his programs but have personally appeared on them.

It would also be difficult to assemble the Court at that particular time because some of them will not have returned for the next Term.

Trusting your program will have the marked success it deserves and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Earl Warren

Jones, W. Melville

February 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of January 18th. I had a brief conversation with the Chief Justice at the airport the other day and mentioned his conversation with you and implied, although he did not flatly say the decision of the Court would not be favorable. I don't know what can be done other than for you to write him the proposed letter. I would be glad to have a copy of it and will then try to talk to the Chief Justice again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. Melville Jones
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
FOUNDED IN 1693
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

January 18, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter suggesting Eric Sevareid or Martin Agronsky as possible speakers for one of the sessions of our Marshall-Wythe Symposium. I have sent those names to the chairman of the committee on the Symposium Program, and he, I am sure, will get in touch with them.

In this letter, I want to report to you what I have done concerning the idea we discussed last November for a television program which you might do next September as part of the John Marshall Bicentennial we are carrying out at the College. You will remember that it involved bringing the justices of the Supreme Court to Williamsburg and having them sit in the old Capitol Court-Room. Each of the justices would be asked to talk for approximately four minutes on his opinion of the most important Supreme Court decision in its history (one of them, perhaps Justice Burton, is reasonably certain to select Marshall's Marbury v. Madison Decision). You will recall that I was to talk with Justice Frankfurter about the idea; if I received some favorable response, you would then discuss the plan with the Chief Justice.

I have not been able to work on this matter until very recently. Last Wednesday I called on Justice Frankfurter in Washington. Among other things I explained your idea and asked him for his opinion. He listened to the plan with considerable interest (Justice Frankfurter is serving on the Honorary Committee for our Bicentennial Program), and suggested that I request the Chief Justice to bring the matter to the Court for discussion and decision. He informed me, however, that some of the justices were opposed to any public appearances of the Court, and that the result might be something like a 5-4 decision. The Justice expressed confidence, however, that if you did the program it would be carried out with the proper dignity.

Following my talk with Justice Frankfurter, I made an appointment with Chief Justice Warren, and had a good interview with him later in the day. He was extremely interested in the idea, indicated his warm regard for you, and promised to bring the matter before the Court. He informed me that he was more liberal about the Court making public appearances than some of the other justices, and that we might expect certain of the justices to vote against the plan, and that those originally in favor would then likely refuse out of deference to the

justices who were opposed. He asked me to tell you that the Court had been approached twice within the last few months to make television appearances--once by the Ford Foundation and again by NBC. They had turned down both requests. I pointed out to him that such a program ~~that~~ as I was proposing was somewhat different in that the program would be sponsored by the College (where the first chair of law in the United States was established) and that the Court would be honoring the anniversary of one of the great chief justices. He heartily agreed, but indicated that he had strong misgivings regarding the attitude of some of the other justices.

I believe Mr. Warren would be in favor of this program idea. He feels, I think, that the Court would do well to make dignified public appearances now and then, appearances free from any political entanglement, in order that the justices could become better known to the public. He agreed that I should inform you of my talk with him, and that I should write a letter to him outlining the suggestion and requesting that he take it up with the Court. I promised that I would subsequently do this. He told me to tell you that he would be glad to discuss the matter with you either by letter or telephone, and that he hoped you would get in touch with him.

That is about the story so far. I have recently talked with Justice Tom Clark, and I am fairly certain he would look with favor on this plan. Before I address a letter to the Chief Justice asking him to present the idea to the Court, I thought I had better inform you of these talks and have your opinion about further steps. Perhaps, you may wish to talk with the Chief Justice before I ask him to present the matter formally to the Court. If you will drop me a note giving your suggestions, I shall then know how to proceed. I think it might be advisable to have Mr. Warren present the matter to the Court as soon as possible. I shall, of course, send you a copy of the letter which I write to Chief Justice Warren.

Very sincerely yours,

W. Melville Jones

W. Melville Jones

WMJ:vp

P. S. The Federal Commission on the Celebration for the Marshall Bicentennial Month (September, 1955) has been completed. The Federal Commission has been appointed by the President. I understand Chief Justice Warren is to be chairman of this Commission. Such a program as we are contemplating would certainly be of considerable interest to the Federal Commission. Perhaps, this program could be produced under the joint sponsorship of the College and the Federal Commission.

W.M.J.

Pending

Marshall Bi Centennial — Sept. 5

Supreme Court. 5 min each most important Union x — William & Mary. Open thus — Talk to Warren & Pamfater x Douglas x. —

W. M. Jones
College of William & Mary

Jones, Merle

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Jones

October 15, 1954

The attached was handed to me personally by Van Konynenburg.

Before you respond directly, or before you return it to me for reply, will you please call me on the phone.

MERLE S. JONES

MSJ:nk
Enclosure

50

Josephs, Lyman

April 27, 1954

Dear Mr. Josephs:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your letter of April 12th enclosing your program idea. I am sorry to say that Mr. Murrow cannot use it on any of his own broadcasts, and since he is no longer a Vice President of CBS he has no authority or control over programs other than his own. I am, however, passing it along to Mr. William Dozier, Executive Producer for CBS Television, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Lyman C. Josephs
Bel Air
Harford County
Maryland

rh
cc: Mr. Dozier

Joubert, Philip

November 9, 1955

Dear Philip:

Thanks for your letter of September 2nd.

I am delighted at the prospect of your being over here in the fall of '56.

I'm anxious to show you the farm which is a source of great pleasure to all of us.

Be sure to keep in touch so that we know immediately when you will be here.

As ever yours,

Mr. Philip Joubert
Brookside House
Brookside, Near Ascot
Berks.
England

fs

Joubert, Phi

August 31, 1955

Dear Philip:

Further regarding the prospect of a lecture tour. You will be getting all the dope and I hope a proposition from one W. Colston Leigh who is, in my opinion, the best lecture agent in this country. Let me know what transpires.

As ever yours,

Sir Philip Joubert, KCB., CMG., DSO.
Brookside House
Brookside, Near Ascot
Berkshire
England

rh

Joubert, Philip

August 23, 1955

Dear Bill:

This is a good guy, though of course unknown in this country. Would you, out of the goodness of your heart, have someone in your office send me a memo which will permit me to answer his questions.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. Colston Leigh
President
W. Colston Leigh, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh
(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

August 23, 1955

Dear Philip:

The delay in answering your letter of August 16 was occasioned by the fact that I am taking a little leave and now I am afraid there will be more of a delay for I must seek a little expert counsel before I can answer your question. Give me a few days and I will get all the dope.

It is altogether delightful to think of the prospect of your visiting this country of ours, and I shall certainly stand ready to do everything possible to promote the venture.

I have become a farmer in my spare time and having great fun with it; 280 acres, milking 42 head of Line Bred Holsteins and banging the typewriter to pay the deficit.

As ever yours,

Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert
Brookside House
Brookside, Near Ascot
Berks

rh
(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

From: Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert,
KCB.,CMG.,DSO.

BROOKSIDE HOUSE,
BROOKSIDE, NEAR ASCOT,
BERKS.
TEL. WINKFIELD ROW 411.

16th August, 1955.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
New York
U.S.A.

My dear Ed.

So many of my friends suggest that I should attempt a lecture tour in the U.S.A. that I am beginning to believe in the idea. What has restrained me so far is the cost of the passage to America and back. But this now appears to have been solved, so I should be most grateful if you could answer the following questions:-

1. Is it necessary to have an agent? If so how do I set about getting one, and what would be the average fee in terms of dollars percent?
2. When is the lecture seasnn, spring, summer or fall? How long would the normal tour last?
3. How much percent tax does the U.S.Revenue take?
4. Can you give me an idea of what it costs on the average for one person to live. $14 a day has been mentioned.

Of course the whole problem turns on the "rate for the job" but that will have to be negotiated with the agent and would be the second phase of the operation.

How are you? I hope Janet and Casey are well and that it won't be long before we see all of you over here again.

Yours ever.

P.B. Jordan

BROOKSIDE HOUSE,
BROOKSIDE, NEAR ASCOT,
BERKS.
TEL. WINKFIELD ROW 411.

2/9/58

My dear Ed.

Your letter of 23rd August which has only just reached me practically coincided with one from his lecture agent Colston Leigh, who said he had heard from you. So very many thanks for your help & interest & your offer of personal help.

Somehow, although I find it hard to visualize, I am delighted that you have some spare time in which to farm. "Cela change les idées" & I

am certain the business of supervising. (I can't see you, Janet & Casey lined up for the job) the milking of 42 fat cows does much to soothe the nerves that have been under severe strain for many years.

You will be hearing from me later on, when I have settled matters with Colston Leigh. Fall 1956 looks to be the best time.

My love to Janet - my pin-up girl though I have never had her picture.

Yours.

Philip.

FRED JOYCE

March 19, 1955

Dear Ed,

Your Person to Person program was wonderful last night...of course it always is interesting and you do a very good job.

I have been in Mr. Hilton's home and knew all the people on the program...everyone and everything showed off to the best possible advantage.

The walk down the hall showed the size of the home; the dining room the grandeur; the study..a good insight of Mr. Hilton and his thinking; the music room the lighter side and his love of family.

I guess you are always interested in what people think.

As long as you are going to Istanbul with Mr. Hilton I thought you might enjoy the enclosed.

Sincerely

(Mrs.) Fred Joyce.

Joyce, Fred

RELEASE: SATURDAY PAPERS,
MARCH 26, 1955
SUNDAY PAPERS,
MARCH 27, 1955 or
THEREAFTER

FROM: FRED JOYCE, PUBLICITY DIRECTOR
HILTON HOTELS CORPORATION
277 PARK, N. Y. 17. PL. 5-7600

Turkey's first modern hotel, located in its largest city, Istanbul, becomes a reality when the Istanbul Hilton is formally opened on Friday, June 10. Official confirmation of the opening date has just been made by Conrad N. Hilton, president of Hilton Hotels Corporation.

This handsome seven million dollar hotel, with its 300 rooms, is the result of close cooperation between the government of Turkey, and American private enterprise. The land is a section of a public park in Istanbul. Its use for a hotel was approved by both the Turkish Parliament and the city of Istanbul. Funds for the construction of the building were established by Turkey's ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs and assigned by them to the nation's Pension Fund for administration. Hilton Hotels International, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hilton Hotels Corporation, has provided the operating capital.

An international assembly of famous people from governmental, financial and industrial circles, as well as entertainment stars from Europe and America, will be the guests of the Istanbul Hilton for the five day gala marking the opening of the hotel. Turkish governmental figures from Ankara, the capital, will be present. Guests from the United States, Canada, Latin America, England, France, Italy and the Middle East are also expected.

(more)

The Istanbul Hilton will be the twenty-eighth hotel to fly the Hilton banner. It is located in the heart of Istanbul, a city once known as Constantinople and whose history dates back some twenty-seven centuries. The hotel is situated in beautiful Bellevue Park on a high promontory overlooking the 25-mile-long Bosphorus strait which flows from the Black Sea into the Sea of Marmara.

The eleven-story edifice, highest in this ancient city of mosques and minarets, was designed and engineered by the American architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, and their Turkish associate, Sedad H. Eldem, award-winning contemporary architect. It will be the third hotel for Hilton International, whose executive vice president is John W. Houser. The Caribe Hilton in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the Castellana Hilton in Madrid, Spain, are already successful operations. Hotels in Mexico City and Acapulco, Mexico, Havana, Cairo, Montreal and Rome are either under construction for Hilton International or will start building soon.

The new hotel in Istanbul meets a long-felt need for a focal point for business, diplomatic and tourist functions and activities. Each of the hotel's guest rooms and suites has its own private bath and balcony, and each has an exterior view, either facing the Bosphorus or overlooking a 20-acre garden landscaped with lawns, trees, flowers and shrubs.

The two lower floors of the Istanbul Hilton contain attractive lounges, bars, restaurants, shops and offices, as well as banquet and conference rooms. The entrance floor (second floor) has an open patio in the center, on one side of which are a group of shops and on the other, the main lobby. The lobby opens onto a long cocktail terrace overlooking the garden planted with colorful flora of the region.

(more)

On the garden floor, one floor below the entrance level, are located the main dining room, bar and supper club. One entire wall of the restaurant is of glass and commands a delightful view of the hillside garden with its reflecting pool, huge free-form swimming pool, tennis courts, cabanas and other sports facilities. The Marmara Roof, at the top of the hotel, affords one of the world's most beautiful panoramic views.

Despite the modern efficiency of the new hotel, its design captures motifs of definitely Turkish origin, appealing to tourist and diplomat alike. Picturesque Turkish artistry has been woven subtly into the interior designs and furnishings, and the whole structure has been carefully planned and balanced to maintain the famed tradition of Hilton hospitality and service.

Rudy W. Basler, general manager of the Istanbul Hilton, and his staff have been working toward the completion of the hotel for over two years. The assistant managers are Wilfried J. Studer, James Henshaw, Mubin Manyasig and Nazif Bolukbasi. Some twenty young Turkish men and women spent over a year in Hilton hotels in the United States training for key positions in the new hotel, which has been under the overall supervision of Dean Carpenter, vice president of Hilton Hotels International, Inc. Following the Hilton custom of recruiting staff from the people of the country in which a hotel is located, practically all of the Istanbul Hilton employees will be Turkish.

* * * *

NEW HOTEL FOR ISTANBUL, TURKEY--Recent view of the Istanbul Hilton, now nearing completion for its formal opening on June 10. Built by the Turkish Pension Fund and to be operated by the Hilton Hotels Corporation, the eleven-story building will be the highest in Istanbul. It includes 300 rooms and cost seven million dollars. An international assembly of governmental, financial, industrial and entertainment people from all over the world will be the guests of Conrad N. Hilton and Turkish officials at the opening on June 10.

#

Justice, Philip

SUN OIL COMPANY

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION
DENVER CLUB BUILDING
P. O. BOX 1798
DENVER 2, COLORADO

P. S. JUSTICE
MANAGER

March 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Justice is out of the office for several days, but he has asked me to acknowledge your letter of February 24 and convey a message to you. — attached

He has taken the liberty of asking General Baird H. Markham, Director, Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, 350 Fifth Avenue, Room 5400, New York 1, New York, to contact you. General Markham is acquainted with all of the details of the Natural Gas Issue and can give you complete information.

I am enclosing a copy of the latest issue of our house organ, OUR SUN. Beginning on Page 10 is an article entitled "The Natural Gas Muddle" by Mr. James E. Pew, which gives a good overall background of the issue.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Ruth Mickle
Ruth Mickle
Secretary to Mr. Justice

Justice, Phillip

February 24, 1955

Dear Phil:

Many thanks for your interesting and informative letter of February 10th. Let me first of all confess that you raise a question of which I am il-informed. I recognize its importance but not its implications. If you have material in print or if there is someone here in New York who could brief me on the subject, I will examine thoroughly the possibilities of illuminating the issues involved.

However, please forgive the brevity of this letter but the combined pressure of radio and television leaves me little time for extensive correspondence.

Please convey my warmest regards to your family.

As ever yours,

Mr. P. S. Justice, Manager
Sun Oil Company
Rocky Mountain Division
U. S. National Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado

rh

SUN OIL COMPANY

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION
U. S. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DENVER 2, COLORADO

P. S. JUSTICE
MANAGER

February 10, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I really regret that my contacts with you for too long have been unilateral. Although I have had the opportunity and pleasure of seeing and hearing you at quite frequent and regular intervals, my visits East have been much less regular and frequent, and ordinarily do not provide enough time and freedom of action to "keep up my fences". Perhaps I am a little envious of not having the advantages of "electronic transportation" which you have put to such excellent use.

We moved to Denver about a year ago when I was asked to manage Sun Oil Company's Rocky Mountain Division. We all like it here immensely. Of course I miss my coastal duck hunting and Texas friends, and regret that I have not so far been able to resume my Gumbo Jubilee. Nevertheless the satisfaction of trying to meet a new challenge and the stimulation of new environment and new friends far outweigh any temporary nostalgia and pain usually associated with being pulled up by the roots.

Now, Ed, I trust you won't think I am too presumptous if I present a problem to you. First, let me assure you that this is stricly a personal letter. It was not inspired by or written in behalf of my employers or any other person or organization.

It is not only my problem but perhaps yours, and certainly I believe it to be one that involves the public and our national welfare.

Being convinced of its seriousness, believing in the obvious sincerity of your desire to serve the public, and mindful of the continuously increasing effectiveness

which your talents and practically lifetime efforts have imparted to the medium of radio and television for rendering such service, I have no hesitancy in seeking your aid and counsel.

In fact, I suspect that you probably already know much about what has come to be known as the "Natural Gas Issue". In any event, I am sure that you are in a position to find out anything and everything about it you might not already know. Of course all of us in the Oil and Gas Industry are deeply concerned. But we believe it is not just our concern, it is a National Issue; it vitally affects the welfare of all the people. It is a stepping stone to universal centralized Federal control of all business, all resources and all personal freedom. It is a pass to Socialism and a highway to eventual Dictatorship.

If it be a controversial issue, the truth concerning both sides should be publicized. If it is, as we believe and I have pictured it, then it is indeed an educational problem. We hope and believe that our opposition was or is really just uninformed and misguided. The National Oil and Gas Resources Committee is dedicated to correcting the situation through education of the people and by corrective legislation. I am sure the proponents of our side are ready, willing and able to defend or debate their side of the issue, if indeed the "opposition" can be defined or identified.

You have many more friends and supporters in either Texas or Colorado in one night than I will ever have anywhere. I have already indicated that certain unfailing characteristics exhibited by you throughout your chosen career are partly responsible for this letter. In addition, you can blame it on your insistence on facts and truth, your able and sound analyses of causes and effects, and the universal recognition accorded you as a man who has the courage of his convictions.

If the issue interests you and you desire or need further facts or information, I would, of course, be pleased to refer you specifically to any number of industry leaders more accessibly located and infinitely more able and qualified than I, to tell the whole story.

If it doesn't, I won't be hurt. After all, who doesn't want to believe he has the courage of his own convictions?

I am sure that if my family knew I had written, they would insist on joining me by extending to you and your family our very best wishes for continuance of success and happiness.

Sincerely yours,

Phil Justice

P. S. Justice

PSJ/m

Kahn, Donald

March 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Kahn:

This is just a note to say my thanks for the prints which you sent Mrs. Murrow and me.

I am indeed grateful, and certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending them.

Sincerely,

Mr. Donald P. Kahn
TV GUIDE
400 North Broad Street
Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania

fc

TV GUIDE America's Television Magazine

DONALD P. KAHN
PROMOTION MANAGER

400 North Broad Street
Philadelphia 1, Pa.
Phone: RI 6-1600

Ed
Just in case you want to write him

March 2, 1955

Mr. Jesse Zousmer
Person to Person
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Zousmer:

I was greatly pleased that Mr. and Mrs. Murrow liked the prints which I sent you last week.

It is, perhaps, as good a color portrait as I have ever seen, and for that reason--and in honor of a truly inspiring man--I have hung one of the same in my own home.

Sincerely yours,

Don Kahn

Donald P. Kahn

DPK:ejb

Kaltenborn, Hans -

November 2, 1955

Dear Hans:

Thanks for yours of October 25th. I am delighted that the massive volume of material you have collected is to be organized and made available for research. It is also good news that Madison, Wisconsin is going to develop a mass communications center.

I would be glad to contribute such trash I have collected but I find that sometime ago I undertook to make it all available to the Library of Congress, although knows God what they will do with it.

I trust that all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn
167 East 64 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

H. V. KALTENBORN
167 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-3344

October 25, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I've just returned from Madison, Wisconsin, where the State Historical Society is now engaged in organizing and classifying the massive volume of radio mail, radio scripts, photographs, phonograph records, books and other memorabilia of my thirty-three years of radio broadcasting which I have donated to that Society. The Kaltenborn Foundation has provided funds to support two graduate students who are now organizing and classifying this material to make it ready for research purposes. This Society, which has a large building and ample personnel, is so impressed with the long-range historic value of my material that they have decided to develop a mass communications center in Madison.

My cooperation has been enlisted to approach men like yourself who have made an outstanding contribution to the history of radio broadcasting with the request that you consider transferring to the Society either now or later, some or all of the material you have accumulated in your many years of radio work. They hope to get material from public relations men like E.L. Bernays and audience rating experts such as Nielsen as well as from the country's outstanding news analysts. They propose to establish in Madison a real research center in the communications field. I hope you will see your way clear to give them some cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

H. V. Kaltenborn

HVK:HF

Kaltenborn, Hans

COPY

H. V. KALTENBORN
167 East 64th St.
New York 21, N.Y.

Mr. Henry Fonda
151 E. 74th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Henry:

It is more than two weeks since you gave such a magnificent performance as the clown on TV and it is to that renewed revelation of your greatness as an artist that you owe this letter. For it is as an old friend and admirer I am writing you - yes - you've guessed it - about those beer ads to which you lend your prestige, your dignity and your artistry. Don't go on doing it, Henry, please!

For years I have done my humble best to fight the constant sponsor pressure on radio news analysts to do the commercials. Until recently we have been successful. The leading commentators have joined ARNA - The Association of Radio News Analysts - whose code of ethics does not allow members to voice commercials. But now that radio is in financial trouble the pressure grows. We are told that when great artists like Henry Fonda lend their talent and reputation to promote beer consumption how can we refuse to do a selling job. We try to point out the difference between acting and evaluating news events but the arguments get down to: "If Henry Fonda can afford to do it so can you."

If you were a struggling young artist I would have no argument. And if you say to me: "What I do is my business" I can only answer that unto him to whom much has been given, from him much shall be asked.

This is just a plea for help and I venture to make it because you may not fully realize all that is involved. Forgive me if I have transgressed but this happens to be a cause which is very close to my heart.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

signed H.V. KALTENBORN

C O P Y

HENRY FONDA

June 9, 1955

Dear Mr. Kaltenborn-

Forgive me for taking so long to acknowledge your letter. I've been in California - and now just here briefly before taking off for Rome via Omaha.

I have no excuses for those miserable commercials. I gave in to the lure of a great deal of money at a time when my income was low - and I will regret it as long as I live.

It was all filmed a year ago and I'm afraid will continue until the end of this year.

Rest assured I will <u>never</u> do anything like it again.

Stick to your code - you're <u>so</u> right!

Sincerely,

SIGNED HANK FONDA

David Hapgood
The Trentonian
Trenton, N.J.

June 5, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

By now you will have received a personal letter of introduction concerning me from H.V. Kaltenborn.

The reason for the letter is, of course, my interest in radio and television as news media.

As a daily newspaper reporter, I have come to feel that there is far more future in these fields than in the newspaper world. It seems to me that such programs as yours offer more challenge and opportunity both for the viewer and the reporter.

If I may try in a few words to distinguish myself from the hundreds of others who have written you such letters, the asset I would claim is the ability to deal effectively and understandingly with foreign news. I consider myself a well-trained reporter, but, more important, I believe that my upbringing and the years I have spent abroad have given me more appreciation than most Americans of differing cultures.

I enclose a brief resume of my experience.

You are a notoriously busy man, so I will not press you for a personal interview. I would be thankful for a meeting with one of your assistants.

Sincerely yours,

David Hapgood

DAVID HAPGOOD

Age 28. Education: B.A. Swarthmore College, 1947; economics, history and English.

Since April, 1953, I have been a reporter for The Trentonian, the Trenton, N.J., morning daily. At present, I cover the court house, so my topics include trials, investigations, county government and politics. I am a "writing reporter" and I do a weekly signed column. Before the court house, I covered virtually all subjects as a rewriteman. I do regular features and, in summer, I review stock productions.

For several years before this, I was a freelance French translator. My major efforts were translations of the long Kravchenko libel trial in Paris and Henri Troyat's big historical novel, "Tant Que La Terre Durera."

During this time I spent a year in Paris and nine months in Costa Rica, where I did several (unpublished) articles and a report on United States government operations for former Congressman Jack Javits.

I also have worked in book publishing, reading and editing manuscripts, and for a digest magazine, selecting articles for reprinting.

Outside of my reporting experience, I consider my major asset to be a knowledge of foreign cultures that would be valuable for overseas reporting. I base this not on my French and Spanish, but on the seven years I have spent in other countries. I believe that I am more at home in other cultures than most Americans.

---

address: The Trentonian; 306 E. Front St., Trenton, N.J.
telephone: EX-2-3401

Kaltenborn, H.V.

H. V. KALTENBORN
167 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-3344

File

April 22, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

You are too young to remember Norman Hapgood, famous New York editor and one-time Minister to Denmark but he was my friend as his widow, Elizabeth Hapgood continues to be. His son David is a competent young journalist who will do well in almost any aspect of radio or television in which he is given a chance. - letter attached

Will you do me the favor of giving him a brief interview and the opportunity of putting a few questions?

Sincerely yours,

H. V. Kaltenborn

HVK:HF

Kaufman, George

November 4, 1955

Dear George:

Very many thanks for your nice note.

I am glad to hear that you enjoyed the show on the Vice-Presidency. We had a fascinating time putting it together.

We have one coming up on Education which we hope you will enjoy.

Sincerely,

Mr. George S. Kaufman
1035 Park Avenue
New York, New York

fe

GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
1035 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Oct 27

Sam

Thanks

My dear Ed Murrow:

This is just to say that I thought the Vice-President show was great -- substantial, and important, and can have terrific corrective value.

Congratulations.

George Kaufman

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

Kaufman, George

N35CC 9Y MIN NL PD

NEWYORK NY AUG 30 1955

ED MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING

485 MADISON AVE NYK

RYSKIND AND I HAVE DECIDED TO LET IRVING LAZAR HANDLE THINGS FOR US AS OUR AGENT HE WILL PROBABLY GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU REGARDS

GEORGE KAUFMAN

1228A AUG 31

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Keating, Katherine

MOORE AND COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Advertising
SEVENTEEN HUNDRED SUMMER STREET • STAMFORD, CONN. • PHONE 48-5351

August 8, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a follow-up to the night letter we sent you regarding the Italian-Massa-Carrara Vocational Study and Community Development Team, a carbon of which is enclosed, you might be interested in the program established for their 10 days at the Vermont Marble Company, Proctor, Vermont, and most particularly in the activities planned for them on Saturday and Sunday, August 13 and 14, when they will have a chance to truly see how the Italian-American marble worker lives and plays.

If we can be of any assistance to you in arranging coverage of these activities, please call upon us.

Cordially,

MOORE & COMPANY, INC.

Katherine Keating

Katherine Keating

KK/jh

Enc.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR
ITALIAN VISITORS IN VERMONT

Tues. Aug. 9		Arrive Pleasant Manor, West Rutland, Vermont Dinner at Pleasant Manor - No other activities.
Wed. Aug 10	8:30	Leave West Rutland (Private Cars)
	9:00	Village Hall, Proctor Mr. M.H. Proctor, President of V.M.Co. will welcome the visitors; they will be given programs (in Italian) and told something about the Vermont Marble Company, its relations with Italy, where the plants are located, etc.
	10:00	Visit to Marble Exhibit (see folder) Marble movie Hydro-electric Station
	12:45	Lunch, Marble Town Inn (Milk)
	1:45	See Village of Proctor and Proctor Schools
	3:30	Leave Proctor for Florence, Vt. (Bus) Visit Loveland Quarry and White Pigment Plant. (This plant uses waste marble for its products, which are used as fillers in paper, rubber, etc.
	6:00	Return to West Rutland for dinner.
Thurs. Aug 11	9:00	Leave West Rutland
	10:30	Arrive Danby Quarry See incline railway for transporting marble, power house, modern lifting machinery, etc.
	12:00	"American Style" picnic lunch at Quarry Hot dogs, hamburg, corn on the cob, etc.
		Afternoon exploring Danby Quarry
	3:30	Leave Danby for return to West Rutland
Fri. Aug. 12	9:00	Trip to West Rutland Quarries, Mills, Storage Crane, etc. (Milk)
	12:30	Lunch at Pleasant Manor
	1:30	Trip on Clarendon and Pittsford R.R. (owned by V.M.Co.) to quarries, etc.
	6:00	Return to West Rutland for dinner

Sat. Aug. 13		Visitors will be taken in small groups by Italian families who will take them for auto trips, etc. and have them for lunch and dinner, too, if they want; otherwise they will be returned to West Rutland for dinner.
Sun. Aug. 14		Proctor Italian-American Society will have a Field Day at Fish and Game Grounds. Visitors will be taken by same people who entertain them Saturday.
Mon. Aug. 15		Day is left free for rest. All meals at West Rutland.
Tues. Aug. 16	9:00	Leave West Rutland to visit finishing shops and other installations at Center Rutland and Proctor including V.M. Co.'s large Machine Division.
		Party will be divided into two or more groups for ease in handling but will meet at noon for lunch at Marble Town Inn.
	5:00	Return to West Rutland.
Wed. Aug. 17	8:00	Leave West Rutland for Montpelier and Barre. See Vermont State Museum at Montpelier; meet Gov. Johnson, etc. Lunch at Barre, courtesy Barre Granite Asso. Visit granite Quarries and plants. Banquet with Italian Club of Barre. (Bus)
	10:00 PM	-Return to West Rutland
Thurs. Aug. 18	9:00	Leave West Rutland for Randolph where ther is a joint meeting of Associated Industries of Vermont and the Farm Bureau. Special Tour to see modern Dairy Farm (Bus)
	3:30	Return to West Rutland
		Evening - Band Concert at Proctor and Hospital Fair
Fri. Aug. 19		Plan not worked out but we plan to have a "summation" with panel to answer questions. Lunch at Proctor and some Italian-Americans who have been successful in other businesses.
		Kodachrome slides of ITALY and VERMONT

Probably in addition a banquet with Italian Club of Rutland.

NIGHT LETTER (COPY)

Italian Massa Carrara Vocational Study and Community Development Team - 33 owner-managers, foreman, students, teachers, technicians, marble cutter, sculptor - from the most important marble production center in Italy arriving S.S. Saturnia, Saturday August 6, 8 a.m. Auspices International Cooperation Administration Project director: T. G. Markow, Washington, D. C. Sterling 3,6400, ext. 2871; embassy representative: Sergio Pizzoni-Ardemani, Italian Tech. Delegation, D. C., phone Adams 4-9215. Will stay Park Sheraton Hotel Saturday through Tuesday. Object of trip to off-set anti american propoganda in Italy; to enable group to see for themselves conditions of American workers in community devoted to production of marble, and to study new techniques and developments in quarrying, polishing, handling marble developed by American marble industry. Monday, 10:30 a.m., Park Sheraton, industry orientation meeting. Speakers Ben Colonna, Colonna & Company, Long Island City, Roger Shanhan, managing director Marble Institute of America, Joseph P. Moore, advertising council. Topic: Development of marble industry and role of Marble Institute. Team leaves Tuesday 8:45 a.m. by bus for Proctor, Vermont where they will be guests of Vermont Marble Company for ten days, studying this community which is completely devoted to marble production. All expenses being paid by Italian Government and participants.

Keller, Helen

ARCAN RIDGE
WESTPORT, CONN.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Words cannot express my high admiration of the valiant attitude you have adopted in the present crisis of American history.

I am with you heart and soul in your defiance of hostile elements that would impose the yoke of fear upon a free people. You are right -- there can be no neutrality in matters concerning freedom any more than in other matters which regard public welfare, and that is possible only when voices speak out against the vicious endeavors of demagogy.

Also I should like to salute your sponsors, the Aluminum Company, who have so bravely stood behind you in your supreme adventure.

With warmest congratulations, I am,

Cordially yours,

Helen Keller

March thirteenth, 1954.

Kelly, Mary

December 6, 1955

Dear Mrs. Kelly:

Enclosed herewith is a bill for your television set. You can either send CBS a check together with this bill, or send the check to me and I will pay it for you. In either case the check should be made out to the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Mary Kelly
640 East 139 Street
New York, New York

TELEPHONE
PL 1-2345

DUPLICATE

FORM 1280-1-54

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Mr. E. R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue (17th floor)
New York City

1	23639	147.00	
	NYC Sales Tax	4.41	
		151.41	
	Freight & Handling	5.25	
			156.66

Shipped to:
Miss. Mary Kelly
640 East 139th Street
New York City, N. Y.

INVOICE DATE & NUMBER → 10/17/55 10-23-31

NET INVOICE → 156.

414-86-1

1280-1-54 ®

Kemplay, Wal

February 2, 1955

Dear Walter:

Glad to learn that the upcoming arrival of "Person to Person" in Dallas interests you as much as it does us. We are happy that your major area finally will get this excellent program.

I have arranged for you to interview Ed Murrow phone at 3:00 PM, New York time, March 3, the date you specify. Please confirm that this time is okay with you.

Enclosed is a release we put out yesterday with questions and answers about "Person to Person," which gives you additional information about the program. Knowing your interest in this show, any time we have anything special upcoming on "Person to Person," we will let you know well in advance.

Best,

M

Mr. Walter Kempley
Dallas Times Herald
Dallas, Texas

MF:ab
Enc.

156.66

Kennon, Leslie

March 18, 1955

Dear Mr. Kennon:

Thanks for yours of March 14. The air tour of the Lewis and Clark route interests us considerably; and if there are any further details available, we would like to have them.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leslie G. Kennon
Information Section
Missouri Division of Resources
and Development
Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly, plus correspondence

Kent, Marc

January 10, 1955

Dear Mr. Kent:

Thank you for your letter of December 3rd. I am sorry to say that we cannot use your idea at this time. However, if we can use it later on we will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marc Theodore Kent, Jr.
102nd Engineers (C) Battalion
216 Fort Washington Avenue
New York 32, New York

rh

102ND ENGINEERS (C) BATTALION
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
216 FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

3 December 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I must apologize for writing to your home but I attempted to reach both you and Mr. Friendly in the usual way, to no avail.

I believe the enclosed carbon of my November 24th letter to Mr. Friendly outlines our idea sufficiently to give you the general picture. Since this envolves other commitments, I would greatly appreciate a few moments of your time to discuss the matter. I have repeatedly attempted to contact you personally or at least receive a written acknowledgement of my communications in the past.

I would appreciate it if you would have Miss Holden either drop me a line or contact me at WA - 3 - 5580.

Very truly yours,

Marc Theodore Kent, Jr.
O/C CE

24 November 1954

Mr. Fred Friendly
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Friendly,

We were disappointed to hear that you had not received my letter of November 19th and were unavailable to speak with this morning. Instead of merely enclosing a carbon of the letter, let me recaptline our idea for you.

The idea first came to me while watching Mr. Murrow on your See It Now telecast of November 16th, describing the public relations problem at Truax Field. I believe that specific telecast had more effect on orienting the public to the national defense set-up than all the planned publicity of the combined armed forces agencies.

The idea I had in mind was a presentation to the public of the patriotic duties performed by the National Guard as the United States 'First Line of Defense! I believe you and Mr. Murrow and See It Now could build an entertaining program of country-wide interest arround the activities of such an organization, comprised of the citizen-soldier that is everyone's brother, husband or son.

As you may know, there are several types of National Guard organizations that are the counterpart of the full-time army organization. One specific type of highly skilled citizen-soldier is the Combat Engineer, a man trained to be a bridge-builder, demolition expert and infantryman as well. There is quite a story to tell about such men. Incidentally, Alcoa could well be pleased with the Engineer Battalion, seventy-five percent of the combat bridge equipment used is constructed of aluminum. Its worth has been proved by combat.

A See It Now telecast could be constructed using actual Army-made films of a unit in field training as well as such 'live' films as current classroom instruction and various ceremonies, attended by national, state and military dignitaries.

Our Battalion is planning a full review next January 30 or 31 to mark the achievement of some 150 years of service to the Guard by four members of this organization. I have made arrangements with the Miss America pageant to have Miss America make the actual presentation of the award that evening. I believe the filming of a few moments of this colorful and patriotic event would round out a program nicely.

Mr. Fred Friendly 24 November 1954

Such a presentation by See It Now would greatly interest the general public, be an inspiration for National Guard recruiting across the nation and provide an excellent vehicle for the presentation of an Alcoa commercial message based on the supplying, by Alcoa, of material for the defense of the country.

This, in essence, is the message contained in my letter of the 19th. In it I had requested thirty minutes of your time to answer any questions you may have and to discuss certain portions of this plan in detail. May I now renew my request?

I shall telephone Miss Thornberry, who has been most helpful, Friday morning for an appointment.

Very truly yours,

Mare Theodore Kent, Jr.
O/C CE

Kern, Janet

Chicago American
EVENING AND SUNDAY

326 W. MADISON ST.
CHICAGO 6, ILL.

TELEPHONE
ANdover 3-1234

October 13, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While dashing through the office the other day, Miss Kern suggested I'd better "warn her friends" that she's coming to New York on vacation, October 19...so that, as she put it, "if they want to avoid me, they can stay away from the Warwick Hotel."

I gather from this that she's looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Hopkins

Dorothy Hopkins
Assistant to Janet Kern

Kern, Janet

June 30, 1955

Dear Janet:

Thanks for your note. Glad my obstreperous colleagues were of some help to you. If we both keep smoking and looking at free television, we will end up by going back to reading books.

Let me know when you are going to be in town again, and have a good summer.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Janet R. Kern
Radio-TV Editor
Chicago American
326 W. Madison Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

rh

Chicago American
EVENING AND SUNDAY

326 W. MADISON ST.
CHICAGO 6, ILL.

TELEPHONE
ANDOVER 3-1234

June
20
1955

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

A quick note - first to thank you for the time you devoted to me during my recent New York visit - you managed, somehow, to provide a much needed hour of relaxation and simultaneous stimulation - and as they say on TV, "you can't hardly get that kind no more."

Secondly, I'd like to tell you how very helpful and kind your colleagues were. Fred Friendly, Jesse Zousmer, Johnny Aarons and the rest of the "Person-to-Person" staff all went out of their way to make my TV reporting job easier - and I am most grateful.

Finally, I enjoyed the Subscription TV analysis, though, frankly, I don't think you did (or could have) accomplish the miracle of clarifying this complex question. I can't honestly say I ' enjoyed" the cigarette-Cancer show. But, my lack of enjoyment stemmed not from a poor job of presentation (it was beautifully done) but from the fact that my instincts of self-preservation are locked in mortal combat with my addiction to cigarettes - and the cigarettes are winning out.

Best,

Janet

Janet R. Kern
Radio-TV Editor

DG

Kheel

December 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Kheel:

My warmest apologies for the delay in answering your very kind letter of November 19th.

It is most gracious of you to suggest that I be the principal speaker at the dinner given by the Urban League on January 4th and I regret to have to tell you that I cannot accept.

I find that the pressure of my present very heavy schedule makes it impossible for me to fulfill any speaking engagements whatsoever.

Many thanks again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Theodore W. Kheel
Battle, Fowler, Neaman, Stokes & Kheel
477 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fe

BATTLE, FOWLER, NEAMAN, STOKES & KHEEL
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE
1897-1949
LUDLOW S. FOWLER
PEARSON E. NEAMAN
THOMAS STOKES
THEODORE W. KHEEL
MORRIS E. LASKER

FLORENCE C. HAAG
ROBERT E. HOPPMAN
HYMAN L. BATTLE, JR.

CABLE ADDRESS
"COUNSELLOR"

TEL. PLAZA 1-1140

November 19, 1955

KC

No

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was speaking the other day with Fred Friendly and hit upon what I thought was a splendid idea, and I do hope you agree with me.

Fred was telling me about your forthcoming Louis Armstrong broadcast and it sounds very exciting. It seems to me that what you are accomplishing through this show directly or indirectly is very similar to what is intended by the dinner that the Urban League is giving in honor of a representative of labor and management who have contributed significantly to the improvement of race relations in industry.

I believe it would be most fitting and timely if we could persuade you to be the principal speaker at this dinner. It is scheduled to be held on January 4, 1956 at the Waldorf Astoria and will be attended by leaders of labor and industry throughout the country. Mr. George Faunce, Jr., Vice President and General Counsel of the Continental Baking Company, and Mr. Max Kralstein, Vice President of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, A. F. L., are the twin recipients of the award.

The format of the program has not been determined and it could be handled in whatever way would be most suitable to you. Perhaps Louis Armstrong could also be persuaded to participate as a speaker.

BATTLE, FOWLER, NEAMAN, STOKES & KHEEL
477 MADISON AVENUE

November 19, 1955

With your presence, in view of what you are doing to improve relationships among peoples of this world we could underscore what could be accomplished by representatives of different walks of life working cooperatively together.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore W. Kheel

ks

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

NATIONS UNIES
OFFICE DE SECOURS ET DE TRAVAUX
POUR LES REFUGIÉS DE PALESTINE

Cables UNRWA

Palais de l'UNESCO
BEYROUTH

With the compliments
of

No cut.

George S. Khouri,
Chief, Public Relations Division
UNRWA-HQ
Beirut.

Khouri, Ifes

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

IN THE NEAR EAST

Text of a United Nations Day Message
issued by Henry R. Labouisse, Director of UNRWA,
on 24th October, 1954.

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UNITED NATIONS DAY MESSAGE

On this United Nations Day, I want to call attention to the Arab Refugees who lost their homes in Palestine six years ago, and who, with their families, have been the concern of the United Nations ever since. They are in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria -- and they now number almost 900,000 persons.

Imagine first a representative cross-section of the population of a Near Eastern state -- townsmen and countrymen, shopkeepers, government officials, professional men and peasant farmers; and with them over 100,000 Bedouin, semi-nomads mostly living on the edge of the Near Eastern seas of sand. Imagine then a third of those people -- nearly 300,000 in fact -- living in 58 camps, for the most part where they happened to be stranded in 1948; the others sharing the small houses, usually of one or two rooms, of their non-refugee fellows in the host countries, or living in caves, tents or other makeshift shelters. Imagine further that about half of the whole number consists of boys and girls under 15 years of age. (Can ALCOA do something for them?)

In these circumstances, the principles of the United Nations are reduced to their bare essentials. Freedom to live is dependent on a minimum subsistence ration -- mostly of flour, beans, sugar and fat -- and on the possession of a tent or a one-room hut whose floor space averages not much more than 3 square metres per person. Freedom from serious disease has so far been ensured by the devoted work of 2,900 medical and sanitary workers, all but 18 of whom are refugees. Freedom to think is, I hope, assisted by the United Nations primary and secondary schools, in which about 100,000 pupils are taught by about 2,200 teachers, and by the payment of grants for the education of some 50,000 more children in government and private schools. And, of course, freedom of speech is well exercised.

The money to buy the food, to pay the doctors, nurses and teachers, to build the huts and the schools, and to buy the blackboards and schoolbooks, comes from the international community -- from the taxpayers of 36 countries, of which those in the United States, the United Kingdom and France pay most. The total came to about $ 28 million last year -- or about $ 32 per refugee.

The countries in which the refugees live are relatively poor; they could not by themselves support, under present circumstances and without external help, nearly a million refugees. If the refugees are to be maintained even in their present rather primitive state, the United Nations, and therefore the taxpayers of many nations, must continue their united efforts.

But all these efforts to keep refugees alive, sheltered, healthy and educated would be illusory without the possibility of finding constructive work, and the freedom to work is conditioned by the scarcity of job opportunities in the host countries. Those countries are basically agricultural, and their productive areas are extremely limited by desert terrain. Their

/own

own populations press hard on available resources. It is easy to understand that there are few openings for refugees when it is realized that these 900,000 additional people are trying to live in countries which found it hard to support their own non-refugee populations of about 6 million persons.

This shows the measure of the real task confronting the host governments and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. It involves our helping the local governments to dam rivers and develop irrigation; to sink wells and build villages; to make their lands more capable of supporting increased working populations; to establish new industries; to teach new trades and brush up old knowledge; and, while helping care for the refugees, to assist the latter in preparing for constructive lives, whether in new homes or old.

And all this will cost money. The United Nations has approved in principle the spending of $ 200 million to make these refugees self-supporting. Projects required to achieve this objective are difficult to develop and will take time -- several years certainly -- to bring to completion, even under the best possible conditions. Meanwhile the refugees must live.

On this United Nations Day, the first on which I have had the honour to head the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, I should like everyone to bear in mind the needs of these refugees. And please do not forget them during the coming months, for your continued support is very necessary.

Henry R. Labouisse,
Director.

UNRWA HQ.,
Beirut, Lebanon,
24 October, 1954.

U.S CORRESPONDENT
MOHAMMED KIA
310 WEST 105TH STREET
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.
UNIVERSITY 5-9750

KEYHAN

Iran's Greatest Newspaper

MAIN OFFICE
TEHERAN, IRAN

Kia, Mohan

November 18,1955

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York , N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow :

On Friday December 2nd. the Foreign Press Association will hold its annual " International Press Ball " at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel .

Enclosed please find our invitation for this occasion . I know that on Friday Nights you have your popular show " Person to Person " and it is impossible for you to attend the Dinner, but I would like to know would it be possible for you to give us pleasure by dropping in for a drink after your show around 11.30 P.M. Please let me know of your decision .

phoned regrets

In the meantime I take opportunity to ask you what has been the result of the subject I discussed with you in our meeting . If the idea which I suggested will be mateialized , I would like to bring your attention to some details which will be useful to you .

I hope to hear from you on both matters and see you at our Ball.

Very truly yours,

Mohammad Kia

Mohammad Kia

Kier, David

JUNE 29, 1955

MR. DAVID KIER
SADDLE CLUB
69 BROOK STREET
LONDON, ENGLAND

THINK YOU PERJURED SELF MOST GRACIOUSLY IN

NEW STATESMEN'S PIECE. THANKS. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

44-43

Kiklier, Lee

April 27, 1955

Dear Mr. Kiklier:

Many thanks for your letter of April 17th and for sending me the column from the Syracuse University student newspaper.

I read it with great interest and feel that you did a fine job.

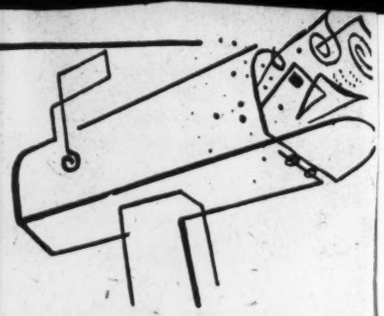
Thank you again for taking the time to write to me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lee Kiklier
Editorial Director
Syracuse Daily Orange
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, New York

fe

THE RUSTY MAILBOX



I have been a reporter for much of my adult life . . . It is rather like putting letters in a rusty mailbox and never being sure that anyone comes to collect them. —Edward R. Murrow

By LEE KIKLIER

Oppenheimer Movie

"A Great Deal Of Faith"

When Edward R. Murrow decided that physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer should be on "See It Now" it was not so much a scoop of originality as it was a scoop of courage. Other networks had thought of having Oppenheimer on the air or in front of the cameras, but they only considered it: Oppenheimer was a security risk.

Since Murrow is an effective vice-president of CBS, Columbia followed through. And since Murrow is a craftsman in the art of TVing and TV unobstrusiveness, the cameras faithfully recorded a highly complex and intelligent individual in J. Robert Oppenheimer.

SOFT-SPOKEN STRIVING

All the while, one got the impression that Oppenheimer was actually reviewing everything to be said before he began to speak. He was striving for correct expression and common understanding.

Several traits appeared to show through concerning Dr. Oppenheimer. He is a deeply sensitive man, one proud and happy of his work and co-workers, he is modest and he is very humble. The soft-spokeness and profound phrase made him seem the natural philosopher and a man of deep knowledge.

Some of his basic concepts seem to differ from the accepted and this allows for what may seem to be impractical modes. Oppenheimer seemed at once apologetic and humble of his knowledge.

NORMAL YOUTH DREAMS

"When I was a kid," he said recalling the normal youth dreams of being cowboys, policemen or train engineers, "I thought of science, architecture or poetry."

He fumbled with his ear and smiled with a nervous shyness when he told Murrow, "They won't let me teach undergraduates . . . they're afraid I'll confuse them."

ITEMS:

How did he relax? ". . . I talk . . . ride and sail . . . look at deserts and mountains."

To live with today's civilization one has to ". . . live with ignorance and not be frustrated by it."

Asked for an opinion on an atomic matter, Oppenheimer began, "I'm convinced . . ." and then in his abstract stare he repeated audibly, "This is right." Whether he meant that the phrasing he was about to use was correct or whether the idea was right because he was convinced, doesn't matter. In either case it showed extraordinary thought power.

Murrow asked a very difficult question of Oppenheimer, who was taken literally ill when told of the Hiroshima bombing. Did he think that man has devised a way to destroy himself. He smiled, "I guess that's always been possible; they could have always beaten each other to death." With a deep frown, he asserted, "Not quite. But the form of life that would remain would take a great deal of faith to persuade us that it was human."

"NOT UNWORRIED" AUTHOR

Murrow asked the author of this mighty destruction if he was worried. "I am not unworried."

It seemed to most that Oppenheimer was not human in American's business-world sense. He was perhaps extra-human.

As someone said, "He appears as I would have imagined Jesus Christ was."

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

DAILY ORANGE

April 17, 1955

Thanks for sending

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a column that ran in the Syracuse University student newspaper: The Syracuse Daily Orange on March 9. It is our policy to send out columns to the persons concerned for their reading and possible comment.

As a personal note, I have been using this same masthead containing a quotation of yours throughout the school year for this weekly column.

Also a petition was circulated among the seniors at Syracuse University to have you as our commencement speaker this June. There were hundreds of signers, but the petition was submitted too late as an invitation had already been sent to this year's speaker. I imagine most of these would welcome an opportunity to hear you speak, but it seems toolate to arrange anything.

I guess I can speak for most of the seniors, at any rate, when I wish you good luck,

Sincerely,

Lee Kiklier

Lee Kiklier

Editorial Director
Syracuse Daily Orange

King, Glen
KC

KING Advertising INC.

302 GRAND AVENUE • OAKLAND 10, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONE HIgate 4-0418

June 28, 1955

EDWARD R. MURROW, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you are undoubtedly aware, all the stress (in the mountains of material being written and mouthed under the title: "WHAT'S WRONG WITH RADIO") seems to be placed on ratings, merchandising and business practices. . . A lot of it is unverifiable nonsense--expecially when it attempts to thus over-simplify and preclude any further inferences and relationships.

Perhaps there is some connection with this and the number of people who put the "love of the truth about radio" over the love of NEW TRUTHS ABOUT RADIO.

I hope that you will attempt to thoroughly examine the enclosed precis and favor me with your evaluations, whether the appraisal turn upas verification or disproof.

Of course, I am aware of the tremendous debt the radio industry owes to you--the countless times you showed the world some of the "new truths" concerning the Deforrest baby.

Thank you for your kind attention and for whatever time and inconvenience it may cost you to reply.

Sincerely yours,

Glen King

GLEN KING

PERMANENTLY POSTPONED FUNERAL

"THE CASE OF THE SPRIGHTLY GIANT WHO IS TOO BUSY TO ATTEND HIS OWN FUNERAL"

Since the advent of TV the "arm-chair advertising experts" have been trying to bury radio--but eleven million new radio sets are being bought each year, and the Broadcasting industry's gross billing has risen to over a half-billion dollars annually.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

THIS PRECIS IS DEDICATED TO THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND APPLICATION OF RADIO TO PRESENT DAY MERCHANDISING.

I. WHAT ARE THE HOWS AND WHY'S OF THIS LIVELY GENIE AND ITS IMMORTALITY?

II. AN OBJECTIVE COMPARISON OF RADIO TO OTHER MEDIA.

III. HOW CAN AN ADVERTISER POLISH "THE ALADDIN'S MAGIC LAMP OF RADIO" TO MAKE THE SPRIGHTLY GIANT CREATE SALES?

"THE CASE OF THE SPRIGHTLY GIANT WHO IS TOO BUSY TO ATTEND HIS OWN FUNERAL"

Copyrighted 1955 by Glen G. King
302 Grand Avenue, Oakland 10, California
Phone.....HIgate 4-0418

The material contained in this booklet may not be used without the written permission of Glen King.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

BEFORE WE TAKE A CLOSE LOOK AT THE SPRIGHTLY GIANT

LET US HAVE A MUTUALLY AGREED UPON STARTING PLACE. . .

It would seem a demonstrated proposition that commercial radio comes under the broad heading of ADVERTISING.

FURTHER. . . .

In all advertising your objective is to "SELL!"---

SELL your reader...

SELL your viewer...

SELL YOUR LISTENER

If you succeed he is SOLD!

IN THIS AGES-OLD CULTURAL FUNCTION OF "SELLING" WE HAVE---

"THAT WHICH SELLS"

and---

"THAT WHICH IS SOLD"

YOU MUST HAVE A "SALESMAN"--ANIMATE OR INANIMATE!

YOU MUST HAVE SELLING POINTS---REASONS WHY!

YOU MUST HAVE AN ADECUATE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SALESMAN AND PROSPECT!

YOU MUST HAVE A PROSPECT--THE SALESMAN MUST SELL OTHERS THAN HIMSELF.

"BUILDING A BETTER MOUSETRAP" AND "SELLING ICE-BOXES TO ESKIMOS" ARE HACKNEYED EXPRESSIONS WHICH HAVE NEVER THROWN ANY LIGHT ON THE PROBLEMS OF ADVERTISING AND SELLING.

Selling through advertising is PURE PERSUASION--it should never mean hypnotism or misrepresentation of any kind, or fraud.

YOU PERSUADE YOUR PROSPECT THAT YOU HAVE "SOMETHING" HE NEEDS, WANTS, WILL EASE HIS BURDEN, MAKE HIM "LOOK GOOD", MAKE HIM HAPPIER, etc.

OBVIOUSLY YOU CAN'T SELL A MAN BY TELLING HIM THAT YOUR PRODUCT WILL MAKE HIM LOSE MONEY, CAUSE HIM NEEDLESS WORK AND TIME, MAKE HIM WORRY, RISK HIS HEALTH, ENDANGER HIS FAMILY, HOLD BACK HIS PERSONAL ADVANCEMENT, etc.

WHEN CUSTOMERS COME TO YOU, ON THEIR OWN, AND ASK TO BUY (because of scarcity or exclusivity) YOU ARE TAKING ORDERS BUT YOU ARE NOT "SELLING".

BUT, WHEN YOU SUCCESSFULLY CONTRIVE TO GET A MAN'S ATTENTION, WHEN YOU DRESS-UP YOUR PROPOSAL THAT HE BUY WITH HONEST PROMISES OF ADVANTAGES AND BENEFITS; AND WHEN HE THUS BECOMES INTERESTED ENOUGH TO HEAR YOUR EVIDENCE AND THEN AGREES TO YOUR TERMS OF PURCHASE--THAT IS SELLING!

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

"CREATE THE DESIRE TO BUY"

For years this cliche' has been honored with lip-service in many otherwise respectable quarters. But while it is a worthy objective it fails to do more than generalize in the assessment of customer-motivation.

You can't turn on "the desire to buy" like you would a faucet or an electric dishwasher, bake a cake or paint a picture.

But yet today you will find an abundance of "slide-rule-media-buyers" who will entertain no aspects of sales potential other than CIRCULATION.

CAN CIRCULATION CREATE THE DESIRE TO BUY?

LET'S NOT KNOCK "CIRCULATION"

In the intensive competition among present day media for the loyalty of the mass market CIRCULATION LEADERSHIP OR UPSWING is no mere happenstance. It is more than "luck", more than "coincidence", that a medium's audience visibly increases.

But it would appear to be a fair statement that if CIRCULATION was indeed the keystone in the arch of advertising and sales-promotion that media buyers could afford to settle for black-and-white ads in the Saturday Evening Post, non-illustrated ads set in eight-point type in the New York Daily News, editorial copy on a Times Square billboard, a trade-mark slide following the "I Love Lucy" TV program.

AND, IF CIRCULATION WAS THAT IMPORTANT. . . .

Might we not just as well rationalize thusly: "MRS. JOHN THOMAS BOUGHT OUR BRAND OF MAYONAISE BECAUSE HER SIXTH SENSE TOLD HER SHE WAS LISTENING TO A RADIO PROGRAM WITH ONE-TENTH-OF-ONE PER-CENT HIGHER RATING THAN ANY OTHER PROGRAM ON THE AIR AT THIS TIME OF DAY."?

BUILD A BETTER MOUSE TRAP ON TOP OF

MOUNT EVEREST--

AND DISCOVER HOW MISERABLY LONESOME YOU CAN BE.

Of course you need "circulation" in order to sell--even if it is only a single person--and the greater the volume of potential profit.

HOWEVER WE MUST RECOGNIZE THE ABSURD-ITY OF EXPECTING OUR PROSPECT TO BE IN-FLUENCED BY "SELLING POINTS" OF WHICH HE HAS NEVER BEEN INFORMED.

If we tell him about an automobile tire selling at the reduced price of $29.50 and neglect to mention that it is puncture-proof we have greatly narrowed our chances of making the sale--BUT WE SHOULD NOT BLAME HIM FOR "BLINDLY" PASSING UP A GREAT BARGAIN.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

Here is the retort of one advertiser:

"BUT COCA COLA FOR MANY YEARS HAS GONE AFTER CIRCULATION WITH A JILLION TRADE-MARK SIGNS AND THEY ARE NOT HURTIN'."

True! But what is their "circulation" doing besides exposing a trade-mark to millions of people? . . . . Making a promise in relation to human needs! . . . Promising: "THE PAUSE THAT REFRESHES!"

BASICALLY, then, in the "BUYER'S MARKET", regardless of your medium of advertising, regardless of your circulation, it is still incumbent upon you to make a promise of specific advantages or benefit.

IF YOUR APPRAISAL IS FAULTY AND YOUR PRODUCT OR SERVICE IS NOT TRANSLATABLE IN TERMS OF REAL HUMAN WANTS--"CIRCULATION" CANNOT CREATE THE "DESIRE TO BUY".

THE GREAT A. D. LASKER SAID:

"ADVERTISING IS SELLING IN PRINT!"

Which gives us no reason to believe that it is any easier to find an effective advertising approach than a good salesman.

"The Ideal Selling Situation" is the exposure of hot prospects to a superb salesman--whether that "Salesman" be a door-to-door solicitor in a "virgin" residential area, or a Book-of-the-Month Club advertisement in the Atlantic Monthly.

CONVERSELY, if your salesman, even exposed to a "pay-dirt" territory, cannot wrap up and summarize your product's advantages in understandable, and, more important, rememberable terms, the sales potential is reduced--of ten times to the zero point.

--A Service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

IT IS A SERVICEABLE INFERENCE THEN TO ASSUME THAT WHILE ALL MEDIA DELIVER SOME MEASURE OF "CIRCULATION" IT IS THE SELLING ABILITY OF YOUR ADVERTISING WHICH WILL DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT YOUR RESULTS WILL JUSTIFY YOUR EXPENDITURE.

Hence if your "S. Q." (Selling Quotient) is ZERO it is a total waste because as V. O. SCHWAB (probably America's outstanding authority on resultful advertising) reminds us, even if that "O" results advertisement is run in a newspaper with a million daily circulation it will still fail, "because zero multiplied by any number is still zero".

There is a great deal of evidence to support the further inference that good copy is ESSENTIAL IN RADIO as in all media.

BUT--THE "AIR-SALESMAN" MUST INTERPRET AND DELIVER THAT COPY WITH MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY.

YOU, AS AN ADVERTISER, FIND YOURSELF INEXORABLY DRAWN INTO AN ACADEMIC SELF-DEBATE OVER THE SUBJECT:

WHAT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING AND PERSUASION TOOL AMONG THE MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA?

LET'S TRY TO BE AS REALISTIC AS POSSIBLE--WE KNOW THAT IT IS NOT IN THE PROVINCE OF PUBLICITY AND SALES PROMOTION MANAGERS TO TELL YOU OF THEIR FLOPS WHILE ADVOCATING THEIR RESPECTIVE MEDIA.

THERE HAVE BEEN SOME FRIGHTFUL FLOPS IN RADIO--

Just as money has sometimes been "thrown away" in Newspapers and magazines.

And some "horrible things" have happend to television campaigns which had looked so promising.

BUT--WE DON'T WANT TO KID OURSELVES! . .

We shouldn't talk about TV, NEWSPAPERS, RADIO as complete, standardized entities in our comparison.

In fairness to ourselves, our evaluation must be predicted on a comparison of radio, television, newspapers AT THEIR BEST!

YOU CAN COMPARE AUTOMOBILES, REFRIGERATORS, TOASTERS, ETC. YOU CAN SAY "X-BRAND" TOASTER IS BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS. . . BUT IN ALL HONESTY, YOU KNOW THAT EVEN A 1920 TOASTER (IN GOOD WORKING ORDER) IS "BETTER" BY COMPARISON--IF THE "X-BRAND" TOASTER YOU BOUGHT YESTERDAY IS SUFFERING FROM A FAULTY THERMOSTAT SO IT CANNOT POP OUT THE TOAST WHICH IS BURNT ANYWAY.

WHAT IS "BEST"?

RADIO?

TELEVISION?

NEWSPAPERS?

We would be placing our reputations for thoroughness and fairness in great jeopardy by making a blanket statement in this regard, however. . . . .

THIS WOULD SEEM A FAIR CONCLUSION--AS "THE ONE-EYED MAN IS EMPEROR IN THE KINGDOM OF THE BLIND"--SO EVEN A MEDIOCRE RADIO PROGRAM IS "BETTER" THAN A POOR TV PROGRAM, OR AN ILL-ADVISED NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN. . . . CONVERSELY, ANY MEDIUM IS THE "BEST" WHEN SO COMPARED.

RADIO, TV, and NEWSPAPERS ARE ENJOYING INCREASED

BILLING--

there is no valid evidence to support the inference that any of the three media is an anachronosm--they have their best years ahead.

However, the SPRIGHTLY GIANT, which is radio, has been slandered by a careless handling of the facts, with as much scientific deduction as could be used in predicting next year's Kentucky Derby winner.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

IT'S YOUR MONEY, MISTER; HOW YOU SPEND IT IN ADVERTISING WILL FOR THE MOST PART DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT YOU WILL HAVE TO ALIBI ABOUT IT "BEING A NECESSARY EVIL-EXPENSE" OR BE ABLE TO BRAG ABOUT IT BEING A PROFIT-PAYING INVESTMENT.

HOW DO YOU ASSESS RADIO'S ABILITY TO DO A JOB FOR YOU?

HOW DO YOU APPRAISE THE RADIO POTENTIAL AS COMPARED WITH THE POTENTIAL OF TV AND NEWSPAPERS?

HAVE YOU KEPT YOUR JUDGEMENT SUSPENDED UNTIL ALL THE EVIDENCE WAS IN, WEIGHING IT CRITICALLY, RECOGNIZING ABSURDITIES AND INADEQUACIES, AND THEN EVALUATING FAIRLY, WITHOUT PREJUDICE?

While the aforementioned "expert" critics, with great disregard for thorough study and verification, have said that Newspapers cannot continue to meet the competition of Television, economically, etc., and while they have also concluded that TV is just a passing fancy, a novelty, etc., they have been extremely harsh with Radio. . . ."Radio is dead", they have said, and they have kept saying it--but their attention must have been focused elsewhere than on the broadcasting's steadily rising billing.

WHEN RADIO IS HANDLED "RIGHT", WHEN YOUR COPY IS RIGHT, AND WHEN YOUR AIR-SALEMAN IS RIGHT--YOU HAVE REACHED A PLANE OF EFFECTIVENESS WHICH IS FRUITFUL AND UNIQUE.

QUESTION: "AND WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN WHEN THE FORTH-COMING WRIST-WATCH-RADIO COMES ON THE MARKET AND BECOMES AS PLENTIFUL AND SATURATED TO THE POINT OF AUTOMOBILE RADIOS?"

ANSWER: THOSE ARM-CHAIR CRITICS WILL HAVE TO EAT CROW OR GIVE RADIO A NEW NAME.

"SHE (AND HE) SHALL HAVE MUSIC WHEREVER SHE GOES!"

Can a newspaper let a reader hear Bing Crosby, Dinah Shore, Benny Goodman?

Can a suburbanite watch television while he is making the thirty mile drive to and from his office?

SO UNREALISTIC HAVE BEEN THESE WOULD-BE PALL-BEARERS OF THE SPRIGHTLY GIANT THAT THEY HAVE TRIED TO MAKE US BELIEVE THAT HUMANS WOULD BE CONTENT TO "WATCH" A BAND PLAY ON TELEVISION. . . . People want to HEAR music.

RECORDED MUSIC HEARD ON THE RADIO AS A STEADY DIET IS AS MUCH A CULTURAL CONCEPT AS ARE THE DISHES, THE WINES, THE COSTUMES, THE DANCES, THE RITES AND TRAITS IN THE OLD WORLD COMMUNITIES.

> AMERICANS LOVE THEIR MUSIC--BUT THEY DON'T WANT TO STAND IN FRONT OF A TELEVISION SCREEN AND WATCH A MAN FINGER A GUITAR, ANOTHER BLOW A TRUMPET, ETC. BUT THEY WILL LISTEN FOR HOURS A DAY WHILE A FRIENDLY AND CHARMING DISC JOCKEY "TALKS TO THEM WITH MUSIC".

SO, IN ONE SENSE, RADIO DOES DYNAMICALLY DELIVER "A CAPTURED AUDIENCE"--steady, receptive, friendly, human enough to be "sold", if they are correctly appraised and adequately exposed to persuasion.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

SOME POINTS A TIME-BUYER SHOULD REMEMBER:

Newspaper copy is helped with illustrations--

IN RADIO IT MUST BE DONE WITH THE VOICE!

Magazine copy is strengthened by Color--

IN RADIO IT MUST BE DONE WITH THE VOICE!

A TV commercial is aided with visible motion--

IN RADIO IT MUST BE DONE WITH THE VOICE!

AND THERE WE HAVE "RADIO'S SECRET WEAPON"--MAN'S VERY ANCIENT INSTRUMENT OF THE HUMAN VOICE, AND HIS EVEN OLDER FACULTY OF HEARING SOUNDS.

--A Service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

THE LITTLE ANT IS BORN WISE--HE IS READY TO BECOME A VALUABLE MEMBER OF THE COLONY WITHOUT ANY TRAINING, INDOCTRINATION, ETC.

. . . . BUT THE HUMAN INFANT COMES INTO THE WORLD NAKED, IGNORANT AND UNASHAMED--his manners, morals, politics, philosophy, etc., will all be the result of human upbringing. . . . At age two he makes his most important discovery--that words are the names of things--and the way the words are voiced by his "upbringers" is his means of identifying the Things as "good", "bad", or "TABOO".

> It is perhaps extremely important to our present discussion to note the findings of the distinguished Dr. John B. Watson which stupendously advanced our knowledge of infant behavior. He reports that the human infant is afraid of only two things--falling and a loud noise.
>
> The human infant, just a week old, can learn to hate the mother who talks loudly and raspingly; he'll learn to love the Negro nurse who croons and speaks reassuringly to him.

AH, THE HUMAN EAR--REMARKABLE--before Pavlov, Cannon, Watson, De La Guna, (or just fifty years ago) the world was sure that the ear was only to hear with.

Perhaps we shall never know all about it and its amazing connections with the cerebral cortex; we do know that it does have great importance in man's primary reflex arcs; we know that it must have had tremendous survival value.

We do know that the human ear can provide great service and often can be of equally great disservice.

OUR SUBSTANTIATION NEED NOT BE SOUGHT ONLY IN LABORATORY RESEARCH.

Far more terrifying than the most horrible threat which can be seen is often that which can not be seen--only heard. A woman alone in a house and quite able to face and out-bluff an intruder in broad daylight can be paralyzed with terror when she is awakened in a pitch-black room by a strange and unexpected voice. The illusion is increasingly magnified by the tremendously complicated cerebral switchboard which connects with the human ear.

In World War II great psychological damage was wrought by the Japanese Snipers who were not seen but who often were heard in fact or stepped-up imagination.

AND DOROTHY PARKER WAS RIGHT WHEN SHE SAID THAT THE BEST SOUND A GIRL CAN EVER HEAR IS A PHONE CALL FROM THE RIGHT MAN.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

AND WHILE WE ARE TALKING OF THE THINGS THAT CAN BE DONE WITH THE HUMAN VOICE--LET'S TAKE THE CASE OF HARRY LILLIS "BING" CROSBY. . . . .

While there are some people who do not have a strong liking for the singing of Bing Crosby we know that he has pleased more people in more English and Non-English-speaking countries than any other voice in history.

We know that Bing has "it" to such an extent that even those who have openly imitated him have made fortunes.

We also know of irrefutable evidence which shows that this "indefinable something" in a human voice can be a "circulation builder". Numerous stations throughout the U.S. have built healthy and consistent ratings in a given time of day by scheduling hours and half-hours of nothing but Bing Crosby records--at the same time each day.

AND TALKING ABOUT BING, IT IS ALSO SIGNIFICANT. . . . . .

. . . . that this "SINGING STAR OF STARS" must have his BIG GUNS only on a lyrical, melodic basis --he can command no visual audience on TV commensurate with the tremendous, unequalled, world-wide response to his audio SINGING presentation. Nor has there been any evidence produced which would put the loveable Der Bingle in anywhere near the class of Arthur Godfrey as an AIR SALESMAN.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

SO NOW WE HAVE THE DEMONSTRATED PROPOSITION THAT THERE IS A DYNAMIC, KNOWABLE REFLEX ARC IN A WIDE RANGE OF RESPONSES TO CERTAIN INDEFINABLE "VIBRATION FREQUENCIES" EMANATING FROM THE HUMAN VOICE MECHANISM.

BING CROSBY'S RECORDING OF WHITE CHRISTMAS
HAS SOLD OVER SIX MILLION COPIES!

IF ALL THE LIPTON'S CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD BY ARTHUR GODFREY COULD BE TURNED INTO CASH WE CAN SAFELY SAY THAT THE FIGURE COULD BUY MILLIONS OF BING CROSBY RECORDS.

WHAT DOES THIS PROVE? . . . . Only that each is a different breed of cat. . . . .

AND. . . . just as there are Broadway Singing Stars who are the toast of the Great White Way for decades but who have never been successful in turning out hit records so there are salesmen who cannot sell over the telephone--THEY NEED THEIR "VISUAL" ALONG WITH THEIR "AUDIO".

WHAT DOES IT PROVE TO CITE THE LONG LIST OF RECORD STARS WHOSE SINGING VOICES HAVE BUILT RATINGS AND WHOSE FANS HAVE BOUGHT MILLIONS OF THEIR RECORDS--YET WHEN IT COMES TO "COMMERCIALLY TALKING TO THE FOLKS" THEY COULDN'T SELL A ROW BOAT IN A FLOOD?

For the sake of illustration, could we not say that a pleasing, enjoyable singing voice sets up a warm, mellow and always welcome reverie? . . . BUT, AS WE HAVE SHOWN, THAT IS NOT A PROFITABLE OBJECTIVE IN ADVERTISING AND SELLING. We must get and keep the prospect's mind focused on ideas and eventually persuade him to BUY, TODAY. . . . . Also this might explain why "Result-Conscious" time-buyers no longer stand in line for the services of a "GOLDEN CHIMES-IN-THROAT" MIKE MAN.

IN EARLY RADIO A MYTH ON PAR WITH "BUILD A BETTER MOUSETRAP, ETC." was the firm assurance from the "experts" that the commercial-message required the services of an announcer with "silver and honey" in his voice--such a man was absolutely indispensible.

> GROVE LABORATORIES, of St. Louis, were among the first to DE-BUNK this expensive fallacy. . . They brought Gabriel Heater to Network Radio, and because "it was the thing to do", they hired a silver-tongued mike-man to do the commercials. . . . And as was expected, hundreds of listeners from coast to coast wrote in weekly to say that the announcer had the "most beautiful voice in radio.". . . . Then they tried an experiment--THEY FIRED THE ANNOUNCER AND TOLD HEATER TO DO THE COMMERCIALS HIMSELF!. . . . The listeners stopped writing ----Heater's voice was definitely not beautiful.

BUT, FOR THE FIRST TIME, DRUGGISTS ALL OVER AMERICA WROTE THE BEST KIND OF A FAN LETTER TO GROVE LABORATORIES--RE-ORDERS OF THE BROMO-QUININE HEATER WAS MOVING OFF THEIR SHELVES. . . . He had reached his listeners with commercials just as he had made them stop and pay attention to his observations on the news of the day.

> IT IS IRONICAL that though the "air-salesman" thus made his claim and proved his superb worth --BACK IN THE THIRTIES--some time buyers still buy on circulation and the casual assurance that the program's mike man has a "beautiful voice".

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

AIR-SALESMANSHIP VERSUS "CIRCULATION"

ONE OF THE "INDUSTRY-JOKES" OF THE LATE THIRTIES WAS THE CASE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WHO WERE IN A REAL SWEAT--THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER THEY SHOULD DROP THEIR OPTION ON FLETCHER WILEY BECAUSE HIS HOOPER RATING HAD DROPPED OR RENEW HIS CONTRACT BECAUSE HE HAD BOOSTED THEIR SALES.

Pertinent to our present discussion, Fletcher Wiley, the founder of the HOUSEWIVES PROTECTIVE LEAGUE, has yet to receive the recognition due him for his contributions toward greater control of the "indefinable IT" which binds listener's ears to a radio-amplified human voice. . . He made enough serviceable inferences about the human ear, microphone technique, balance of program content, etc., to draw up a workable formula. . . . He was as advanced in radio "selling" as Pasteur was in bacteriology. They talked about calling the Men in White Suits for him when Wiley said that he could give his "blue-print" to an intelligent, open-minded, capable mike-man, and after a little coaching, sendhim into another regional market where he could "manufacture success" the equal of Wiley's in the L.A. market . . . He demonstrated the efficacy of his hypothesis with Galen Drake in San Francisco, Paul Gibson in Chicago, and again and again, dozens of times, in all the major cities of America.

NOTE: Housewife Protective League programs are definitely not distinguished by high audience ratings.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT THE "CHAMP" NOW---ARTHUR GODFREY----CBS says: "NOBODY, NO, NOBODY, CAN SELL ON THE AIR LIKE MRS. GODFREY'S LITTLE BOY ARTHUR!"

TRUE!

But why do we find such articulate "NON-FANS" of Mr. Godfrey? Why do many husbands and some women say:

"WHAT IN THE HELL DOES SHE SEE IN HIM?"

FIRST! SIR ARTHUR OR ANY OTHER RADIO PERSONALITY DESERVES A FAIRER AND MORE INTELLIGENT OPINION MEASUREMENT. SECONDLY, WHILE GODFREY'S RATINGS ARE TREMENDOUS HIS SALES RECORDS ARE EVEN BETTER.

BUT HOW DO YOU ACCOUNT FOR THAT MILITANT MINORITY WHICH SAYS: "I CAN'T STAND GODFREY! WHAT CAN MY NEIGHBOR POSSIBLY SEE IN HIM?"

EVENTUALLY, EVEN ADVERTISERS LEARN THAT YOU CAN'T BE "ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN".

The wise advertising man doesn't try to wrap up a bigger audience than is reasonably possible!

Some of Hollywood's biggest flops at the box-office were motion pictures which were scrupulously designed to include the majority of the "KNOWN PREFERENCE-ELEMENTS IN EVERY SEGMENT OF SOCIETY". The idea was that the final release print would have the widest possible appeal--something to please the young, the aged; husbands, bachelors; wives and old maids; there was something for both the North and the South; appeals for Jews, Catholics, Protestants and evolutionists; it was supposed to satisfy dog-lovers, dog-haters; Florida and California, etc., etc.

THE WISE POLITICIAN KNOWS THAT THERE WILL BE SOME DISSENTERS; THE MEAT INSTITUTE DOESN'T MAKE A POINTED EFFORT TO CONVERT VEGETARIANS. . . . . ENOUGH VOTES TO WIN THE ELECTION IS QUITE SUFFICIENT; NUDGING THE IMAGINATION OF MEAT-EATERS, etc., etc.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

CERTAINLY THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE WHO CAN'T STAND GODFREY!"

But let's keep in mind the people who didn't like Napoleon, Lincoln, Lindberg, Roosevelt, Joe Louis, Senator Mc Carthy, Liberace, etc.

It's been going on for a long time--this "I CAN'T STAND HIM" business. Possibly it is as hard to explain as some of the marriages among our friends which made us say: "WHAT DOES SHE SEE IN HIM?" or "WHAT MADE HIM FORGET LOVELY SALLY AND FALL FOR SNUB-NOSED MARY?"

There is no feasible explanation of such tastes and appetites--WE HAVE TO ACCEPT THEM AND PROFIT BY THEM IN OUR ADVERTISING!

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

HOW DO YOU FIND A GOOD AIR -- SALESMAN?

Let us assume that you are sound in your distribution and point-of-sale cooperation; also that you have acceptance; we further assume that you have sound copy know-how. . . . How do you assess a so-called mike-salesman's ability?

You do not pick him for profile as you would a television MC; his family connections do not have the value they would have for a yacht salesman; the way he combs his hair, the size of his wardrobe, his automobile, musical talent are of no help in themselves for the microphone salesman.

THE IDEAL AIR-SALESMAN SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Enunciate clearly.
2. Paint pictures with enthusiasm, proper inflections, punctuating pauses and emphasis; change pace with showmanship, timing; use variable pitch to avoid monotony.
3. Maintain empathy. Respect and be otherwise sensitive to the feelings of his listeners. Appreciate and consistently exploit the radio world illusion.

HOW DO YOU FIND A GOOD AIR-SALESMAN? (CON'T)

The ideal air-salesman should be able to:

4. Remember that he is a "good salesman"--be proud of that status.

5. Us not only skill, experience, judgement--but he must also be able to manipulate creative imagination, ingenuity and invention.

6. Use his creative ability to adlib, improvise, embellish, enhance the obvious advantages of the product or service he is selling.

7. Speak with sincerity deeply felt; make the listener know that he would be hurt if the product or service he is selling failed to measure up to his claims.

8. Speak with a brand of authority that engenders believability.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

HOW DO YOU FIND A GOOD AIR-SALESMAN (CONT'D)

The ideal air-salesman should be able to:

9. Know the bounds of "whimsy" and hence does not go beyond good-humored "funning" into the sort of silliness which makes the listeners feel that everything he says is ridiculously funny--even the commercial messages.

10. Prove an intelligent curiosity in the world of human affairs--he never feigns the role of a muttonhead; he like children, respects the institution of marriage and the family; he plugs the under-dog, good citizenship, the bill of rights, tolerance, the dignity of man, etc.

IN OTHER WORDS, LISTENERS LIKE HIS "ATTITUDE"--THEY SAY THAT HE IS "GOOD COMPANY"; he is the sort of chap they would welcome into their home to meet their friends and family. HE IS A FRIEND. THEY HAVE NO REASON TO DIS-BELIEVE HIM.

--A service of the "GLEN KING SHOW" on radio--

Kingman, H.L.

February 14, 1955

Dear Mr. Kingman:

Many thanks for your letter of February 8th.

I read it with a great deal of interest and appreciate your suggestion that we do a story on Mr. Edward Rutledge on our SEE IT NOW program.

We will be glad to keep it in mind for possible future use.

Thank you again for taking the time to write to me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry L. Kingman
Stiles Hall
2400 Bancroft Way
Berkeley 4, California

fs

STILES HALL

University YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

2400 BANCROFT WAY · BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA · ASHBERRY 3-6285

January 8, 1955

Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

~~Confidential~~

Dear Ed Murrow:

I listened to your fine statement on your January 3rd broadcast regarding the problems created by our present security risk program respecting federal employees. It occurred to me you might be interested to know of an encouraging happening in this field. Particularly because it was a statement on your "THIS I BELIEVE" program which should be credited with an important assist. The information is confidential, although if you wish to make use of it permission might be obtainable from the individual chiefly involved.

Edward Rutledge, 130 Gale Place, The Bronx, (Kingsbridge 3-4757) has been a valuable federal employee since 1939. He was my top associate in FEPC on the Pacific Coast, and is a dear friend. In recent years he has been racial advisor to the Public Housing Administration. Ed himself is Jewish.

Under the Truman loyalty program certain charges were made against him but in 1948 he was unanimously cleared. Under the Eisenhower security risk program his case was automatically re-opened. Early in July, 1954, he was suspended, but last week, after an interval of nearly half a year, he received word that he had been cleared and reinstated.

When Ed sent me word of his suspension last July I volunteered to come east at my own expense to testify. This hearing was held at the U. S. Court House in October. It lasted nearly a week and the transcript ran to 750 pages. Among the witnesses for Ed were such men as Thurgood Marshall, Roger Baldwin, A. Phillip Randolph, Clarence Mitchell, thirty-two altogether. Our chief counsel was Harold Riegelman, an Eisenhower Republican, who ran for mayor of New York against Mr. Wagner. He held me until the final witness since I was the only one in a position to demolish several charges which were based on the period Ed was located on the West Coast.

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In establishing my credability as a witness Riegelman asked me about the statement I made on your "This I Believe" program. He produced a copy of it for the record, and interestingly enough, the security panel members and their attorney insisted on taking time to read it "right now". From that moment on the chairman and the other two panel members evidenced a markedly friendly and sympathetic attitude towards my testimony. Our attorneys as well as Rutledge himself commented later that this seemed a turning point in the hearing. At the conclusion of my 1¼ hour session on the witness stand the chairman, an assistant U. S. Attorney, said to me that he didn't think I would ever regret having made the trip.

There were moving and dramatic aspects to this story which I will not attempt to set forth in this letter. A "See It Now" program which could portray the drama, the faith and grit of the defendant, the heart-warming loyalty of his family and friends, the humanitarian and courageous conclusions of the panel members, etc., etc., would be a fascinating and constructive project. I say this merely as a comment and not as a suggestion. It might be expected to have a healthful effect on public opinion re the security program.

Prior to the hearing I made two attempts to secure an appointment with you to make sure it was ok with you for our attorney to refer to the "This I Believe" statement. I was unsuccessful. I enclose a copy of the statement as it was submitted for the record.

My wife and I listen daily to your radio broadcast, and watch your other programs whenever we can. I don't know how you do it all, but anyhow you have good reason to know you've put a substantial portion of humanity in your debt.

Sincerely yours,

Harry L. Kingman

Harry L. Kingman

HLK:pf
Enc.

EDWARD R. MURROW'S PROGRAM "THIS I BELIEVE"

Requests are being received that a statement made on the Murrow program in July, 1954, by HARRY L. KINGMAN, be made available to some of the friends of Stiles Hall. Executive secretary of the University YMCA for many years, Kingman is now assigned to the task of strengthening the financial status of Stiles Hall.

For the information of those who may be unfamiliar with Murrow's daily copyrighted presentation over the Columbia Broadcasting System the program is said to reach more people throught the world than any other. It is carried by 196 stations in the USA, by 140 stations abroad, by the U.S. Armed Forces radio, and by the Voice of America in six languages. Publication is not sanctioned without permission. Mr. Murrow and the other participants donate their efforts.

MURROW: This I believe. In 1916 Harry L. Kingman, a rookie pitcher for the New York Yankees, left pro baseball to join the staff of Stiles Hall, the student YMCA at the University of California. With time out for service in both World Wars, as an infantry officer in the first and as West Coast Director of the FEPC in the second, and six years of YMCA work in China, he has been with Stiles Hall ever since. Under his leadership it has won national recognition for its support of free speech, equal opportunity, and conciliatory solving of controversial issues. Here is Harry L. Kingman's creed.

KINGMAN: Over the years I have grown to hold a few well-tested beliefs. Five courses of conviction and action on which I base my existence are:

First. To live close, night and day, to just a few invaluable religious and democratic ideals, and to dedicate myself as best I can to their attainment. In my case these have been freedom of expression, equality of opportunity for racial minorities, and conciliatory methods of handling controversies.

It was my father, my greatest hero, who helped inspire my earliest glimmer of belief that individuals are important. That was long ago. This last year, on a trip to England with my wife, it was the people of the "Tight Little Island" who supplied us with renewed faith in these tenets. Far more vulnerable than are we to enemy attack from without, and economic bankruptcy from within, most residents of that island press on self-reliant and unafraid. They remain adamant in their love of individual freedom, in their tolerance of non-conformity, in their remarkable self-discipline.

Second. To apprehend that the best in my life has come to me in connection with my faith in the God of love and truth that inspired Jesus, and a multitude of others, to attainment of the good life. I know the worth of attempting many times each day to sense the reality and nearness of the Divine Spirit in the universe, and to reaffirm my aspirations to be more magnanimous, more honest, more courageous, more self-disciplined. It is a simple, evolving, unauthoritarian faith that has made life rich and immensely satisfying.

Third. To realize that people are potentially good as well as bad. That without ruling out the possibility of disappointment, it is constructive to deal with others in the expectation that they'll "come through". To criticize sparingly. To commend when it might have a salutary effect. To straighten out misunderstandings promptly. To delay the mailing of a letter written in the heat of indignation. To be willing, sometimes, quietly to shoulder the consequences of somebody else's mistakes.

Fourth. To be for something or somebody, not merely against. Our nation grew strong through cooperation and mutual trust as its people undertook constructive and positive ventures.

Fifth and last. To try to be as free an individual as possible. In pursuit of this ideal to attempt to live relatively simply, stay out of debt, save something, observe health rules, be wary of falling into mental ruts. To endeavor to meet crises and pressures with the attitude of "Well, I'll do the best I can, and let it go at that". In none of these matters have I carried through as well as I should have done. At no time in the past three and a half decades have I felt that my work with university students was at all adequate. I've rarely felt justified in preaching to anyone; I've hoped only that I might help at least a few individuals by trying to live somewhat in accordance with what I've outlined.

I like the civilized attitude represented by a venerable uncle that I visited on England's south coast last year. I inquired about the Latin inscription on his handsome signet ring. The distinguished old gentleman replied, "It's the family motto: 'I HAVE TRIED'".

MURROW: That was Harry L. Kingman, General Secretary of Stiles Hall, the student YMCA of the University of California.

Kirk, Grayson

Columbia University in the City of New York

NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

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December 1, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will confirm the time and date for the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Communication Arts. The meeting will be held at the Columbia University Club, 4 West 43 Street, at 12:15 PM on Wednesday, December 7.

I hope you will be there.

Sincerely yours,

Erik Barnouw

Erik Barnouw, Chairman
Advisory Committee for the
Communication Arts

Phoned regrets

Kirk, Grayson

Columbia University
in the City of New York

NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

THE ARTS CENTER PROGRAM

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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UNIVERSITY MEMBERS

LEOPOLD ARNAUD
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PEPPINO G. MANGRAVITE
DOUGLAS MOORE
ERNEST J. SIMMONS

November 16, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like to have a meeting of our Advisory Committee for the Communication Arts early next month. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the proposed pamphlet for the Communication Arts in order that any changes deemed advisable may be made in it before we go ahead with the printing. We would also like to discuss briefly the role of the Communication Arts within the framework of the Arts Center Program and to discuss possible sponsors for this area of the program. In addition, we would like to discuss ways and means by which we can recommend to the University that Pulitzer Prizes be awarded in the mass media.

We plan to meet at the Columbia University Club, 4 West 43 Street, for luncheon at 12:15 PM, and the meeting will last no longer than 2:00 PM.

Would you let me know which of the following dates is most convenient for you: December 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, or 14th? It would expedite the selection of a date if you could call UNiversity 5-4000, Ext. 2654, and let Miss May know which of the dates might be fitted into your schedule. Just as soon as we hear from you and the other members of the committee, then I will confirm the date. I am certainly looking forward to seeing you on this occasion and to working with you on behalf of the program.

Sincerely yours,

Erik Barnouw

Erik Barnouw, Chairman
Advisory Committee for
the Communication Arts

Kirk, Grayson

November 3, 1955

Dear Grayson:

I accept with pleasure and will do my best.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Grayson Kirk
President
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

rh

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 27, 1955

Dear Ed:

Thank you so much for your letter of October 19. I am delighted to know of your interest in the Arts Center and your willingness to help us with it.

If we could feel free to call on you even once or twice for advice in connection with the project, then I would like to consider your letter of October 19 as an acceptance to serve on the Advisory Committee for the Communication Arts.

Sincerely,

Grayson Kirk

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Kirk, Grayson

October 19, 1955

Dear Grayson:

I honestly don't see any prospect of my attending six meetings during the year in connection with your interesting Arts Center, but I am certainly prepared to do what I can within the limits of a very demanding schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Grayson Kirk
President
Columbia University
116th Street and Broadway
New York, New York

rh

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 14, 1955

Dear Ed:

As you know, last May Columbia University announced plans for its new Arts Center, the function of which is outlined in detail in the enclosed pamphlet. It is our feeling that this is a project which will have special significance for the Communication Arts, and it is our hope that you will want to be identified with it.

In the initial stages of getting this program under way, we plan to establish an Advisory Committee in each of the fields which will be represented in the project. My purpose in writing to you is to ask if you would be willing to serve on a committee for the Communication Arts under the chairmanship of Professor Erik Barnouw as the representative of the University. The function of the Committee will be to advise the University on questions of space requirements, sponsorship, key prospects and program. The Committee will number about ten people and will probably meet no more than six times during the academic year.

I certainly hope that you may see your way clear to accept this invitation, for your knowledge of the Communication Arts field will be most helpful to us in planning the project.

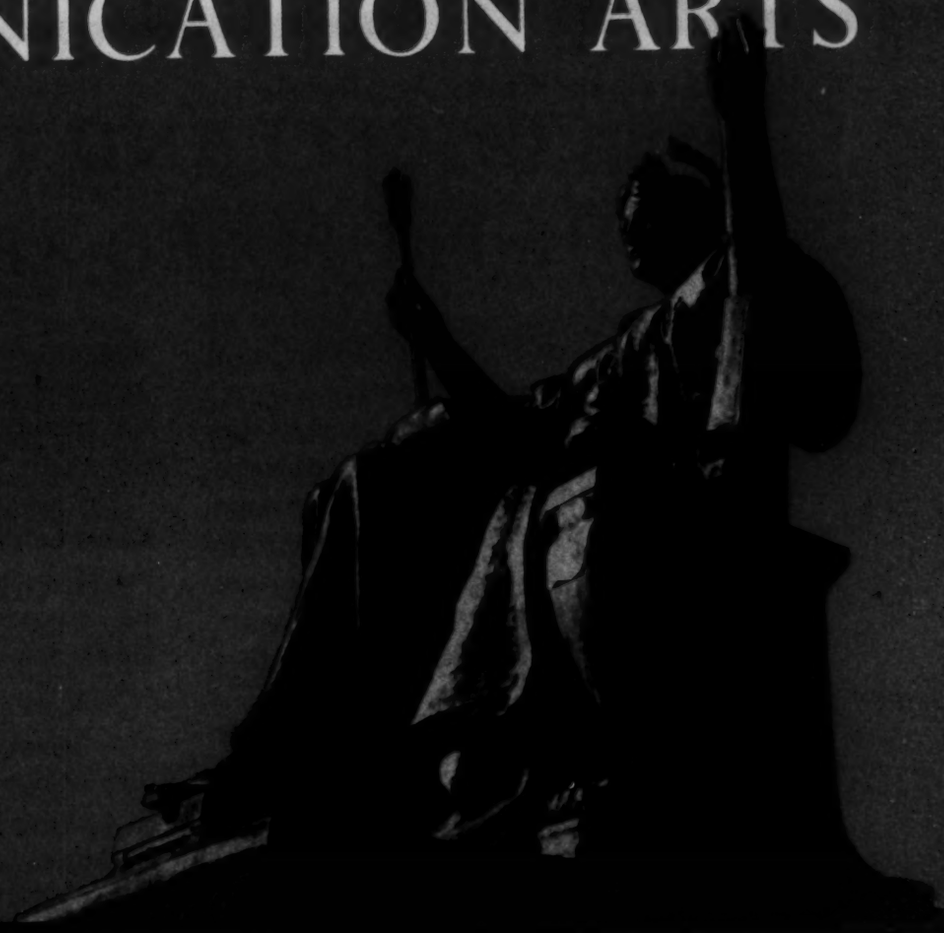
I trust that your summer has proved to be a pleasant one, and I am looking forward to an association with you on this program.

Sincerely,

Grayson Kirk

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

ARCHITECTURE · PAINTING
DRAMATIC ARTS · MUSIC
SCULPTURE · ART HISTORY
COMMUNICATION ARTS



THE ARTS CENTER AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE CONCEPT AND THE VISION OF THE PROPOSED ARTS CENTER

BRIDGING THEORY AND PRACTICE

THE GUIDING AIM of the proposed Arts Center at Columbia University is to build a bridge that will bring into closer communication two major groups in the arts. The first group is made up of the professional creative artists, architects, musicans, playwrights and producers. In the second group are the students, the scholars, the critics and historians of the arts.

The harmonious integration of these two groups is an ideal that has intrigued mankind ever since the first successful attempt was made in fifth-century Greece. Rarely if ever has it succeeded since; in this country it has probably never been attempted before on a scale as ambitious as the present one. Certainly it could not attain the full measure of its aim except in a city comparable with New York or without a strong affiliation with an educational institution.

As stated by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Arts Center, Mr. Curt Reisinger,—"bringing together under one roof the vast intellectual resources of a great university and the extraordinary wealth of artistic ability and facilities of this great metropolis seems to promise virtually unlimited possibilities for the development of the arts in this country."

The ten-story building proposed for the Arts Center on Columbia's Morningside campus will provide much-needed extended facilities for teaching, experiment, practice and research in five already-flourishing schools and departments of the University:

ARCHITECTURE
MUSIC
PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
DRAMATIC ARTS AND COMMUNICATION ARTS
including Television, Radio and Motion Pictures
ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF ART

The new Center will contain classrooms, work rooms, libraries, studios and theatres for students in these creative arts. It will be a place where music can be heard and performed, painting and sculpture exhibited, studied and created, drama and opera

rehearsed and performed, ideas exchanged, books studied, wise counsel obtained. It will provide theatre and other facilities for the extra-curricular activities of undergraduates in Columbia College and Barnard, as well as for formal academic training on the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels. With different schools and departments living side by side in the same building, a strengthening measure of integration is bound to be generated spontaneously. Gradually, inter-departmental and inter-school educational programs will be developed.

NEW YORK THE CULTURAL CAPITAL

LOCATED IN THE cultural capital of the country and the professional center of all the arts, this new educational center has incomparable advantages in providing its students with close access to the rich artistic resources of New York City—the museums, galleries, concert halls, studios, libraries, and the great host of professional and practicing artists available here.

It will be a bridge with "two-way traffic," as Mr. Walter Kerr expressed it from the standpoint of the theatre at the Bicentennial Conference on the Arts at Columbia last November—"not only the movement of the university toward the professional theatre but the professional theatre toward the university." Broadway needs the university as a training ground, he said, now that nearly all other training grounds have disappeared.

New York is the only place where this kind of mutual interchange can take place. Only in New York are there as many "great names" available—not only in the theatre but in all the arts—to come to a university arts center to lecture, to counsel, to join in common projects and enterprises.

As an example of the way this two-way action would operate, it is planned to construct an experimental theatre for the Center which will be available to professional producers and directors for trying out new plays of unusual artistic promise but not warranting a Broadway try-out.

It has been said that one of the most important features of the proposed Arts Center is that it will meet the need of intellectual background for the creative arts, which are at present struggling for reorientation, new affirmations and meaningful expression in the troubled world of today. To bring the arts together in this fashion is ideally the function of a great university. Only in such a climate may be found the resources, intellectual capacity, spirit of free inquiry, perspective and broad range of interests required. The wisdom and vision inherent in a great university can bring mutual understanding and inspiration to the men and women working in the various creative arts. Their close daily association in the "common rooms" to be provided in the Arts Center will not only suggest integrated approaches, but may very well result ultimately in new art forms and techniques.

Columbia's long and fruitful background in the arts—its distinguished teachers and alumni in all fields of the arts—are assurance that here will be found a stimulating setting.

WHERE ARTISTS AND SCHOLARS MAKE COMMON CAUSE

PLANS ARE DESIGNED to carry the influence of the Arts Center beyond the metropolitan area, for it is hoped to establish here an Institute or Seminary for the Creative Arts. This Institute might well become a kind of national source for original research and productive communication as important in its sphere as is the National Science Foundation to scientific research. As one of the ways in which to give this institution immediate practical importance, its directors would invite men and women of the highest creative accomplishment to reside for specified periods of time at the Center,

where they would carry on their work unhampered by formal academic duties. They would thus be able to guide and to inspire students in a unique community of creative scholars.

TO MAKE ART MORE MEANINGFUL

For the proposed Arts Center building several choice sites on the University's Morningside campus are under consideration. It is estimated that the cost of the building will be about six million dollars, a part of which has already been contributed or pledged. An additional sum of about three million dollars will be sought for endowment and for scholarships.

Genuine as is the need for a building to integrate the arts at Columbia, true progress will come not so much from mere existence of facilities as from the coming together of great minds *in the proper setting,* their interaction, and their effect on students.

A national institution guided along the broad paths described above, will open limitless possibilities for the encouragement of creative talent and for the spread of the understanding and enjoyment of art throughout the United States.

We of this nation have an enviable opportunity to encourage and fortify the recent resurgence of interest in the arts so strongly in evidence throughout the country. To develop the finest potentials of this resurgence there is a need of intellectual leadership. This is the function which the Arts Center is being set up to perform.

"One of the problems of our age," said Lewis Mumford at the Bicentennial Arts Conference, "is not merely to restore the arts to a central place in life, but to restore life in its full dimensions to a central place in the arts."

The Advisory Committee for the Arts Center has faith that friends of the arts everywhere will catch the greatness of this vision and wish to share in its realization.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CURT REISINGER *Chairman*
OSCAR JAMES CAMPBELL *Executive Vice Chairman*
RALPH F. COLIN
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HENRY ALLEN MOE
RICHARD RODGERS
ROGER L. STEVENS
JAMES JOHNSON SWEENEY
ROBERT WHITEHEAD

Committee in process of formation

University Members
LEOPOLD ARNAUD
GRAYSON KIRK
JOHN A. KROUT
FEPPINO G. MANGRAVITE
DOUGLAS MOORE
ERNEST J. SIMMONS

THE ARTS CENTER PROGRAM · COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

4 West 43 Street, New York 36, N. Y. · Pennsylvania 6-7643, Extension 27

Klein, Julius

FOR RELEASE MONDAY A.M. JANUARY 10, 1955

From the Office of Hon. Styles Bridges, Chairman,
Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate

The report on the European Mission of Brigadier General Julius Klein, who served as a non-paid consultant to the Armed Services Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was released today by Chairman Bridges of the Committee. General Klein is a veteran of World War II and has had continuous service for many years with our Armed Forces. He served at one time as an adviser to the Armed Services Committee of the United States Senate.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

A Mission Well Done

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ESTES KEFAUVER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, December 1, 1954

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I wish to say a word of commendation for a mission that seems to have been splendidly carried out. In August of this year the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], as chairman of the Subcommittee on Armed Services, appointed Brig. Gen. Julius Klein as a nonpaid consultant to make certain studies of conditions in Europe. I wish to compliment these distinguished Senators upon this appointment.

The purpose at that time was to make a study in Europe of matters pertaining to our foreign installations, especially military establishments. However, preceding his sailing, the sudden collapse of EDC upon its rejection by the French Chamber of Deputies enlarged his mission so as to consider the effect of the action of France in connection with our part in plans for the military defense of Western Europe.

I visited Europe recently and had occasion to observe first-hand the effectiveness in which General Klein conducted his mission. He got facts which I am sure will be of great use to these committees of the Senate and to others interested in the problem when his report is released. Some information about his findings has already been suggested, and it indicates that he will point out ways whereby much money can be saved in our economic and aid programs without substantially diminishing their effectiveness. Among other things, it is understood that he will recommend a permanent watchdog staff in connection with American spending in Europe. Other tentative proposals are outlined in the Chicago Daily News of October 25.

While General Klein and I have divergent political affiliations, he being a Republican and a close associate of the late Senator Taft, and while many of us may disagree with some of his conclusions, I am sure that his views will be of interest and of assistance to all of us.

The Chicago American of September 4 complimented his selection for this important mission.

I ask unanimous consent that the tentative proposals as outlined in the article of the Chicago Daily News and the editorial of the Chicago American be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tentative proposals and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Chicago Daily News of October 25, 1954]

In his report the general is said to be stressing the following points:

1. The Senate appropriations committee should end political propaganda in Europe. Propaganda has outlived its time, as European countries are either under Moscow's grip, verging toward communism or fascism or want their own brand of democratic propaganda.

The emphasis of American activities should be put even more than it is today on the economy factor both within Europe and within the States.

It appears to be the general's conviction that only a prosperous economy with a better standard of living for the poor can save such countries as France or Italy from communism. Helping only to increase production conveys the risk that any further dollar spent in Europe might come back and haunt America's own economy.

2. There are too many American missions in Europe and their number should soon be drastically reduced. As a first immediate measure Klein will propose that Army purchasing agencies in Europe be put under General Services Administration, the United States housekeeping agency.

3. American soldiers should be spared, and Europe should be imposed on to organize promptly its own defensive forces. All available soldiers in Europe should be used.

Klein suggests that a free Polish army be constituted out of the remains of General Sikorski's and General Anders' wartime troops.

They would be reinforced by the many young Poles who have fled from their Russian-occupied native country and are willing to enlist. Such an army, the general thinks, could be established in Spain.

QUESTIONS DULLES TRIPS TO EUROPE

4. American foreign policy is not taken too seriously in Europe. There has been too much meddling with local governments and not enough clear-cut lines drawn.

Now that America has done more than its share in Europe, the countries should start selling themselves.

The general was quoted as admiring Secretary of State Dulles' moral and physical courage, but had some doubts about the value of his many trips to Europe. European leaders should now find their way to Washington when they have problems.

By coming too frequently to Europe, Dulles, in the eyes of Klein, is making the same mistake that Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, or Dean Acheson made before him—discrediting United States foreign policy with comparatively little results in exchange.

Klein apparently has found that Europeans view America with neither the gratitude they should nor with the admiration it deserves for its democratic institutions and economic realizations.

Europeans yell as soon as they don't get what they want from the United States, and Uncle Sam starts brandishing his stick at them.

American diplomats in Europe are too inclined to take the side of public opinion instead of defending American points of view.

Americans are 100 percent popular in only one country in Europe—Spain, and Spain is under a Fascist regime.

France is fast undergoing a thorough and necessary change. Premier Mendes-France is already a popular leader and his program of economic and social reforms may save France from communism, if opposition parties and the big powers do not interfere.

Britain is to be blamed as much as France because the EDC treaty did not come into existence.

Britain could have put it through if only it had given it half of the support it gave later to the Brussels Pact.

The United States, while insisting that the French ratify, should have put pressure on Britain to associate itself to the European institutions it outlined, as it did later on.

PRAISES MILITARY OVER DIPLOMATS

6. The American military in Europe is far superior to American diplomats. However, there are still too many duplications, too little coordination.

7. Instead of paying so much attention to European institutions, United States diplomacy should do its best to strengthen the United Nations.

The United Nations should, in the general's eyes, be the bulwark of peace and the center of the free world's peaceful and defensive institutions.

Germany should get into the United Nations as soon as possible. As for Red China, it is there already, through the Soviets.

[From the Chicago American of September 4, 1954]

GENERAL KLEIN'S MISSION

Selection of Gen. Julius Klein to conduct a study of American military establishments in Europe for the Senate Appropriations Committee is a great honor to General Klein and a nice compliment to Chicago and Illinois.

General Klein has been appointed a special consultant to the armed services subcommittee by its chairman, Senator FERGUSON, of Michigan, and Senator BRIDGES, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

He sailed for Europe yesterday to study our military installations and he will report his findings to the subcommittee before the 84th Congress meets in January.

Because of his peculiar experiences, General Klein is especially well equipped to appraise our military forces in Europe and their needs.

He is an officer of the Illinois National Guard with a fine record of active service. In World War II he served in the Pacific and the Philippines. He was complimented for distinguished service by General MacArthur.

The general is experienced in politics. He is a public relations man and a former newspaperman, so he possesses a profound understanding of political values and a full appreciation of the need for an informed public opinion.

He is acquainted with all the ramifications of military organization, having served as a special assistant to War Secretary Patterson in framing the unification program out of which the Defense Department was created.

General Klein has been promised the full cooperation of the Defense and State Departments, and he is a personal friend of Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, commander of NATO, so he will have access to all the facts. And the record of his life—his military service, his leadership in the activities of the American Legion and his forthright stand on every occasion for Americanism and against communism—insures that his appraisal of the facts will be made entirely in the interests of the United States.

It is a grave responsibility that Senator BRIDGES and Senator FERGUSON have placed on General Klein. In accepting it, he demonstrates again the spirit of service that has shaped the course of his life.

324095—52604

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954

Suite 506
Hampshire House,
New York, N. Y.

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY, JANUARY 10

Senator Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has issued for release Monday AM, January 10. a report on European defense problems submitted by Brig. Gen. Julius Klein of Chicago. Gen. Klein served as a non-paid consultant to the Senate Appropriations Committee and its Subcommittee on Armed Services. He is a veteran of both World Wars and saw combat duty in the Pacific under General MacArthur. He also served at one time as an adviser to the Armed Services Committee of the United States Senate.

(NOTE: A copy of his report is enclosed)

Gen. Klein surveyed 12 European nations to determine the factors that led to the defeat of EDC so that Congress might be aided in planning future programs in Europe. His report called for a drastic realignment of American military, economic and administrative policies and procedures to insure that American ~~manpower~~ resources are put to maximum use at minimum cost to overcome the communist threat. His findings led him to warn that "the United States today is the main line of resistance against communist aggression and although we cannot afford to withdraw from Europe, common considerations of self-interest dictate that the primary emphasis of American military spending be based on our own defense needs." Special stress was placed on increased appropriations for United States air power. And although the report recognized a need for prudence to maintain a safe balance between the country's economic resources and its military requirements, it emphasized that "We dare not risk a national epitaph that will read: 'We could not afford to survive.'"

MORE

The report was sharply critical of U.S. operations overseas, stressing particularly that there is a need for Congress to be more fully informed about how American money is spent in Europe and whether the objectives for which U. S. funds have been allocated are being achieved. Congress was urged to maintain direct contact with American operations in Europe through "a study staff of modest size, made up of professionals appointed by and responsible to Congressional committees concerned with U. S. activities in Europe." The proposed staff, which was not envisaged as a new agency, would have the limited task of observing and reporting to Congressional committees on how American overseas programs are administered. Its authority would not extend to ongoing operations in diplomatic and military fields nor would it exercise any responsibility in areas within the purview of the Executive Branch of the Government. One of its primary functions would be to provide comprehensive reports to Congressional committees in advance of annual hearings on matters involving the conduct and financing of American overseas programs.

Among major criticisms voiced by the report were these:

American diplomacy in Europe is being impaired "by the frequency with which our Secretaries of State have visited Europe to personally conduct our foreign relations." The report held that American status in world affairs suggests: "European statesmen should find their way to the United States when they feel a pressing need for consulting the heads of American diplomacy."

American officials in Europe are handicapped by a lack of coordination between their operations and those of agencies which administer the expenditure of American funds abroad. The report asserted: "In European countries where economic needs are a factor, American money talks louder than American diplomacy, and unless there is a well-planned, carefully supervised

more

correlation of the two, American statesmanship and American dollars will go for naught."

Foreign Operations Administration missions are operating independently "and not in support of American political objectives." FOA ministers or chiefs of missions meet with Ambassadors, but since their primary responsibility is to their parent agency in Washington, they can ignore the advice of Ambassadors, no matter how competent and well-informed.

The U. S. Foreign Service has fallen into serious ~~disrepair~~ disrepair because no serious effort has been made to develop a reservoir of trained personnel. Foreign service inadequacies were largely responsible for the failure of the United States to maintain a flow of information that would have enabled our foreign policy planners to anticipate the French National Assembly's defeat of EDC and to have planned alternative steps accordingly.

U. S. leadership in Europe has suffered because America has failed to delineate her foreign policy clearly. Conflicting policy statements by American political leaders have proven both confusing and alarming to Europe.

The U. S. information program overseas requires reorientation. The report observed that "it is not enough to tell the ordinary people of Europe what is bad about communism; it is vital to bring home to them what good can accrue to them from democracy." The report urged decreased emphasis on the encouragement of purely political defections from communist countries. Instead, it argued, U. S. appeals should be aimed at scientists, engineers, technicians and industrial managers, "whose escape from communist bondage could serve to weaken the industrial, technological and economic capacities of the Iron Curtain states."

more

European economic recovery has progressed to where American policy must shift from aid to trade. In addition, the report said, there is a need for safeguards to protect American industry engaged in defense production and American business and labor suffering from economic contractions in the United States. American policy, the report held, should be flexible enough to protect American industry where needed and to permit the lifting of temporary trade restrictions once depressed segments of the American economy have recovered sufficiently to hold their own in competitive markets.

Lack of coordination in American purchasing programs in Europe, including such operations as offshore purchasing, has been costly to the United States in waste, duplication and overlapping because of failure to make use of experienced agencies such as the General Services Administration.

Failure by the United States to meet the challenge of government-subsidized foreign shipping and air lines is hampering further development of U. S. maritime and air transport facilities, vital alike to the nation's peacetime economy and as needed auxiliaries to U. S. naval and air forces in time of emergency.

Principal recommendations of the report called for increased military self-reliance by the United States, consolidation of American overseas operations, greater centralization of administrative functions and the adoption of policies to encourage Western European nations in seeking solutions to their own military and economic problems.

Military recommendations called for:

The establishment and maintenance of x "unchallengeable supremacy in air power."

Expansion of the U. S. Regular Army, National Guard and Army Reserve establishments on a basis "that will provide us with the standing

capability of mustering ground forces with the utmost speed and in adequate numbers to cope with any conceivable emergency."

Maintenance of both qualitative and quantitative superiority on the sea.

Re-evaluation of U. S. ground force commitments to Europe to determine the feasibility of shifting the main burden of Europe's ground defenses to European land forces, with U. S. contributions to Europe's defense to concentrate on air and naval power.

A high-level conference of U. S. military authorities and educational leaders to devise a program for insuring America's lead in the development of trained scientific and technological manpower. The report called attention to the World War II plan that utilized American educational facilities in the training of military specialists and urged adoption of a similar program now "in view of Soviet Russia's known emphasis on the training of Russian youth in science and technology."

Recommendations for an overhauling of American administrative and diplomatic procedures overseas were these:

Centralization of cultural, economic and informational activities under American ambassadors in Europe. The report held that coordination of these activities by the embassies would make for greater effectiveness in the conduct of American diplomacy.

Appointment of an official on a high executive level to bring about effective coordination of the sum total of American agencies and services operating overseas. This recommendation envisaged an official who would exercise a function such as that assigned to Joseph M. Dodge, recently appointed by President Eisenhower.

more

Revitalization of the U. S. Foreign Service through developme of trained Fo eign Service personnel. The report called for re-evaluation of existing salary levels, the borrowing of skilled specialists from private American business, cultural and educational institutions for short term tours of duty and implementation of existing recommendations for reviving the Foreign Service Institute.

U. S. diplomats and Congressional committees on overseas surveys were urged to give increased attention to the views of European opposition parties, which can be a valuable source of informa ion on Europea policy trends. The instability of some European governments, the report pointed out, makes it apparent that it is a mistake to gauge European opinion solely by the views of the parties in power at the moment. Thus, adequate sampling of French politi@al opposition might have forewarned the United States in advance of French opinion trends on such issues as EDC and Western European Union.

The report warned that communist parties in Italy and France, the largest red organizations west of the Iron Curtain, can be expected to wage the bitterest last ditch resistance against any efforts to bring about effective participation by these countries in the defense of WesternEurope.

Meanwhile, the report stressed, it would be a mistake to overlook the apprehensions of millions of non-communist Europeans over the prospect of German rearmament. The report held that the United States and her Western allies have a primary obligation "to see to it that the new German army becomes the servant and not the master of the German government and that limitations and controls on the German military establishment, as set forth in the ~~Brussels~~ Brussels Pact, are adhered to faithfully." An appendix to the report analyzed in detail the political structures of Germany, Italy and France and pointed out that internal communist and nationalist pressures in these

countries pose immense problems for the achievement of early Western European unity.

VIII. Excerpts From Testimony by Brig. Gen. Julius Klein Before Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Return of Confiscated Property

(Excerpts from Stenographic Transcript of Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 83d Cong., 2d sess., on S. 3423, to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, July 1 and 2, 1954)

Senator Dirksen. General Klein, will you identify yourself for the record? Then you may proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF JULIUS KLEIN, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Klein. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Julius Klein of Chicago. I have been a newspaperman; I have been a motion picture executive; and a soldier—still on the active AUS list; and, now, I am the head of a national public relations company. I was in Berlin, Germany, in 1918 and 1919 as a very young member of the American military mission sent to Germany by General Pershing, under the command of General Harries, and I saw the first collapse of the German economy and the rise of communism and nazism, and was a member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command in World War II and after World War II, I was special assistant to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, specializing in German affairs. It was also my privilege to be consultant on national defense to the Republican members of the Armed Forces Committee of the United States Senate.

I appear here as an individual. I might add that as a Legionnaire I am also very proud to be a member of the American Federation of Labor and am still a dues-paying member. Since my good fellow Legionnaire from the American Federation of Labor stated that he was a member of the Legion, I am delighted to state that I belong to the Film Editors Union of the American Federation of Labor and proudly carry my card.

I concur with the views expressed here by the American Legion, of which I have been a member for many years, expressing support of the measure presently pending before this committee. The men of the American Legion, the largest veterans' organization in this country, should be complimented on their lack of vindictiveness in requesting enactment of this legislation.

"United States policy should be directed toward the eventual and earned equality of Germany," so stated the report of the Special Study Mission to Germany of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 82d Congress, 2d session, headed by Representative Clement Zablocki, Democrat, Wisconsin, and composed of Representatives Carnahan, Democrat, Missouri; Hays, Democrat, Arkansas; Kelly, Democrat, New York; Merrow, Republican, New Hampshire; and Javits, Republican-Liberal, New York. The committee found, as a result of its November 1951 visit to Europe that, "the gradual evolution of Germany's status to that of a fully independent nation, has had to be accelerated and to some extent redirected because of the Soviets' direct and indirect aggression on the free peoples."

And General Eisenhower, in his 1950 address to the Congress, had advocated an "eventual and earned equality" for Germany. General Eisenhower, later as President, extended this view when he advocated in his March 10, 1954, press conference, the return of enemy assets seized during World War II.

It is also of interest to note the remarks on Germany of Prime Minister Churchill and President Eisenhower in their joint statement of only 5 days ago on June 28, 1954:

"We are agreed that the German Federal Republic should take its place as an equal partner in the community of Western nations, where it can make its proper contribution to the defense of the free world. We are determined to achieve this goal, convinced that the Bonn and Paris treaties provide the best way. We welcome the recent statement by the French Prime Minister that an end must be put to the present uncertainties."

Mr. Chairman, I never dreamed 10 years ago that I would ever appear before a Senate committee advocating the return of German property or a state of equality for Germany. I was the author of the original combat public relations plan against Germany in 1939 and 1940 for the then Chief of Staff of the United States Army; and not only as one who knows Germany intimately well but as one whose relatives finally wound up in concentration camps and crematoria,

I, too, feel that the wounds and scars are still fresh. But I do feel that public sentiment has changed, and to me the interest of America is more important than any personal prejudice which I and others may still have.

The lessons of the past 30 years have been bitter lessons. As an American of Jewish faith, and as an American descended from members of the tide of German immigrants who came to this country after the democratic revolution of 1848 in Germany to contribute their strength to this country and as one who has had firsthand knowledge of the horrors visited by the Nazis on my coreligionists and the peoples of our allies, I appreciate full well what devastation was wrought by unbridled Hitlerism, militarism, and terrorism, not only on my coreligionists but on Protestants, Catholics, and all free peoples alike. But I realize, too, that our national interest demands a unity of the family of free nations of which Western Germany is an essential member due to her strategic location and her economic potential in the face of totalitarian communism which possesses a determination exceeding that of Hitler's forces and has, unfortunately, a strength far in excess of that of the Axis at its zenith.

Also, I am cognizant of the moral teachings of my people, a religious heritage which we all share, that hate breeds more hate, retribution breeds a desire for further retribution, and injustice is never a valid reason for further injustice.

After the First World War an embittered France, sore from invasion and loss of her sons, consistently refused to deal on fair and equal terms with democratic German governments, established by the Weimar Republic. The unhappy result of this shortsighted policy was that France eventually had to deal with a Nazi Germany on terms not her own. Had she but encouraged the republican regimes of Germany—and that includes England, too—and bolstered and strengthened them, think of the vast expenditures of blood and treasure that could have been spared. I might add here, Mr. Chairman, I listened to Colonel Townsend and the other gentleman who preceded me speaking about past reparations of World War I. May I remind the committee that in 1931 a great President of the United States, Mr. Herbert Hoover, in response to the personal appeal of his ambassador, Ambassador Sackett, granted the famous Hoover moratorium and advocated economic help for Germany. If we would have listened to Herbert Hoover then, Hitlerism never would have been the result of this unfortunate power policy in Germany and Europe.

We are today faced with a similar problem. Should we turn our backs on the present prodemocratic German Government, should we weaken it and cause it to lose the confidence of its supporters, could we then risk the responsibility of paving the way for the assumption of power of the festering German neo-Nazi movement and with the neo-Nazis another German-Russian alliance?

We have listened today to the fine representatives of the American Federation of Labor. I listened with great interest to Mr. Derby. Believe me, Mr. Chairman, if national security would be involved in this, Julius Klein would not be testifying in favor of this bill. We have listened to too much about national security and the cloak behind national security in this very caucus room for the last 2 months. I think we will help national security and NATO if we do accept now Germany as an equal partner as advocated by President Eisenhower.

We are engaged in a battle for men's minds. Last year, for example, $83,417,000 was appropriated for the United States Information Agency. Billions more have been spent for economic and technical aid. Two years ago I went on a mission for the Republican Members of the Senate to Germany and saw the vast money that has been spent and is being spent by our Government, wasted money. If some of that money could have been used in this direction, I think the job could be accomplished to really sell Uncle Sam to the world. As one who has been active in the field of public relations all my life—and I might add in modesty that my experience includes writing the basic texts for the Government's psychological warfare program in World War II, including the combat public relations plan for the Army in our fight to defeat Nazi Germany—I believe that the return of this vested property, not as a grant or other type of gratuitous handout, but as a matter of simple justice, will do more to bind free Germany to friendship and cooperation with the United States than any other policy of expenditure on propaganda or economic aid which we might undertake.

Mr. Chairman, we have listened to what might happen to American industry. I have seen American industry open plants in Germany and Japan. The Federation of Labor in Germany and the Federation of Labor in Japan could raise the same cry as our friends did here. We American businessmen would like to be treated as equals in Germany, too, and we must therefore invite the return of foreign capital for investment so that new plants may be built here, so that

American labor gets more work, and Am
out impairing our tariff situation. Tha
nomic recovery.

As a humanitarian, I have urged pa
so now from the point of view of a pro
this is the course which my experience
to the national welfare.

We ask Western Germany now to sta
the Communist menace and to contribu
effort; yet, contrary to principles of i
constitutional safeguards for the sanct
what was believed to be our national p
tary of State Dulles said that seizure o
measure for the duration of the war"
ment of Germany's wartime partner, I
fight against the Communist advance, t
of vested German property.

Some 20 percent of all Americans a
between the peoples of our two countrie
here reminded of the important part p
writing their relatives during the crucia
of the Communist gains in that country
communism in Greece due to the close p
the people of Greece and the people of A
from that tough little nation. Chancell
those Germans who used to own propert
the traditional promoters of friendship
be put in a position to resume that role."

These are the people we are seeking
industry should continue to have a ves
not a mere threat but a reality that the
the eastern bloc, a trade of which the S
vacuum left by capital investment and tr

Two years ago I visited Germany an
High Commissioner McCloy. At that t
considerable time with Chancellor Ade
of his associates of the economic and po
Republic. Later, I was host in this cour
Altmaier, distinguished member of the
foreign relations committee. In his
Humphrey, sponsored a fine reception
on both sides of the aisle in Congress a
member of the Jewish faith, a devoted
Hitler rose to power and who helped th
nazism. He was, with the late Mr. Sc
Israeli Restitution Treaty, which was
Adenauer. We discussed the German e

During these discussions, Herr Altma
my disposal to bring about a change in
is the reason I am here, Mr. Chairma
myself in complete agreement with him,
and even, I might add, to our coreligio
and the restoration of German-America
the struggle against Communist and
relationship between a conqueror and
express trust in words and mistrust in d

For, it is as was stated by Max I
sacrificed his American citizenship to r
do his share in rebuilding his native l
of democracy in the heart of Europe is G

While the millions of innocent people
back to life, the new democratic Germ
those whose livelihood was shattered.
of the German-Israeli Treaty, a treaty

The Dirksen Bill, therefore, remain
country can take. We, as a people ar
for fair play and we must remain true
of international law and justice.

and American ingenuity should have help with-
. That is the best way out for universal eco-

ged passage of this legislation; may I also do
f a professional public relations consultant for
rience and background indicate as best suited

to stand shoulder to shoulder with us against
ontribute her sons and tie her economy to this
es of international law, contrary to our own
sanctity of private property and contrary to
ional policy (for example, in 1943, now Secre-
zure of German property was "a precautionary
war") and in contradistinction to our treat-
tner, Italy, whom we are also wooing in the
nce, the United States has delayed the return

cans are of German ethnic origin. The ties
untries are important. It might be well to be
part played by Americans of Italian origin in
crucial postwar elections in stemming the tide
ountry and the important role in the defeat of
close personal and family ties existing between
e of America, so many of whom have come here
hancellor Adenauer has said, "It was precisely
property in the United States who were always
ndship between the two nations. They should
role."
eking to foster. German citizens and German
a vested interest in the United States; it is
at the golden lure of trade and commerce with
the Soviets realize the full value, will fill the
and trade in the United States.
ny and had occasion to confer at length with
that time I also had the pleasure of spending
r Adenauer and learned from him and many
and political problems facing the West German
is country, in my city of Chicago, to Herr Jakob
f the German Bundestag and a member of its
his honor, your colleague, Senator Hubert
ption in the Senate Building, which Senators
gress attended. Herr Altmaier is an orthodox
voted German patriot who fled Germany when
ped the Allies and General Eisenhower destroy
Mr. Schumacher, responsible for the German-
was sponsored and advocated by Chancellor
man economic situation at great length.
Altmaier urged me to use all the influence at
ge in the Trading With the Enemy Act. This
hairman. He pointed out to me and I found
h him, the importance to Germany, to America,
religionists, of the correction of this injustice
merican relations to that of equal partners in
and Fascist totalitarianism rather than a
r and a subject defeated power to whom we
st in deeds.
Max Brauer, burgomeister of Hamburg, who
p to return to Germany so that that he could
tive land, "The battlefront for the rebuilding
pe is Germany."
people murdered by the Nazis cannot be brought
Germany is making an earnest effort to help
ered. Germany is today living up to the letter
reaty I might add which I supported.
emains the only honorable course which our
ple and as a Nation, have always been noted
true to this tradition and adhere to the rules

This question, Mr. Chairman, is not going to be decided on international law. This question is a matter of policy. We know it will remain a matter of policy, no matter what lawyers will say for it or against it. It is a question of national policy.

It is for this reason that I recommend with all vigor the early enactment of these amendments to the Trading With the Enemy Act provided by the Dirksen bill. You will thus contribute more to the defense of the Western World than a full division in the field.

As I said before, you will thus contribute more to the defense of the Western World than a division in the field in the struggle against the advance of communism, a struggle in which Germany is now asked to play the role of an equal partner with all her human and physical resources.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you ever so much for your courtesy.

Senator DIRKSEN. General Klein, we thank you. I may add that I am quite familiar with the distinguished civic service that you have rendered in the State of Illinois over a long period of time, together with your very distinguished brother, Dr. Ernest Klein. I am glad to see you here this morning.

General KLEIN. Thank you very much.

IX. THE ITALIAN SCENE

To some extent, comparisons can be drawn between conditions in France and Italy. Both countries have to contend with a strong Communist Party, and with a relatively undisciplined middle class. In both countries the industrial progress achieved in postwar years is largely disregarded by foreign observers who usually dwell on the problems. And yet the two differ in the very points on which similarity appears to exist.

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

Politically the Italian Christian Democrats (Democrazia Cristiana) have played the same role as the MRP in France. And yet the two are not similar.

The Democrazia Cristiana represents an all-inclusive Catholic Party in the true sense of the word. Unlike the MRP, the party has not been subjected as yet to an electoral cleansing process which would reduce it to a hard core of reliable followers. Hence the Italian Christian Democrats represent to some extent an alliance of varying political views.

The weakness of the present regime in Italy reflects basically the internal weakness of the dominant party in Italy, the Christian Democrats.

Until there is clarity and determination inside the Christian Democratic Party, one cannot expect clarity and determination in the Italian administration.

Roughly speaking, the Democrazia Cristiana reveals three main divisions: Right, center, and left.

The right wingers inside the Christian Democratic Party press at present for more determined action against the Communists. They insist upon a "no-concession policy" in dealing with the left, and favor a stronger Italian effort in the military planning of the West.

In recent weeks, the right wing has gained in popularity in Italy. The riots stirred up by the Communists during the remarks made by the right-wing Christian Democrat, Togni, focused public attention both on this group in the government party as well as on the Communist danger. Indirectly this group became responsible for carrying out the anti-Communist program in Italian public life.

As a result of his actions and revelations in Parliament, Signor Togni has become the spiritual head of the right wing of the Democrazia Cristiana, but there are also other right wingers who favor "more considerations for the Russians." Thus, for instance, former Prime Minister Pella insists on a "specific Italian foreign policy." This policy is to safeguard first of all Italian interests in Europe. It is also to seek to promote understanding between East and West and to discourage the rearmanent of Germany.

THE CENTER GROUP

The center group in the Democrazia Cristiana is probably best represented by the present Prime Minister Mario Scelba. He reflects also the weaknesses of this group, as well as of the Democrazia Cristiana as a whole. In the course of time the Centrists have become a repository of all Italian scandals and corruption in government. The right wingers are usually too well set to engage in

Klepa, Paul

December 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Klepa:

Thank you for your letter of November 22nd.

I appreciate your taking the time to write to me about the convention and greatly regret that I will be unable to do as you suggest, due to the change of format on SEE IT NOW.

Thank you again for bringing it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Klepa
8628 Melrose Avenue
Los Angeles 46, California

fc

10 26
Sui

klepa arts

8628 Melrose Ave.
Los Angeles 46, Calif.
CRestview 4-2864

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S.
New York City

November 22, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I will try to be short as possible. Writer of this letter, an artist for 15 years executive manager and owner of the above named "DESERT* Gem" jewelry designing and manufacturing business.

During World War 11, Staff Sgt. in the U.S. Army, employed in Military Intelligence work including the re-education of the German Prisoners of War in this Country. In this work I have met thousands of German and Austrian prisoners, some of them still writing to me and thanking for the studies of Democracy they have received in this Country.

One of them invited me in his small Vorarlberg mountain village, where he has asmall Hotel to visit him in 1956 on the 10th year anniversary of his homecoming from America. He would invite more of his former fellow prisoners for a reunion and celebration of the success of the American Democracy and to proof the possibilty of the Brotherhood of Men.

Please let me know if you are interested to cover such unusual convention, and if the least bit interested may I see you in New York sometimes in January, when I plan a business visit there or some othertime at your convenience.

This offer or story is written only to you and is confidential.

I am most enthusiastic about this project and I am sure you could really make something out of this.One more thing, I am not interested in making money out of this. Please let me know your decision.

Cordially yours

Paul Klepa

Paul Klepa

Koetzle, Melvin

September 9, 1955

Dear Mr. Koetzle:

Enclosed please find four tickets to the Arthur Godfrey Morning Show. I do hope you enjoy your stay in New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Melville H. Koetzle
5133 N. Fairhill Street
Philadelphia 20, Pennsylvania

AMOCO

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

34th ST. & GRAYS FERRY AVE.
PHILADELPHIA - 46, PA.

E. M. HOWARD, DIVISION MANAGER

Sept 6th, 1955

Mr. Edw. R. Murrow
Att. Miss Rebecca Holder

Dear Miss Holder:-

Last Sept. you were so very kind to take the time to secure tickets for us for Arthur Godfrey's morning show. We will again be in New York for a week starting Sept. 19th & if I am not making a nuisance of myself would it be possible for you to secure 4 tickets for us for the same show. If it is impossible to get 4 and can only get 2 we would still be very thankful.

Whatever you can do in our behalf will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,
Melville H. Koetzle

M. H. KOETZLE,
5133 N. FAIRHILL St
PHILA. 20, PA.

Kolodin, Mrs. I

February 23, 1955

Dear Mrs. Kolodin:

Many thanks for your kind letter of February 15 inviting me to become a sponsor of the All-Day Neighborhood Schools.

I wish very much that I might accede to your request but the fact that I receive so many similar requests has made it necessary for me to establish a policy of refusing to sponsor anything in which I am unable to take active participation.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Irving Kolodin
270 Park Avenue
New York, New York

fc

Mrs. Irving Kolodin
270 Park Avenue
New York City

Feb.15,1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to extend an invitation to you to become a sponsor of the All-Day Neighborhood Schools.

I am most eager to have you join us, for I know you are a citizen who is concerned with the well-being of children in our city. I know of your generous activity in other educational fields, and feel that your experience and understanding would be of untold benefit to us.

The All-Day Neighborhood Schools were started by citizens more than sixteen years ago, and four years later its members convinced the Board of Education of its unique value. We have continued through the years to increase the scope of the ADNS program and to work for our ideal that every public school in under-privileged areas, become an ADNS.

Last year our work bore particular fruit when Mayor Wagner visited one of our schools and saw how, in one of New York's most difficult sections, a record of almost no truancy and delinquency had been achieved. He promptly restored to the budget of the Board of Education our request for two new schools.

Please read our brief material which only partly tells the story of "Latch-key Children", and join us as a sponsor.

Mr. Kolodin and I would be deeply honored if you would accept - and most grateful. May we hear from you?

Sincerely,

Irma Kolodin

We would not assume your sponsorship to mean anything beyond the lending of a distinguished name to our organization. We shall be very happy to send you a list of our sponsors.

F A C T S ABOUT ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

HOW MANY ALL DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS ARE THERE?

6 SCHOOLS

P.S. 33 in Chelsea	P.S. 108 in Manhattan
P.S. 194 in Harlem	P.S. 144 in Brooklyn
P.S. 63 in Bronx	P.S. 142 in Brooklyn

WHAT IS OUR PROGRAM?

Extended school day to 5 P.M.
Extra staff of 6 teachers, an administrator and a psychiatric social worker for each school
Our teachers work in classrooms from 11 A.M. to enrich the program and better the understanding of the individual child
Our teachers have their own club programs from 3 to 5 P.M.

HOW ARE OUR CHILDREN CHOSEN?

Some because they have working mothers.
Some because they need the emotional security of belonging to a smaller group.
Some because they need the satisfaction of a program stressing creativity.
Some because they need the extra warmth and understanding that a group teacher can give them.

WHAT IS OUR PHILOSOPHY?

Briefly, we believe that many children develop into healthy normal individuals if they are given extra assistance.
Psychologists claim with us that these children need supplementary adult figures in their lives, especially when both parents are working.

WHAT HAS OUR PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHED?

Almost complete elimination of truancy in these areas because the children like to go to school.

Consequently, a sharp cut in delinquency since truancy is the first stop toward delinquency.

There is very little destruction of school property in ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS.

F A C T S ABOUT CITIZENS FOR ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

WHO ARE WE?

Just people who care about what happens to children in our city

WHAT IS OUR JOB?

To help widen the ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS program and spread it into more schools
To strengthen the program in the schools by supplying money and volunteers

WHAT CAN VOLUNTEERS DO?

Work directly with children in the afternoon groups
Give leadership in special areas in such fields as music, painting, cooking, sewing, carpentry
Work with our research committee gathering and coordinating facts
Help publicize our program by writing and speaking
Do secretarial or clerical work in our office

A N D

C O N T R I B U T E MONEY AND GET OTHERS TO CONTRIBUTE MONEY!

TESTED WEAPON

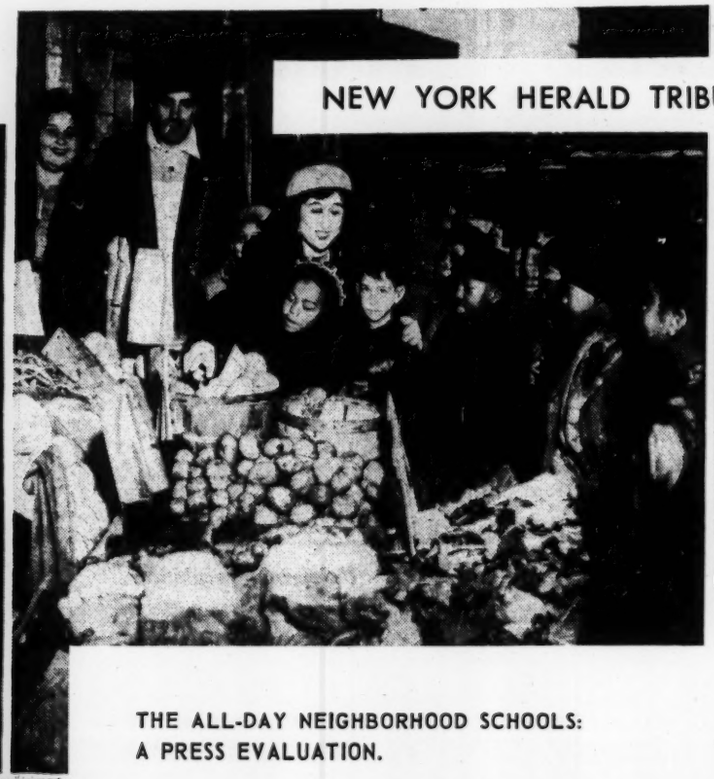
AGAINST

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:

ALL DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

Elementary schools where children learn to work and live together. Wholesome activities after school under supervision keeps them off the streets.

'Learning by Doing': A Concept That Works



NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

THE ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS:
A PRESS EVALUATION.

"NATIONALLY — AND INTERNATIONALLY — RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS TO COMBAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY." — NY HERALD TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR

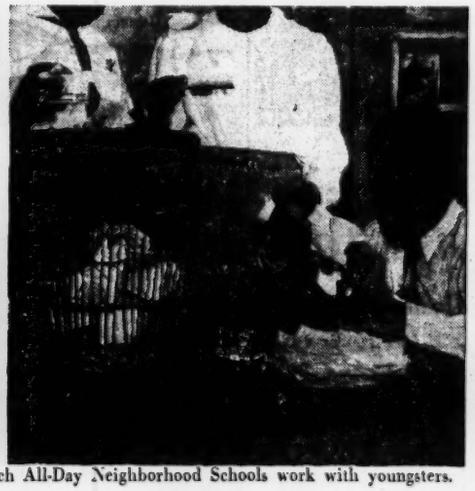
Urge Expansion Of All-Day Schools

Expansion of the All-Day Neighborhood School program to two under-privileged Brooklyn areas as a means of curtailing truancy, delinquency and vandalism, was urged Sunday by a city-wide citizens commitee, composed of educational, health, social and welfare leaders.

* * *

MRS. BROADUS MITCHELL, chairman, said representatives will attend Board of Estimate budget hearings April 7 and 14, and urge that funds be provided for increasing the program. The cost is about $50,000 a year per school, she said.

For such programs, in which classroom work is coordinated with after-school activities to attract the interests of emotionally disturbed children or others headed toward delinquency, have been operated with great success at three Manhattan schools, P. S. 33, 194 and 108, and at P. S. 63 in the Bronx, Mrs. Mitchell said.



From baking to shopping, from painting to selling milk—here are some ways in which All-Day Neighborhood Schools work with youngsters.

All-Day Neighborhood Schools—Havens for 'Door-Key Kids'

By Judith Crist

Once again New York City's Superintendent of Schools will make a plea before the Board of Estimate for funds to expand what has been nationally—and internationally—recognized as one of the most successful school projects to combat juvenile delinquency.

For four years school officials have vainly sought funds to extend the Board of Education's All-Day Neighborhood Schools (A. D. N. S.) program to two more schools. During the April 7-14 Board of Estimate budget hearings they will renew their plea. This time, it is hoped, the current wave of concern over juvenile delinquency will provide support.

A. D. N. S. is unique in the nation. Pioneered by Miss Adele Franklin, the program's director, with the sponsorship of the Public Education Association, the program was introduced to the city schools in 1936 and is now in effect in four Manhattan schools, Public Schools 33, 194, 108 and 63, all in overcrowded and depressed areas. The hope is to extend it to two similarly situated schools in Brooklyn. But the program itself provides for what Edward C. Lindeman once described as "the great metropolitan school of the future."

Door-Key Kids

Theme of the program, in school, home and community, is basically "learning by doing," a phrase, Miss Franklin observed ruefully, that "became a target for lampooning by cartoonists as well as by conservative educators" when John Dewey introduced it in 1896—and still is one today by those who accept the educational concepts of 1896. The program's purpose is enrichment of the school curriculum: co-ordination of classroom work with after-school activities, the community and the child's personal interests; study of the individual emotional needs of children and the provision of all-day care, with creative as well as physical activities, for children who need it.

The entire school benefits from the school-day program, and the after-school program, from 3 to 5 p. m., is geared particularly for the "Door-Key Kids," children of working parents, who leave home in the morning with the door keys hung around their necks on a string, and come home to empty apartments after school.

In each school the program is conducted by a nine-member A. D. N. S. staff, six "group" teachers, an administrator, a social worker and a

Worked

Originally, Miss Franklin recalled, the project started on an after-school play-group basis, carrying out school-day interests in creative activities. Teachers who came to watch, "though skeptical," were prone to admit "that certain children who could not concentrate at all du the day and who were compl ly unco-operative, were worl well in after-school groups were acquiring skills." The who failed in arithmetic m ured carefully and accura the lumber he needed to build a shoe-shine box. The children who dramatized stories of pioneer days seemed to know more about American history than those who simply read the textbook in class. Success was so marked that Miss Franklin was invited to work in the day school.

"You feel the difference as soon as you step inside an All-Day Neighborhood School," one observer said. "The children g to get on gering over s that sup- athematics, s, spelling as a class illage. hool work in service one class of keeping nning the children ackers and th teacher en work, selves and endability.

ment

in each rnoon pro- ovided for variety of "club" activities thereafter.

The All-Day Neighborhood schools have a community status, with the doors open to the public at all times, parents and teachers working together and citizens' committees helping them.

What have been the results? Beyond the meeting of the individual child's needs, the broader development of the child's interest and personality, the preventive care given the disturbed child, the sheer friendliness that contribute so vastly to a child's growth and adjustment, all of which cannot be measured, A. D. N. S. holds up a practical record of achievement. In its schools, truancy—the first step toward delinquency—has been virtually eliminated, and delinquency has been sharply cut. Even more concretely, there is very little destruction of school property at these schools.

The cost of the A. D. N. S. program in each school is about $50,000 for the ten-month school year, including staff salaries and the "snack" and extra materials for after-school activities. The Board of Education needs $100,000 to extend it to two more schools.

"Compare the cost of this program with the cost of institutional care for youths who have become delinquent," Mrs. Broadus Mitchell, chairman of the City-Wide Citizens Committee for A. D. N. S., said. "Annual

Delinquency Seen Cut By All-Day Schools

Extension Urged by Sponsoring Group—Called Cheap Antidote to Truancy

By HELEN T. EMERY,
Staff Writer.

Listing the all-day neighborhood school as one of the most

NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM AND SUN

are maintained in four schools—PS 33, 194, and 108, Man., and in PS 63, Bx. Requests for two more all-day centers in underprivileged areas in Brooklyn are included in the Board of Education's proposed budget. This is now before Mayor Wagner.

Called Cheap at $50,000.

The ADNS committee pointed out that the cost of operating an all-day neighborhood school for a year is $50,000. About 180 children are cared for in each after-school center and other pupils benefit indirectly from the enriched program offered during the regular school day, the committee states.

"Compare the cost of this program with the cost of institutional care for youths who have become delinquent," the committee stated.

"Annual institutional care for just one boy is estimated at $2500. This is without psychiatric treatment. With psychiatric care the cost may be doubled or more. Considered only from the financial point of view ADNS represents an economy to the taxpayer. Benefits in human values are boundless."

See Truancy Cut.

Schools having the all-day programs are open until 5 o'clock. Their activities are designed to enrich the school curriculum; to coordinate classroom work with after-school activities, with the community and the child's own interests; to study the individual emotional needs of children, and to provide all-day care with creative as well as physical activities for children who need such care.

Results of the all-day program, according to the committee, have been the almost complete elimination of truancy in the areas served and a consequent sharp cut in delinquency, since truancy is regarded as the first step toward delinquency.

Emotionally disturbed children receive attention at an early age, before their problems have become deeply seated, and this also serves to prevent delinquency.

Further, the committee declared, there is very little destruction of school property in the all-day neighborhood schools.

"For instance," it writes, "the shrubbery around PS 108 has never been disturbed. Window breakage, much lower than in neighboring schools, is due usually to proximity to playgrounds rather than vandalism.

"In 1952, when PS 108 was vacant during the summer months. 235 windows were broken. The following year, when there was a summer play school there, only 33 were smashed.

The comparative immunity of these two schools and PS 33, in Chelsea, and PS 194, in West Harlem, is a reflection of the feeling in the neighborhood that they belong to the community. They are the four buildings which house the city's all-day neighborhood schools, one of the most successful of all experiments in reducing delinquency.

The children who attend the schools don't have the urge to destroy them, and their parents guard them so zealously that they call police if they find strange boys loitering near.

These schools also have almost no truancy and reduction of truancy is the first step toward reducing delinquency.

institutional care for just one boy is estimated at $2,500—without psychiatric care which might double the cost or more. Considered only from the financial point of view, A. D. N. S. represents an economy to the taxpayer. Benefits in human values are boundless."

The Community And The Schools

ARTICLE IX

By MALCOLM LOGAN
(With Marcy Elias, Joseph Kahn, Mitchel Levitas and Joseph Cotter.)

NEW YORK POST, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,

The city's annual bill for vandalism is about $500,000, but four schools, located in areas which have produced bumper crops of in... "here are where this problem has virtually disappeared. ...linquents, At PS 63, 169th St. and Franklin Ave., The P... ...ust and January only 67 window panes were broken. were smashed in the same period.

At PS 108, at 108th St. and Madison Av., the shrubbery around the building has never been touched. In other schools in this Puerto Rican area it is regularly broken and uprooted. During the summer of 1952, when PS 108 was vacant, 235 windows were broken. The following year, when there was a summer play school there, only 33 were smashed.

The comparative immunity of these two schools and PS 33, in Chelsea, and PS 194, in West Harlem, is a reflection of the feeling in the neighborhood that they belong to the community. They are the four buildings which house the city's all-day neighborhood schools, one of the most successful of all experiments in reducing delinquency.

The children who attend the schools don't have the urge to destroy them, and their parents guard them so zealously that they call police if they find strange boys loitering near.

These schools also have almost no truancy and reduction of truancy is the first step toward reducing delinquency.

THE ALL-DAY NEIGHBORhood schools began as an experiment ... the Publ... was so s... taken over ... part of the ... ...city ...it was ... in 1942 as ... directed by Mrs. Adele Franklin. program. So far, however, only one elementary schoolchild in more than 100 attends the all-day schools.

It costs approximately $50,000 to operate an all-day school during the 10-month term. Part of this money pays the salaries of nine staff members—six group teachers, an administrator, a psychiatric social worker and a clerk.

The special group teachers work from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. During school hours they cooperate with the regular teachers by breaking classes up into groups and in various ways making the school lessons more interesting and more comprehensible.

One regular teacher may have a large class, with some children who have difficulty with reading. The group teacher will take these children aside and give them remedial reading while the regular teacher may be organizing a play to dramatize some phase of a subject the class is studying.

They also teach arts and crafts during school hours and help the children write and produce plays illustrating, for example, some historial period they're studying.

These same activities are carried over into the after-school program so that this really becomes an extension of the school course, but one which is fun instead of work.

* * *

ANOTHER PART OF THE school work trains "service groups." One group will distribute and keep records of books from the library and help younger children with reading; another will take charge of the film library and operation of the projectors.

The children also distribute and collect for milk and crackers and this is used as a method of teaching arithmetic to pupils who have difficulty relating figures to the business of living.

Another method used to relate the children's studies to everyday living is to bring in adults who explain their work and tell of their experiences.

"Each of the ADN schools has an active citizens' group which cooperates with it and mobilizes community support behind the program," said Frank Karelson, vice-president of the public Education Assn.

"Children from 6 to 12 get after-school study and recreation supervision which has unquestionably set most of them on the right road to healthy citizenship in later years.

"Yet despite the schools' records and their needs, it has been ...ssible to get the additional funds necessary for expansion of the schools. And it is a sad fact to have to record that even the future of these schools already in existence has been jeopardized by the lukewarm support of some school officials."

NEW YORK POST

Children Grouped in Clubs

Children are divided into clubs of twenty-five or thirty youngsters by age groups. A teacher is assigned to each club. On a typical day at the clubs an observer could see anything from a lively game of playing "hospital" to folk dancing and enthusiastic painting. One observer saw a fourth-grader building a wooden house like the one in which he had lived in Puerto Rico.

The guiding spirit of the all-day neighborhood schools, where learning by doing is the theme, is Miss Adele Franklin, long a teacher in a private "progressive" school. Miss Franklin has the title of assistant director of the all-day neighborhood schools under the New York Board of Education.

Recently she reported a su... made among teachers, sh... schools. These teachers, sh... had found the after-scho... gram "so valuable" in it... on children's classroom ... that they wished they c... children whose mothe... working.

Somewhat the sam... was echoed by M... Beaumont, associat... ent in charge ... schools at a recen... City-Wide Citizen... the all-day neighb... It would be wonderful ... dren could be given after... recreational opportunities, ... said. But, Miss Beaumont added, she would be happy just to see the day when the all-day schools could accommodate every little child who would otherwise go home to an empty apartment.

AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

The city's four all-day neighborhood schools have been markedly successful in reducing delinquency and truancy among their pupils, who participate until 5 p.m. in activities which are both recreational and educational.

There should be at least two new schools in high-delinquency areas in Brooklyn—Bedford-Stuyvesant and South Brooklyn.

NEW YORK TIMES

...TURDAY, D... ...EMBER, 12

4 SCHOOLS PLAYING 'MOTHER' TO PUPILS

City Is Operating Club Project 3 to 5 P. M. for Youngsters of Employed Parents

By ELIZABETH HALSTED

"I remember the little wooden house in which I lived," a fourth-grader wrote recently about his past in Puerto Rico. "It had a porch. I would run from the street to my mother's arms. She would hold me in her lap and sing a soft song."

A recently issued study from the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor re... ...of ...oyed ...is of ...hool ...to motherless homes, barren of soft songs of welcoming arms.

The fourth-grader from Puerto Rico luckily attends a New York public school where a warm, happy after-school program of creative play is directed principally to the children of these working mothers. It is Public School 108 at 108th Street and Madison Avenue, one of the city's four all-day neighborhood schools. The other all-day schools are P. S. 33 and 194 in Manhattan and 63 in the Bronx. All are in overcrowded, underprivileged neighborhoods, and all have after-school programs from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Less Than 20% Accommodated

School officials estimate that about 70 per cent of the 6,000 children in these four schools come from families where both parents are working. But fewer than 20 per cent of the children who attend the regular session can be accommodated in the after-school session, and there are long waiting lists for this care.

Greatest preference, a school official said, is given to children of working mothers who would otherwise be uncared for, though a small number of children are admitted because of psychological need.

Even among the children of working mothers, selection must be made somewhat on the basis of emotional need—that of learning to play more happily with other ...instance. A former ...e program, now in an ...e position, recalled in ...rview a painfully shy ...isp who made a real after-school program. ...ven to talk, he soon ...out with the best of ...

...teachers and an ad... ...ork from 11 A. M. to ...ch of the four schools. Profiting from regular classroom contact with a child, they can fol-

FOR COMMENTS ON THE ALL DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS BY LEADING NEW YORK CIVIC LEADERS SEE BACK PAGE

MARGARET S. LEWISOHN:
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Public Education Association

"The ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS are one of our best and most constructive answers to the threat of delinquency. Their record proves their worth. We need more of them."

•

FRANK GREVING:
Chairman, Welfare and Health Council of New York City

"The A.D.N.S. is one of the soundest preventive services in the community, its economy in human and monetary terms being incalculable."

•

MRS. JUSTINE WISE POLIER:
Justice of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City

"It is generally true that there lies behind a particular delinquent act a period of neglect and maladjustment that might have been treated and corrected if such an agency as the ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS had dealt with it earlier."

•

BETHUEL M. WEBSTER:
President, Association of the Bar of the City of New York

The work of our ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS in preventing delinquency and in giving children a start towards healthy lives entitles this program to the whole-hearted support of every New Yorker.

•

DR. VIRGINIA MOORE:
Psychiatrist, Bureau of Child Guidance
Board of Education, New York City

"Everyone is in favor of virtue but vice gets the headlines. The same energies and needs which express themselves in vandalism are, in the ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS, being channel led into constructive activities.

Comparative statistics on window breakage, truancy, and vandalism in the schools demonstrate the positive value of these ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS."

REV. E. N. RODRIGUEZ:
Church of the Good Neighbor
115 East 106th Street, New York City

"ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS are a must in our community. Parents and the community know that they meet a basic need of children adjusting to a new life."

•

LYMAN BRYSON:
Professor Emeritus
Teachers College, Columbia University
and WABC executive

"We need an enormous development of ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS to meet the primary demands of decent life for New York's children."

•

HARRY OVERSTREET:
Author and formerly Professor of Philosophy, C.C.N.Y.

"This experiment of ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS of having the youngsters there all day for activities as well as for studies is of profound social significance."

•

Parent: MRS. M. B.:
Mother of 2 children in ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

"When I had to go to work, I worried about leaving my two children but since they have been in the ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL clubs, they come home so happy. I feel very grateful. They always want to go to school."

•

EDWARD LEWIS:
Executive Secretary, The Urban League of New York City

"I believe in the ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS because they help every child to feel his own worth as an individual and as part of a group. We need to develop the school as part of the community and these are community schools."

Distributed by
The City-wide Citizens Committee
for the
All-Day Neighborhood Schools
66 Fifth Avenue
New York City 11
c/o Mrs. Broadus Mitchell

Kornitzer, Bela

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

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Dear Mr. Kornitzer:

It is particularly heartening that such a distinguished refugee as yourself should write the book, "Fathers and Sons", depicting the American home as the source of our democracy. I have long believed that in this age of ideological conflicts, free men cannot win the struggle by guns and bombs alone, we must also convert the minds of the great masses behind the Iron Curtain. Ideas are our most powerful weapons.

You, with your deep knowledge and practical experience in European affairs, can perhaps best point up what we Americans all too often take for granted - the fact that the American family is the keystone of the magnificent democratic institution for whose ideal men of all ages have dreamed and fought.

Indeed, as you so well reveal, the home is a nation in miniature. At our parent's knee, we learn to understand and appreciate law, truth, spiritual values, and fair play. A nation is only as strong as its humblest family. Disintegration of family life can only lead to the disintegration of a nation - no matter how strong.

I remember my own father best, seated in an old chair with one solitary lamp beside him, reading the Bible to his children. We huddled in the semi-darkness at his feet, reliving the lives of Joseph, Moses, and Jesus. I have tried in my own way to expand that small circle of light and inspiration into the vast arena of motion pictures. If "The King of Kings" and "The Ten Commandments" have in any small measure brought the same inspiration to people everywhere, then I have repaid partially my debt to my father.

Sincerely yours,

Cecil B. deMille

Cecil B. deMille

PRODUCING FOR

CBdeM-L

JAMES A. FARLEY
NEW YORK

Mr. Bela Kornitzer,
Hotel Shelton,
New York 17,
New York.

Dear Mr. Kornitzer:

Frankly speaking, my first re-action when beginning to read your book "FATHERS AND SONS", was curiosity. However, as I read along that curiosity grew into an interest which held me until I finished reading the book, and I have a few comments I would like to pass on to you.

"FATHERS AND SONS", carries the reader into the warmth and intimacy - into the basic democracy - of the family life of eminent Americans. Its theme deals with the influence of the father upon the life and works of his sons, and it seems to me that you have endeavored to point out the father's influence in the family has especial significance for this country at this time.

Apparently you are convinced that families are nations in miniature. You suggest that precisely as the authoritative and dictatorial rearing of young people in Europe predisposed them toward the concept of national dictatorship, so does the democratic rearing of our young people in this country predispose them toward the concept of democracy on the national level. You appear to be convinced that one of the deep wellsprings of American democracy is the American family, where human dignity and proper independence are basic in the home, and therefore basic in the thinking of the men and women who come from those homes.

"FATHERS AND SONS", is more than an aggregation of biographies of distinguished American citizens; it spells out a lesson in the superiority of our democratic way of life over the totalitarian form of government, and I am extremely sensitive to the social and moral implications of the idea which it embraces.

To say that we Americans are fortunate to live in a country where democracy is a natural form of living is a completely inadequate expression of our greatest blessing, and perhaps because of it, we have not paid sufficient attention to the class-conscious, disciplinarian European father - the produce of generation after generation of a totalitarian concept of life. We take for granted the democratic give and take of our family life and of our society. While visitors from abroad marvel at the self-government, so wide-spread in our institutions of learning, and at the extraordinary opportunities which exist for even the most humbly born American, we take all this in a matter of fact fashion. It seems to me that in this way we tend to minimize one of the highest values in our American way of life; and by overlooking the importance of this democratic heritage, passed on from father to son, we may be in danger of losing that precious legacy.

JAMES A. FARLEY

NEW YORK

That is why I applaud your attempt to bring into the public consciousness this unique and all-important quality of our family life. The principal assets of democracy -- freedom of speech, freedom from want, freedom from fear, and dignity of the individual -- all these are deeply incorporated im the way of life to be found in our American homes. And as they exist there they exist in the nation itself, which is, after all, a giant projection of the family.

I think it is interesting, too, that with the exception of the Roosevelts and the Tafts, the fathers in your book are all of humble origin. This is a lesson for the rest of the world, and particularly so im this time when Communism seeks to win the free peoples to its cause by praising its way of life and derogating ours. The American family is therefore an important weapon in this ideological struggle. As Paul Hoffman has pointed out in his recent book, "Peace Can Be Won", the United States as leader of the free nations has a profound obligation to understand the thinking of other peoples. If we do so, we shall realize, I am sure, that by telling the story of the American family in its most human aspects we prove to other peoples that democracy works, and do so far more eloquently than any number of pious declarations or resolutions can do.

It is particularly noteworthy that you, a former high government official in Hungary has been impressed since your arrival here a few years ago by the tremendous cleavage between the two systems of rearing the family - that in Europe and that in this country, and that you have sought to find in this the clue to democracy at work. I think you have done so, with warmth and understanding and admiration, in "FATHERS AND SONS."

As an American father who subscribes to the American way of rearing one's children -- as one who confesses that he cannot recall a day when in this country that he has not conversed, at least by telephone, with his son, daughters or a grandchild -- I believe wholeheartedly in the great good that can be done by your efforts to tell this story of American fathers and sons. One of the prime objectives of Communism was and is the demolition of parental ties, the communization of the family until it loses its identity and its unity. Surely the warm, filial ties which bind together parents and children in this country are themselves a defiance to the Godless doctrine of Communism, for the family in its true sense and meaning is Almighty God's greatest gift to mankind.

All this should be made known to others. It should be brought to the attention of men and women of other countries, for once they know this, they will know what America means, not in abstract terms but in human terms - and in this respect, I am convinced that "FATHERS AND SONS" is engaged in a mission for democracy.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

James A Farley

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

Mr. Kornitzer's excursion into the history of fathers of men in public and other prominent positions in America is certainly an attractive field, which, so far as I know, has not been adequately covered thus far by any comprehensive publication on the subject.

It is difficult to estimate how much of any man's life is colored by his father, his mother, or by a long line of ancestors, whose blood has contributed to his character and his attainments. I presume there is no way by which the proper allocations of influence can be made.

But, it is certainly an interesting field for research and speculation, with the assessment of such values as may be reasonably ascribed to each generation or to each family.

In America the father of a family has usually been regarded as the head of the house. I recall when, as a boy, my parents went to church, my father entered the church at one door and my mother at another, which was the custom of the day. As a rule, the men sat on one side of the church and the women on the other. This custom long ago went into the limbo of interesting but departed habits among people of certain communities in America.

I can remember when the father walked ahead of the mother six to eight feet, as a sort of symbolic dual parade indicating the priority of the father even in the process of walking from the vehicle to the church, or a store, or some other objective. This was, no doubt, an inheritance which long since passed into what Grover Cleveland called "innocuous desuetude" or "harmless disuse". In recent years the family relationship has come more and more to mean a partnership and a status of equality, not in authority, but in rights to be enjoyed by members of the family.

No doubt some of the sternness of European patriarchs and monarchs was brought to this country by the various elements that settled it in the beginning. But, as we continued in our effort to establish democratic institutions, the sternness of the father gave way to a widespread recognition of the rights of the children and of

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

the mother in family councils and in sharing both the responsibility and the benefit of membership in the family group.

Every father must determine whether sternness and the exhibition of authority shall predominate in his attitude toward his children, or whether too great a leniency toward them shall be the rule of the household. Somewhere between these two extremes may be found the path of wisdom. No father should wish to be so stern as to break the spirit of his child in the tender age of youth, nor so lenient as to give wild sway to the surging youthful passions, which may lead him astray and into paths of misconduct and failure. The father who can find a happy medium between these two extremes will find his efforts replete with compensations that cannot be measured in financial terms, but may be measured in the success of his progeny in whatever field they may choose to occupy in later years.

I shall, very naturally, be interested in the publication of Mr. Kornitzer's interesting treatise on fathers in America, and I am sure that from his research and his experience he will devote to the subject an intelligent approach and an intelligent appraisal of the privilege of fatherhood and the influence which every father unconsciously asserts over his son, as well as his daughter.

It has been frequently said in America that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the nation. This is an assignment usually given to mothers, but the undoubted influence and example of fathers, whether they rock the cradle or clear the land and till the soil in sustaining the economic life of the family, plays an indispensable part in the training of the child, and in the child's place in the life of the community or the nation when maturity and experience have ripened such a child into a well rounded citizen.

Too little credit often is given to both fathers and mothers, and I trust that Mr. Kornitzer's book will fill a vacuum long needed in the literature of America.

Alben W. Barkley

B E L A K O R N I T Z E R

AUTHOR, historian. Born in Hungary, 1910. Political reporter in the Hungarian Parliament over a period of ten years during which he interviewed many of the world's leading figures.

His two-volume series of historical biographies, published in 1940 by the Hungarian government, was compulsory textbook in the schools of Hungary. This book, an authentic and final account of Hungary's pre-war aristocracy, contained prefaces written by the Archduke Joseph Franz of Hapsburg and the Lord Mayor of Budapest.

ON MARCH 19, 1944, when Germany seized power in Hungary, he was on the most-wanted list of the Nazi Gestapo. Yet, discarding his own plight he rescued many Jewish families from the walled Ghettos of Budapest and with the help of his Eminence, Angelo Rotta, Papal Nuncio of Hungary, provided refuge for these persecuted in the Carmelite Monastery, and thus saved them from certain doom.

AT the end of the Second World War, in 1945, he organized the Ministry for Public Supply with General Faragho, who signed an armistice with Russia while Hungary was still fighting the war in alliance with Nazi Germany.

WHEN the Communists took over and started to purge their political foes, he was the first high official to be expelled from office. A Special Court subsequently exonerated him of the unfounded charges leveled against him by the communists and he was reinstated in office; however, he fled Hungary to escape inevitable Communist reprisals.

ARRIVED in the United States in the autumn of 1946. In 1948 obtained 26 handwritten answers to a variety of questions from ALBERT EINSTEIN. The exclusive interview was published as the lead story in LIBERTY MAGAZINE. In 1948, PRESIDENT TRUMAN granted him an exclusive interview on his father, which was featured as cover story in PARENT'S MAGAZINE. The original manuscript, with Mr. Truman's pencilled marginal notes, is kept among the rare scripts in the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. On May 7, 1951, on the eve of President Truman's birthday, Senator WILLIAM BENTON, of Connecticut, expressed the SENATE'S admiration for the President by reading the story into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IN 1951, again interviewed ALBERT EINSTEIN, this time on the theme of fathers and sons. This was the first interview the scientist ever gave discussing his relations with his only son. It was published in the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and made front page news in many leading papers all over the world.

IN 1952, his first book in America, entitled AMERICAN FATHERS AND SONS, was published. In his letter to the author, published on the book's jacket, SAM RAYBURN, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, hailed the book as a "valuable contribution in setting forth with warmth and humanness the inestimable value our homes have on all of us." DOROTHY BARCLAY of the NEW YORK TIMES, in her full page column entitled, "THE OVER-LOOKED PATERNAL INFLUENCE" expressed her hope that the book "will start a trend to recognize father's role in the family." LIFE MAGAZINE ran a three page picture story on the book which was also chosen BOOK OF THE WEEK by QUICK MAGAZINE. In 1952, recognizing his merits in the field of letters, the INTERNATIONAL MARK TWAIN SOCIETY awarded him with an honorary membership.

IN the fall of 1952, his 30 minute interview with ROBERT FROST was televised on the NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY's network and brought nation wide acclaim from top critics. LIFE MAGAZINE, in their editorial, pointed out that the program was a "GLIMMER OF HOPE FOR A BETTER AND MORE MATURE TELEVISION." HARRIET VAN HORNE in the WORLD TELEGRAM called it, "THE BRIGHTEST AND NOBLEST IDEA NBC TELEVISION EVER DID.", and PHILIP HAMBURGER of the NEW YORKER devoted his entire Television column to an appreciation of the Frost-interview.

IN 1953 undertook to write the EISENHOWER father and sons story. In addition to the four brothers, the President himself granted him an interview. Thus he gained the distinction of interviewing two U.S. Presidents exclusively. In connection with this story, MILTON EISENHOWER, President of Pennsylvania State College, wrote to the author; "THE VIEW YOU NOW HAVE ON MY FATHER IS, I AM SURE, MORE ACCURATE THAN THAT POSSESSED BY ANYONE OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY." Subsequently, ARTHUR KROCK of the New York Times commented: "I KNOW THE OBSTACLES WELL, BUT I NEVER HAD TO ENCOUNTER AS MANY AS YOU MUST HAVE MET IN GETTING THAT INTERVIEW WITH THE FIVE EISENHOWER BROTHERS. IT IS AN OUTSTANDING FEAT, AND I CONGRATULATE YOU." The Eisenhower story appeared as the leading-feature in the July, 1954 issue of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

In 1953, by SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS, he became U. S. citizen. At present he is engaged in interviewing leading personalities of America, on the theme of fathers-and-sons for a television and radio series.

HOME: Hotel Shelton
Lexington Ave. & 48th St.
New York 17, N. Y.

Tel.: PLAZA 5-4000

Nab Groom, Brand-New Bride of 16

By BEN WHITE

A runaway couple from upstate—the man 29, the girl 16—were arrested in Babylon, L. I., just 15 minutes after they were married, state police of the Brightwaters, L. I., barracks disclosed yesterday.

Unimpressed by the efforts of truck operator Gerald Lemieux, 29, and of pretty, black-haired Lydia Cangialosi, 16, both of Jamestown, to make everything legal, the cops placed the two under arrest.

Raised Her Age to 18.

Lemieux was charged with abduction and Lydia with being a wayward minor in falsifying her age to the marriage license clerk in Islip, L. I. She told the clerk she was 18.

Unless Lydia's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Cangialosi, reverse their field and assent to the wedding, the marriage automatically will be annulled. Yesterday a detective and a police matron from Jamestown were en route to Long Island to take the couple back home.

Lemieux and Lydia vanished from Jamestown a week ago Sunday, and a few days later her father, a barber, swore out missing persons warrants.

Cops Wait at Trailer.

In midweek, Lydia wrote her parents from a trailer camp on Johnson St., Babylon, L. I., that she and Lemieux planned to marry. By then, the pair had taken out a marriage license in Islip.

Saturday evening, state police were at the camp, waiting for them to return to their temporary home. At 5 P.M., Lemieux showed up. A quarter of an hour earlier they had been married by Children's Court Judge Louis Voelker in Islip town hall.

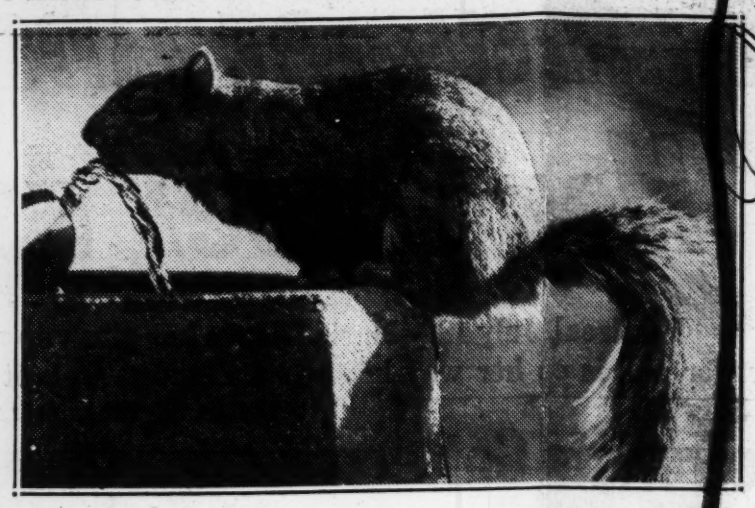
What they planned as their honeymoon night was spent in the state police barracks.

Her Folks Unforgiving.

Lydia tearfully pleaded with her folks by long-distance phone—spending $7 in tolls—to bless the union. They turned deaf ears to her request.

"Lydia's a nice kid," Jamestown Police Lt. Poul Sundquist told THE NEWS by phone yesterday. "But she got the idea that she was grown up too soon. Her folks are mighty upset about all this. They feel she belongs home with them for a while longer."

Animal Interviews (No. 19)



(NEWS fo[illegible])

He has abandoned his acorn-grubbing ways.

Bench Sitter Sells Sol on Easier Life

By PHIL SANTORA

(Who Speaks Their Language)

As a rule, there is no more industrious creature [illegible] the face of the earth than the squirrel. He isn't a clock-wa[illegible]cher. He disdains overtime slips, sick leave and optional hol[illegible]ays. In addition, he's a thrifty—almost penurious—characte[illegible] who believes in stashing away food, savings bonds and su[illegible] for a rainy day.

Therefore, when we found Sol the Squirrel leaning lazily against a tree in Central Park, we were somewhat surprised . . . Resting, hey?

"Yup," replied Sol, deftly shelling a peanut, "I've been resting for quite a while now." He yawned and put his paws behind his head and gazed up at the clouds.

Relaxing Now His Business.

We sat around, chatting about this and that for a couple of hours and still Sol made no move to get back to work. How come, Sol, aren't you going to scurry around and gather up acorns? We thought you were just nuts about long hours and stocking up.

"That may be all right for some people, but not for me," retorted Sol, "No more squirrel-cage routine for old Sol. I'm relaxing from now on. In fact I'm making it my business."

He hummed a chorus of "Young At Heart," then hopped on a drinking fountain and slurped noisily. "Croton-Heidsick '54," he said appreciatively.

You may be sorry, Sol. When the frost is on the punkin' and prices go up next Winter . . .

Sol shrugged his shoulder. "So what? What's with inflation? A buck may be worth only 59 cents to you, but 100 acorns are [illegible]ll 100 nuts to me."

Nuts to you, Sol . . . Think you're an economist?

"This Elderly Gent . . ."

"Can the wisecracks," s[illegible]d Sol. "You have a hell of a ner[illegible] criticising me, anyway—a g[illegible] who spends his time chewing [illegible]e fat with animals."

Then Sol chuckled. "I se[illegible] you're dying of curiosity," he said. "Well, I've discovered a philosop[illegible], you might say. A few months [illegible]go, I noticed this elderly gent s[illegible]nding a lot of time just sitting on [illegible] park bench.

"He never seemed to wor[illegible]—just sat. He looked well-fed and [illegible]appy. He was elegantly dressed. [illegible] gave me a jolt to think that, [illegible]ile I was breaking my neck ga[illegible]ering nuts, he was getting by w[illegible]h no visible effort."

The Cashew Way of Lif[illegible]

That's no way to look at [illegible], Sol—he may be retired or som[illegible]hing.

"He's not retired—he jus[illegible] uses the old bean," said Sol, t[illegible]ping the side of his pointed skull "and if he can live that way, so [illegible]n I."

Was the elderly gen[illegible]man around now . . . ?

"No, he's gone home to r[illegible]t up for another spell on the [illegible]nch," said Sol, "nice old guy. Cal[illegible] himself Baruch—Bernie Baruch. He's bringing me a bag of cashe[illegible]s this afternoon."

(Next Monday: The z[illegible]bra's depressing problem—is he [illegible]lack on white or white on blac[illegible]?)

Heat Wav[illegible] Moving Ea[illegible]t

Chicago, July 18 (U.P.).—[illegible] renewed heat wave, blam[illegible] for 29 deaths, spread eastwar[illegible] from the Midcontinent and So[illegible]h today, and there was little [illegible]kelihood of early relief.

Temperatures of 100 and [illegible]bove rebaked the already s[illegible]ched areas of the Great Plains [illegible]ates.

Fence Lets Co[illegible] Down in Ch[illegible]se

In fine form, 32-year-old [illegible]trolman Charles McCarthy vau[illegible]ed a Harlem back fence while c[illegible]sing a burglary suspect at 3 A. M. yesterday. But the fence collaps[illegible] and he took a spill. Another cop [illegible]ollared the suspect, John L. Tho[illegible]pson, 29, of 227 W. 119th St., in t[illegible] rear of 18 W. 126th St. McCar[illegible]y, of the E. 126th St. station, was [illegible]reated at Harlem Hospital for [illegible] skinned knee.

Groucho Picks a New Star

(Associated Press Wirefoto)

COMEDIAN Groucho Marx and his bride, the former Eden Hartford of Beverly Hills, Calif., stand on balcony of Sun Valley Lodge after their wedding. With them is Groucho's 7-year-old daughter, Melinda. Groucho is 58, the bride 24.

D. C. Wash

By RUTH MONTGOMERY

Washington, D. C., July 18.—It is just possible that Americans can draw a deep breath and relax—at least as far as the British are concerned.

Few giants of the 20th century have won more heartfelt admiration from citizens of these United States than that plucky old Tory, Sir Winston Churchill.

By the same token, few statesmen have disturbed our legislators more, each time that the White House has announced an impending Presidential huddle with the British Prime Minister. That old adage, "Once burned, twice shy," sums up the American misgivings.

(Foto by Mrs. Roy Eisenhower)

David and Ida Eisenhower.

Because the beloved old gentleman is such a towering and convincing "British Firster," he has performed perhaps the most effective job in history of convincing American Presidents that we should do-or-die for dear old Britain.

It is unnecessary to retrace the tortuous steps by which the "Naval Person," as Churchill signed himself in the secret messages to former President Roosevelt, beguiled our war-hating nation along the crimson path to active belligerency in World War II.

Former President Truman's multiple concessions to Churchill are also too fresh in memory to bear repeating. Consequently, when President Eisenhower came to power, many Americans suffered qualms over his firmly established friendship with the persuasive British Prime Minister.

Ike Stands on Own Feet With Winnie.

These apprehensions were heightened when Ike agreed to meet Winnie in Bermuda last December. But far from knuckling under to British insistence on the sharing of atom and hydrogen bomb secrets, Ike cut the conference short by flying to New York to propose an atoms-for-peace pool.

After Churchill's more recent weekend visit with Eisenhower at the White House, it was Winnie who backed down on the admission of Red China to the United Nations and went home to soothe an irate House of Commons.

Now comes a heretofore unpublished side of the Eisenhower-Churchill relationship which should do much to allay further American misgivings that Winnie will be able to outtalk Ike on any crucial problem which affects the welfare of the United States.

Credit for the scoop goes to Bela Kornitzer, the anti-Communist Hungarian official who escaped to America and wrote the democracy-dedicated book, "Fathers and Sons."

When Kornitzer undertook to write his current series of articles on the five Eisenhower brothers and their father, David, for the Woman's Home Companion, he succeeded in obtaining the only exclusive interview which the President has granted since assuming office.

Prescience? Ike Figures He Has It.

Kornitzer has not, however, written this part of the story: During the interview, he mentioned to the Chief Executive that one of his advisers had said that Ike possesses "prescience."

What? gasped the President. When the author explained that the word means foreknowledge, or foresight, Ike grinned and said in so many words: he is right in saying that I have a fairly good judgment for choosing my associates. It has happened quite frequently that people who were sent to me with ample recommendation didn't make the grade. I was fortunate in appointing people who performed their job to my liking or—to put it more adequately—the people I chose have performed their jobs in the best interest of the project they were assigned to. Yes, I believe I always had a good instinct in that respect.

Then Kornitzer quoted to the President from Churchill's memoirs in which he praised the "farsighted" character and qualities of Gen. Eisenhower.

Ike replied that although he did not know why Winnie chose the word "farsighted," he did know that Churchill does everything with a reason. He said nobody would have believed, prior to D-Day, that we could lick the almost intact military might of the Germans in such a short time.

Then, although the President cannot be quoted directly, he added significant comment to this effect: I wish to say this. There are few people in the world with whom I have disagreed so often as I did with Mr. Churchill, particularly during our Allied operation in the last war.

The remark was made two days before Ike's meeting with Winnie in Bermuda.

Shows Ike Photo of His Parents.

During his interview with Ike, Kornitzer delighted the President by displaying probably the best picture ever made of his deceased parents, David and Ida Eisenhower. Ike had never seen it and did not know of its existence.

The Hungarian author obtained it from a print in the possession of Ike's sister-in-law, Edna Eisenhower, the widow of his brother, Roy. The picture, printed for the first time in this column, will appear with Bela's article in the Woman's Home Companion, July 22.

Arthur Eisenhower, the President's eldest brother, told Kornitzer: "There were no fancy clothes in the Eisenhower family. I wore dad's suits and my brothers wore mine and so the suits wandered down the ladder in the order of age until they reached Milton" (the youngest).

Of the President, Arthur said: "Ike had a quick temper as a kid. He was a born fighter, a scrapper.

"In the early part of his military career, Dwight was quite a disciplinarian. Once, for some insubordination, he made a fellow dig a 6-foot long, 2-foot wide and 6-foot deep hole. When he reported to him, brother Dwight ordered him to refill it."

This never-before published picture shows their parents, vivacious Ida and stern but mellowed David, when the Eisenhower boys were grown.

The

The five Eisenhower

PART TWO

AFTER I had interviewed four of the Eisenhower brothers, questioning them about their Kansas boyhood and their memory of their parents, the President of the United States graciously consented to add his own recollections. The appointment was granted with the understanding that such information would be used in an interpretive fashion to enhance the story already obtained.

At 9:30 in the morning the President received me in his oval office. As I entered and saw him in the solitude that surrounds the President, my strongest feeling was one of hesitancy at the thought of using this man's time. However, the President greeted me pleasantly and pointed to the chair at the side of his desk. His blue eyes were penetrating, as if he always sized up a visitor for himself, regardless of the recommendations a newcomer might bring with him.

"Mr. President," I said, "my chief purpose in seeking this appointment is to write about your father and the influence he exerted on your family. In Europe, more or less, the father is an autocrat, while here in America, the mother's influence seems to be overwhelming in the family."

The President's face softened and a slight smile appeared at the corners of his mouth.

I continued: "We know a great deal about your mother, but surprisingly few facts about your father. I have said to your brothers that your father has not received the recognition he deserves."

I was adding emphasis to my words by gesturing, as Europeans do, and I saw the President watching my hands. Suddenly I felt that the atmosphere had become more relaxed. He motioned to me benignly and told me to go ahead with my questions.

We talked for half an hour with only two minor interruptions. He gave me his complete attention, never trying to lead the conversation, never showing impatience. There was no hurry—no sense of strain.

Most of the time the President sat in his swivel chair, completely relaxed, looking much younger than his 63 years. Only his large hands were constantly in motion, playing with his horn-rimmed glasses, the ear-pieces of which he sometimes chewed. His hands were huge and sinewy, the hands of a farm-boy. I remembered that his mother's hands were also said to be large and strong.

The half hour ended all too quickly. I left the White House deeply impressed by the sincerity and integrity of the patient man behind the desk and more convinced than ever that these qualities which he shares with his brothers can be traced directly to their God-fearing parents and the life they shared so long ago. In the little white house in Abilene, a spirit existed that could ignore hardships. As Dwight Eisenhower was to remark years later: they were poor—but they didn't know it. The President was speaking of tangible wealth, of course. The truth was, they were not poor at all in the things that counted.

Great Heritage

brothers continue the stirring story of their Kansas boyhood

BY BELA KORNITZER

Last month in this magazine, all five Eisenhower brothers discussed their Kansas boyhood. They talked freely and graphically about their parents, their home life, their recollections of all the factors and influences that made them what they are.

Now the discussion continues. Let Arthur, the oldest, start the ball rolling with his recollections of a certain Sunday when Big Ike and Little Ike (Edgar and Dwight) attempted to combine baseball and baking.

Arthur Speaks

This family story is well known now but it's entirely true. Each boy in the family had his chores to do. On Sunday everyone went to church but the two boys who had to stay home to get the Sunday dinner. One Sunday we all, save Ike and Ed, went to church. They had decided to make a pie. They made the dough, played catch with the dough, dropped it on the floor, got it quite dirty, but nonetheless rolled it out, made the pie and gave it to all of us at Sunday noon dinner. This fact was not known until years later and, of course, brought nothing but laughter from Father and Mother.

Edgar Speaks

I remember that pie, all right. Maybe the dough was a little on the dusty side when we got through, but by golly, everybody ate it!

Arthur Speaks I never knew an Eisenhower yet who didn't like to eat.

Milton Speaks

I am sure there will be no quarrel about this; all the Eisenhowers like good food. Father was very fond of all the old Pennsylvania Dutch dishes that he had been raised on. His favorite was fried mush and puddin'. You must spell that without a "g" at the end. It is "p-u-d-d-i-n." Another Pennsylvania Dutch dish was called snitz and knepp. I'm not sure of the spelling. That is dried apples stewed with ham and dumplings. These were what one might call "frugal" dishes. In the early days of Pennsylvania, as well as the pioneering days in Kansas, people did not have a great deal. They had to make the most of what they had. So one finds what might be called frugal dishes. But we were all very fond of them and all other kinds of food.

One rule in our house was that each person had to clean up his plate, no matter whether he liked the food or not. I didn't happen to like a particular kind of pie—a berry pie. I didn't like the little seeds getting in my teeth. But believe me, if we had berry pie, I ate my piece!

Close as they are, the brothers never try to speak for one another or predict any fraternal actions or reactions. In fact, out of the six boys, no two chose the same career. Where did such individuality come from?

Edgar Speaks All you have to do is look at our dad. Our dad was raised as a farmer. His grandfather was a farmer. All his relatives were farmers. But Dad broke away. Dad was a rebel in his family and because as a boy he was forced to do the things he didn't like to do, he permitted us to have free rein in choosing the things that we wanted to do. Therefore, what we did was to look around to see the things that we wanted to do. I wouldn't give up the law business for anything. There is no other profession—there is no other vocation that I would change for. I happen to like the law business. I think Earl likes engineering; Milton likes education. We were lucky enough to choose things that we like to do.

And another strange thing: we knew what we wanted to do when we were youngsters. One of the things that gripes me today is when some youngster comes into my office and says, "Mr. Eisenhower, can you help me get a job?" And I say, "Well, what would you like to do?" And he says, "I don't care, just as long as I can make some money at it."

I always tell such a boy, "I don't know where there is a job like that. If you will come back and tell me that you want to get into the lumber business, the logging business or something of the kind, I will see whether I can get you a job—but I'll be damned if I am going to choose for you the thing that you think you would like to do."

Now we knew what we wanted to do when we were kids and we just followed it. I knew I wanted to be a lawyer and I am a lawyer and I like it.

Earl Speaks

I understand that in the Old World, when children are born their fathers sometimes know by the second day what they are going to be. Well, in our family, there was no pressure put on us by our parents to choose this career or that. Oh, there were a few hints . . . Mother might say, "Earl, I think you would make a good doctor. You have the presence around a sick person—you'd be good at it." That would be a hint. But she never said, "Earl, you [*continued on page* 57]

Democracy's great family in 1947. Left to right: Milton, the statesman-educator; Earl, the engineer; Dwight, the soldier-President-to-be; Edgar, the lawyer; Arthur, the banker.

are going to be a doctor." I never heard Dad tell anybody that he *had* to be something. Milton was never told to study journalism and I am sure that no one ever told me to be an engineer.

Milton: My grandfather was a River Brethren minister. When he moved to Kansas with his wife and family, he continued as a River Brethren minister and also engaged in farming. It was his hope that each of his sons would take up farming; he hoped that my father would do so. But Father objected. He didn't want to be a farmer.

I'm sure this had profound influence on his attitude toward his sons later on. I am quite certain that the reason Father and Mother did not try to tell Edgar that he should take law or to tell Arthur that he should be a banker or to direct what I should do, is that Father remembered most vividly how *his* father tried to persuade him to be a farmer when he basically didn't want to be a farmer.

Earl: They made us study, though. I remember that both Milton and I made good grades at school. That wasn't particularly because we were bright. It was because we had a routine at home. The routine was—before we could go to bed at night—before we could go out to play—before we could do anything, all lessons had to be done. Sometimes it was miserable getting through that Latin lesson but it had to be done.

Now I believe any boy, whether he is bright or whether he is a little dull, can get the ordinary school lesson if he will study as hard as Milton and I had to, at home. Mother and Dad never had to urge us to get good grades. We couldn't help but get good grades. We had to study every night.

Dwight Speaks

His parents played no favorites, the President said, and in later life they didn't make any distinction among the boys, regardless of achievements or lack of them.

Arthur: That was because our parents' only test in the field of human behavior was—were you good or were you not good? If you were good, then everything else was equal; even when my brother came back from Europe following the victory over Hitler—by this time of course, Father had died, but Mother was living, and a newspaperman said to her, "Aren't you proud of your famous son?" she quite naturally and without pretension said, "Which one?" Since she thought all her sons were good, there was no distinction to be made.

Earl: I really think we had a very happy childhood—although we didn't have much in the way of material things. If we wanted candy, Mother made the candy. I remember, too, that when Dad paid his bills at the grocery store, the grocery man gave us candy, so at least once or twice a month we had a little treat. The habit fathers have today of bringing candy home to their children or a little toy was never heard of in our house.

A BRUSH DOES IT

• When food particles stick to your strainers, use a pastry brush to whisk away the clinging bits.

The Great Heritage

from page 27

I don't want to give you the impression that we didn't have toys. Dad and my older brothers taught Milton and me how to make our own toys. We made our own sleds; we would take the steel tire off a wooden buggy wheel and wrap it around some homemade wooden runners and we had an excellent sled.

I remember one toy that I got and I think it was the biggest moment of my life. Dad bought Milton and me a bicycle in partnership. He bought it and brought it home and we put it together. That was the greatest thing I ever remember coming into our house when I was a kid. Otherwise, Dad taught us to make our own toys. We made our slingshots, guns, whistles. Whistles are easy to make. Why, all you do is take a little piece of peach stick and you hammer the bark until you can slip it off—or you cut it off and you have a whistle that will change tones for you.

I know we weren't allowed to do much playing on Sunday. We couldn't play baseball or football or go skating. The fact is we were supposed to dress up and we were supposed to keep dressed and also clean, which was really a job for a boy around where we lived. But Sunday was a day of worship and we didn't even play on *that* day.

Milton: Father was always neatly but inexpensively dressed. Throughout most of his life he was an engineer and thus he worked in overalls, but they were spotlessly clean. When he came home and changed clothes he was always neat, but never did he own expensive clothing nor did he make a fetish of dressing.

Incidentally, the River Brethren, like other Pennsylvania sects, were "unworldly." They did not believe in "showiness" in anything. Note our family picture taken in 1902—Father wore no tie, Mother was plainly dressed. In later years, both Father and Mother discarded severity because it in itself approached being a fetish; further, Mother, especially, liked "pretty" things.

Earl: The River Brethren at that time had long beards and most of them were beautiful beards, believe me. They could wear a collar but they couldn't wear a tie. Most of them wore black cloth at church; the women had to keep their heads covered. In church they wore little tiny lace bonnets. Outdoors they put on big bonnets, black bonnets. My aunt was 90-some years old when she died a few years ago. I remember her bonnet had little pigtails on it. They were cute little things and she was cute in it.

Arthur: Talking about clothes, I can remember wearing nothing but hand-me-downs, never a new suit. I also remember Ike's having to wear his mother's high button shoes to school because there weren't any others. When Edgar was about to enter the University of Michigan, it was Uncle Chris Musser who provided the $200 for tuition.

Edgar: Dad opposed my going to law school but he didn't hold a grudge. I went to the university in September I remember. On Christmas I got an envelope addressed in my dad's handwriting and in it was a dollar bill.

Now that showed me that Dad had forgiven. There wasn't a word in it, just one dollar bill. But there was a contest on between Dad and me to see who was going to be the first one to break down, and he did and that was his way of doing it.

Earl: Probably one dollar was all he could afford to send.

Edgar: Well, it meant a lot to me at the time. I wanted to be a lawyer because I felt that the law business offered me an opportunity to do something for my fellow man. I didn't think of the money that could be made in the law business. I didn't think of the prestige involved. But I was glad to know that Dad was right behind me, even though he had disapproved in the beginning.

Earl: I think it took a lot of determination on Edgar's part. No money, Dad's disapproval . . .

Edgar: We were stubborn Dutchmen, both of us!

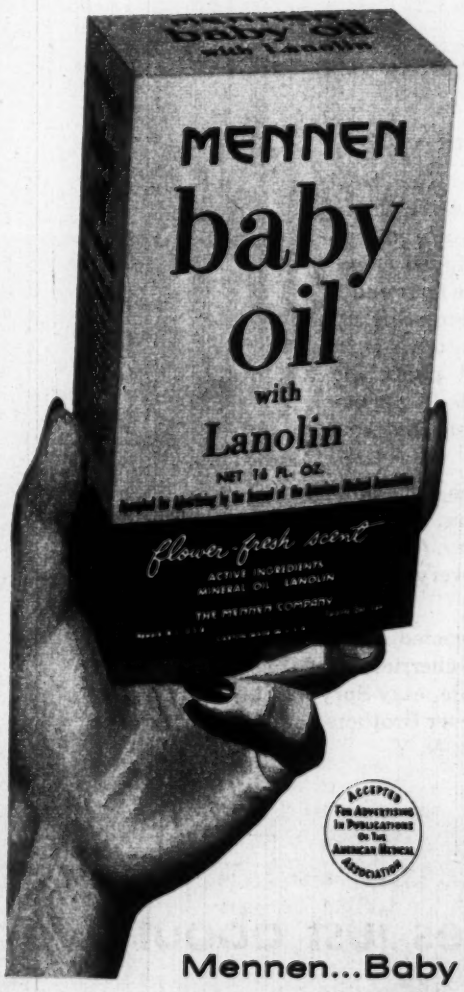
Arthur: We were all stubborn, I guess. Take Dwight's famous fight with Wes Merrifield, for example. It happened when Ike was going to high school. There was a north side of town where the rich people lived and the south side where the poor lived. We were from the south side. Every new school year, each side selected its champion and the two had to fight it out with bare knuckles. Edgar had fought the year before and won. Now it was Ike's turn.

Ike was not as big and robust as he became in later life. His chest did not start expanding and his muscles didn't toughen until after he entered West Point. Ike was slender in high school and he was not too fast. His opponent was thick-set, heavy and long-armed. The north side was sure of victory.

Well, there was one thing Ike did have. He had Father's heart. He had Father's stubborn-

[*continued on page 59*]

Wipes baby clean without harsh rubbing ...it's lanolized!



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ness. Ike could take it just like Father, take it and never whimper.

The battle started after school hours on a vacant lot. The spectators formed a ring around the pair. Ike's opponent was superior in strength and speed. Soon Ike's face was a swollen, bleeding mass of flesh. Blows kept raining on him. The boys were betting on how soon he would collapse. But he kept on, pushing against his foe, moving forward, landing some blows too. Half an hour passed—an hour. Both gladiators began to tire. The marks of Ike's blows began to show on his opponent's face. That face, too, became a bloodied mass. It was now a battle of attrition.

As the fight continued, the spectators stood rooted to their places, amazed at the brutal courage of the pair. But most of the admiration was for Ike. No one understood how he could keep going. The sun set; between puffed and closed eyelids they could hardly see. Still they continued to maul each other. Two hours passed. Ike's opponent finally blurted out: "Ike, I can't lick you!" Ike stammered back, "And I can't lick you." So it ended in a draw and it became the most historic fight ever held in Abilene.

That was Father in Ike. Beaten to a pulp—but never licked.

Ike came home and stumbled on his bed. Father never said a word. Mother tried to soothe his swollen face with warm towels. Edgar, who hadn't seen the fight, was infuriated. He wanted to know who did it. Dwight calmed him. "It was a fair fight," he mumbled. None of us ever forgot that one.

Sometimes Arthur refers to his President-brother as Dwight, sometimes as Ike. Why this hesitancy in using the popular nickname?

Edgar: Mother didn't like nicknames or contractions of names. She did not like Arthur's being called "Art" and my being called "Ed." So she gave her third son, Dwight, a one-syllable name. Ironically, he is the only one who has retained his youthful nickname.

Earl: There were no nicknames around the house. I don't believe we ever called each other "Brother." I never called Milton anything but Milton. I still call Dwight, Dwight. And so does Edgar. I don't think he ever says "Ike."

The other brothers may question this, but speaking for myself, I called my parents Papa and Mama until I left Abilene. I was 19 years old then and I am sure that Milton did the same. I can't speak so much for the older boys but I am sure that they did, too. We didn't change to Mother and Dad until we got a little more sophisticated.

Edgar: The name "Ike" was hung onto us because the name "Eisenhower" was entirely too long for anybody to put up with. So they called me "Ike." When Dwight came along and got to playing with the same group that I did, they called him "Little Ike," and then naturally they had to dub me "Big Ike." When I moved from Abilene, I didn't carry the name "Ike" with me because when I went to the University of Michigan, none of my childhood friends went with me. There is just one fellow in the world who calls me "Ike" and that is a lawyer here in Tacoma whom I went to the university with. He was born and raised here in Tacoma and he calls me "Ike." But he is the only fellow who does.

Now when Dwight went to West Point and they said, "What is your nickname?" he said, "It's 'Ike.'" So all of his classmates and all of his schoolmates at West Point referred to him as "Ike" and when they all went into the army they continued to call him "Ike," so it is quite natural that it would have stayed with him like any—well, for instance, I saw a letter that he wrote to one of his classmates not long ago and he addressed him by his nickname, like "Dear Bump" or something of that kind.

Now then, throughout the army those names have stuck to West Pointers. Ike's nickname has stuck to him. It is short and easy to remember so he has kept it and after all, it represents something out of the past.

I am Edgar Newton Eisenhower and, believe it or not, when I asked Mother why she chose "Edgar" she said it was because she always liked Edgar Allan Poe's poems. I said, "Well, Mother, Edgar Allan Poe was probably one of the biggest drunkards in literature." She said, "Well, I still like his poems." Newton, of course, was the fellow who lay under an apple tree and had an apple fall down on him and said, "Well, that must be gravity!" She named me after him too. So I am a mixture. I am a poet and I am a scientist.

When Edgar makes a joke, especially one on himself, he roars with gargantuan laughter. The Eisenhower grin, indeed, is world-famous. Earl has a few things to say about that.

Earl: The Eisenhower grin comes, I believe, from a number of things. First, the whole family was very healthy. Milton is the only one who had anything that was close to a dangerous disease; that was when he was a youngster and he got over it.

We were taught also, that when you work, you work and when you play, you play. You don't mix them; you can't mix them and do a good job. We were taught, furthermore, the difference between right and wrong. So we know when a joke is a clean joke or when it isn't a clean joke.

Consequently, when a joke or a situation calls for a laugh, we laugh with everything in us. We don't laugh because we are trying to impress somebody.

Of course, all of us have mouths big enough so that when we laugh or smile we can really laugh or smile, because we have plenty of mouth to do it with.

Now another thing—and maybe this concerns the quick smile that you notice when you first meet us—the Eisenhowers like people. We like everybody. When you meet a person you like, you don't smile just with your face, do you? You smile all over! The word "hate" was never mentioned in our family when we were young. Outside of hating evil, you never hated anybody. You might have gotten angry with them; you might think them wrong; you might pity them but you never hated them.

Edgar: Mother was a very jovial individual. She used to teach us little proverbs. One that I remember was this: She said, "It doesn't take any more muscles to make you smile than it does to make you pout."

We learned to laugh when we were youngsters and the reason we laugh today is that we have never grown up. We are just big boys yet, including Dwight, because if you could take him away from all the pomp and ceremony; if you could take all of us back to Wisconsin on another family reunion, you would find that we are filled with little jokes, little needles that we would stick into one another, you know, and get a laugh out of.

For instance, while we were up at Wisconsin—did you ever see the picture taken just as Earl sat down on a fishhook? By golly, that was one of the funniest things you ever saw. Some photographer from Minneapolis just happened to catch it.

Most of our boyhood games involved running. When you are running you are exhilarated. A moody guy doesn't get out and run and play "Black Man" or "Crack the Whip," or "Shinny" or things of that kind. It is only a happy boy that does those things. Those were the games that we played—little simple things that we could make up ourselves.

Laughter just comes naturally to us and we usually laugh loud. When a fellow laughs loud, he is having fun and we really did have fun. I don't think the size of our mouths has anything to do with it. Makes the laugh look bigger, is all.

This phrase "by golly" seems to be a favorite of all the brothers. Did they inherit it from their father?

Earl: I don't believe that Dad ever said anything as bad as "by golly" in his life. I know he would never say the word "darn." That would be completely beyond him. He wouldn't think of saying that unless maybe later in life, when he got a little more sophisticated. Then he might have.

I can see why Dwight uses it. It's a tamed-down version, probably, of the language he used in the army when things didn't go right. He can't use that now, so he has tamed his army language down to "by golly."

It is rather a forceful little expression. It carries quite a meaning to me and maybe it does to you.

David Eisenhower undoubtedly absorbed his strong sense of moral values from his father, Jacob Eisenhower, the River Brethren minister, who left Pennsylvania in 1878 and pushed west to Kansas. Do any of the brothers remember their grandfather?

Edgar: Oh yes, definitely. When I was a boy Granddad lived right across the alley. Granddad was a German who wore the underbeard with his lips shaved clean and talked with a broken Pennsylvania Dutch brogue. He had a horse and buggy and he used to let me ride his horse. On one occasion a couple of my brothers hitched up our horse and buggy to go down and get Dad and I got on Granddad's horse. I was going to race them down there.

Well, this horse was smarter than I was, because when we got to a certain corner where I was supposed to turn right, the horse turned left and I slipped over his side and got an awful beating from his hoofs before I finally got back home.

Later on, my granddad came to live with us on South Fourth Street, where he finally died. In fact, Dad built those two rooms that are on the east side of the house, so that his father would have a place to stay. I remember him very well; I remember Dad and my granddad always talking German to each other.

Milton: To tell you the truth, we didn't know much about our ancestors when we were growing up. My knowledge of the Eisenhower family settling in this country in 1741, and of my mother's family, the Stovers, settling in Pennsylvania, and in Virginia much earlier than that—this knowledge is something that I have acquired—oh, in the last 10 to 15 years.

Both Mother and Dad were born in the east. Dad came out to Kansas when he was a boy of 14. As for Mother, when she finished the elementary and secondary schools of Virginia, she developed a desire to go on and get a university education. It was not appropriate in those days for a young lady in Virginia to go to a university. So she decided to join her brother at Topeka, Kansas, and then go to Lane University at Lecompton, which was just a few miles from Topeka.

My father in the meantime had completed his elementary and secondary education in Pennsylvania and had moved to Kansas with his father; he had also gone to Lane University, primarily to take mathematics and other subjects as a basis for, I think, engineering; though I don't believe Lane taught engineering itself. There they met. They got married and started raising a family, so neither one got the longed-for university education. They spent a good share of the rest of their lives making it possible for their sons to get a university education.

I believe Mother's childhood background was partly responsible for her pacifism. She lived in the area in Virginia where the Civil War moved back and forth and she was raised on stories of the inhumanity that is practiced in war. In addition, of course, she always believed that war was morally wrong.

There was some feeling against Mother in Abilene during World War I and it was due to two things. One, it was known that she had always, like most other persons of the River Brethren or Mennonite faith, been a pacifist and secondly, she had a German name. Almost anyone with a German name in World War I was a suspect.

Interestingly enough, in World War II there was no such anti-German feeling in this country; then it was anti-Japanese.

As she became older, Mother perhaps became more resigned to the fact that the world wasn't going to become perfect; perhaps, therefore, she may have said less about such things but she never changed her judgment. War was morally wrong. There could be no compromise.

Earl: I remember very distinctly the day we learned that Dwight had been accepted by West Point. By that time I was 13 years old—12 or 13. The letter had come by mail and I believe Milton grabbed the letter. Dwight was coming in over the school grounds. You know, the school grounds are right across the street and it is a square block with nothing on it but this one small building, so you can see quite a distance. Milton grabbed the letter and he was dancing up and down out on the porch, facing the school grounds, and Dwight was coming across and he didn't even hurry, as far as I remember. Mother probably was hoping that it was a rejection.

But Milton and I stood there and watched Dwight open the letter. Mother was up on the porch and we were down there as close to him as we could get. When Dwight opened it, I think the first sentence was "Greetings, you are accepted" and so on and so forth. Mother turned around into the house and I didn't know until 20 years later that Mother went in and cried; I never saw Mother cry.

Of course, Milton and I danced with joy. We were going to have somebody in West Point. That was something. We danced for joy but Mother evidently went in and cried. At least that is what she told me many, many years later. We didn't know it at the time.

Arthur: Mother had plenty of spirit, though. I went to Washington with Mother one time and she had never been in an airplane before but she put on a parachute and got up in an open cockpit plane with the army flyer and she thoroughly enjoyed it.

Earl: People ask me sometimes which of us looks most like Dad or most like Mother. To tell you the truth, I don't believe that any of us resembles Dad too closely. I don't think we resemble Mother either. It seems to me that we are all a blend of the two of them. Some say that Dwight and I look like Mother. I don't believe it.

Edgar: As far as I can remember Dad's voice, there isn't any of us that sounds much like him either. In fact, I don't think any of us looks like either Dad or Mother. Strangers tell me that we do. Strangers tell me that they

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see certain of Mother's features in me; others will tell me that I look like Dwight. I personally don't see it. But, insofar as our voices are concerned, it seems to me that all five of us who are still alive sound a great deal alike. I don't think any of us talks like Dad and yet Dad's voice was a mellow, soft, guttural voice, like a German's voice.

I think Dwight's military training accounts for the crispness of his speech. If you will listen to him, even in casual conversation, you will find that he cuts off his words, sharply, like I am trying to do now.

Milton: I suppose we do sound alike, although each of us has his own way of making a public speech. Arthur, the family banker, makes an acceptable speech but he hates it so much that he limits himself to one a year. As a lawyer, of course, Edgar uses speech professionally. I'm sure that so far as his work in court is concerned, before the American Bar Association and before other groups, he speaks quite competently.

Earl, the engineer, has no reason for making many public speeches though he has dipped into local politics a little and I should think his manner of speaking would be acceptable.

Earl: I remember when we all came home for that reunion in Abilene, we went back to the sitting-room of the hotel after lunch and decided that each one of us could have 10 minutes in which to make a speech about his own life. We also agreed that anyone who interrupted was to be docked a minute of his own speaking time. Result was, when Edgar finally got up to speak, he had almost no time left at all.

Milton: My life has been such that I have had to do a great deal of public speaking. I have made as many as 200 speeches in one year. I may say that if I have any merit whatsoever in speaking it is because I work very hard at it. I never carelessly make a speech. I don't think it is worth wasting other people's time nor mine for me to make a speech without having put a lot of preparation into it.

Two hundred public speeches a year! Surely, Milton never foresaw such a possibility when he was a teen-aged reporter on the Abilene Reflector. A career in politics must have been equally unthinkable, because politics were never mentioned in the Eisenhower home.

Here are the questions fired at Arthur Eisenhower on this subject and his unhesitating replies:

Question: Mr. Eisenhower, were politics ever discussed in your home?
Answer: No.
Question: Never?
Answer: No sir, not to my knowledge.
Question: Was your father a registered party man? Was he a Republican or Democrat?
Answer: He was Republican and so was Mother, notwithstanding all the stories to the contrary. And neither was any of my brothers anything but a Republican.
Question: Did your father have a political idol? Was he an admirer of—well, let's say, Jefferson, Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin or Woodrow Wilson?
Answer: Well, I couldn't tell you from my own knowledge. Somebody said that he was a great admirer of Taft.

Earl: I remember no politics whatsoever around the house as long as I was there and I left when I was 19. I can't remember politicians or a ward heeler or a committeeman ever coming into our house. I can't remember any of us discussing politics as politics. We probably discussed issues, but I imagine they were town issues, rather than state or national ones. The truth is, I remember no politics in any way, shape or form.

Milton: Father and Mother were not aloof from life about them. They selflessly and constantly helped others, deeply concerned of others' welfare. But they were not interested in organized politics. Evidently, they felt that if each person were individually good, society could then take care of itself.

It is true that Mother and Father were aloof from politics. I think in this they were mistaken and as I became older, I used to hold many conversations with them in a futile attempt to show them that they were wrong. They were so Godlike in their attitudes they really didn't consider what it might be necessary to do in order to get all types of human beings to behave acceptably in a temporal society. I think they were more concerned with the millennium, which unfortunately hadn't come in their day, than they were with contemporary social institutions.

Where I got the desire to enter public service I don't know, except to say this: when I was a youngster it was considered a very great honor to work for the federal government. This is an attitude that has disappeared in more recent years. I remember from the time I entered high school that I determined to train myself not only to be a journalist, but I hoped that my first job would be with the federal government, and it was—or almost was.

Edgar: It's curious how consistent we've been, once we made our choice of profession. I've been a lawyer all my life. Arthur's been a banker. Milton has always been interested in government and scholarly things. Earl has been an engineer from the beginning. Dwight was a soldier and nothing else—except, of course, the head of Columbia University—until he was called to the White House.

Despite the dissimilarity of professions and the geographical distances between them, the brothers have never lost their sense of family solidarity.

Edgar: I don't think that Dwight's position as President of the United States or Milton's position as president of Penn State University has made one particle of difference in the feeling that we have for one another. The only thing that happened because Dwight is President is this: He has problems now which are so pressing that we realize he hasn't the time to sit down and have a good old family discussion like we used to have.

But I believe that his feeling for me, and I know my feeling for him, is not in the slightest altered by reason of the fact that he was General of the Army or that he is President of the United States. He is still my kid brother and I shall always look on him as a kid brother. And I know that Earl feels that way about it, because when we were in Washington during the Inauguration, I remember his saying: "Well, you know, after all he is just another one of the brothers."

I am sure that that feeling prevails throughout the family and I believe that it is reciprocated by Dwight.

Milton: This family closeness certainly does exist and it didn't start with our generation. I recall that Father and Mother were exceedingly fond and spoke in the most affectionate terms of their own brothers and sisters.

Edgar: We were all members of a close-knit family but we were also independent. Each of us, by golly, was an independent individual in his own right. Any time anybody walked on us, they heard from us. It didn't make any difference how big or how little he was, if he did something that infringed on our rights, he got a punch right then and there!

Earl: I think that is what caused Ed and Dwight's fights when they were young. Dwight has a quick temper. He gets over it pretty quick. I think Milton has a much quicker temper than Dwight has. They show it from one end to the other—just the way they do when they smile. Their smile is friendly and their anger is just as obvious.

Arthur: Dwight can have a temper that he displays rather suddenly. I remember one time when I was playing bridge with him and another man and one of my brothers. When a friend failed to play the jack of clubs, which if played would have set the hand, Dwight jumped on him unmercifully. Actually, I think Dwight's outstanding characteristic is prob-

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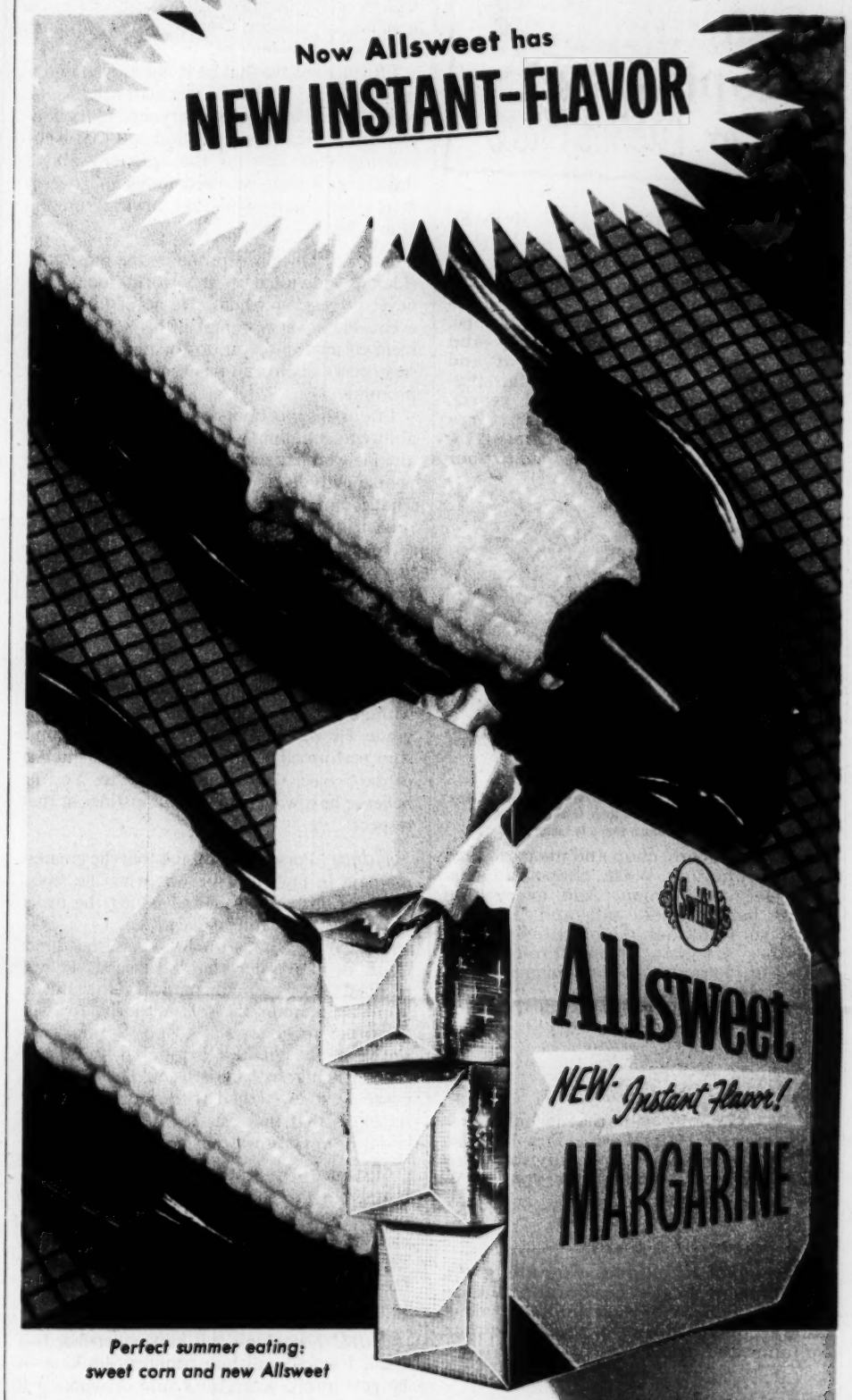

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by Lucina Ball

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ably his utter disregard of money considerations in anything he does. I know it to be a fact that he can't be tempted by any reward. I think, therefore, his strongest trait is his stubbornness in adopting an attitude or a policy and adhering to it, regardless of what the temptations may be.

I further believe that he is not moved in doing anything by what he calculates the *public* reaction may be. That's a very secondary consideration. He takes a position and that is his position regardless of the reaction—and I think that's what we need today in government: somebody who isn't always running after votes.

Edgar: Dwight is probably the most considerate individual in the world today. He never forgets a birthday. He never forgets an event. He is very prompt in his acknowledgment of anything you do for him. Any message that calls for an answer will get a reply promptly.

I think his most outstanding attribute is his ability to get along with people. I don't know anyone who has such skill in getting divergent people with divergent ideas to work together. That is not a military trait. The military approach in my opinion, is the one that says: "This is the right way to do it and this is the way we are going to do it. Period." Dwight isn't that way at all.

Dwight: He believes, the President said, that he does have fairly good judgment in choosing his associates. It has happened quite frequently that people who were sent to him with ample recommendation didn't make the grade. He was fortunate in appointing people who performed their jobs in the best interest of the project they were assigned to. Yes, he believes he always had a good instinct in that respect.

Edgar: Personally, I think that the greatest moment in Dwight's life was when he stood on the Cliffs of Dover and issued the order that sent the great armada to sea.

The landing in Normandy was the direct result of the order that he issued. It was planned; it was a mathematical thing. But to stand up there as the sole authority to issue the order to go or not to go—I think was probably the greatest emotional strain any human being ever underwent. He did it because he knew it had to be done. My own feeling is that that was the greatest point in civilization's history outside of Christ.

Arthur: The strain must have been enormous, but I'm sure he gave no outward sign of it. I was with him at the nomination, the election and the Inauguration. He feels things deeply but he always had a pretty good poker face. He was the calmest fellow when the election results were announced.

Earl: I wouldn't call him poker-faced—I think I would call him confident-looking. If he gets into a scrap, he's sure of winning it and he looks confident.

Edgar: He still has a big job to do—the biggest there is. But he doesn't try to do it alone. He calls on a Power to help him, the Power that runs the whole universe.

I remember his speech at the Inauguration. It was an emotional moment for me because, remember, I was looking at him not as President Dwight D. Eisenhower but as my kid brother Dwight. I knew he would make a fine speech but I was completely thrown off balance by his opening prayer. I hadn't been expecting that and it moved me deeply. And one of the things that sort of griped me the next day was that some editor of one of the papers in Washington undertook to criticize Dwight's prayer; not because he prayed but for the words that he used when he prayed, the editor attempted to substitute for Dwight the words that he should have used. Well, he missed the point.

The point was that Dwight, believing as he does in the necessity for help, was calling on his God for guidance. If you've got the kind of God I've got, He looks down into your heart and He knows whether or not your words mean the things that you are trying to say. You don't have to talk out loud to pray. You can do it silently. But Dwight was saying to the world—and it was a modest gesture on

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his part—he was saying to the world, "I don't think I am so big. I don't think I am so smart that I can run this thing alone. I am calling on my Creator—I am calling on a Power which to me is big enough to help."

For me, the rest of his speech was dwarfed by his prayer. And I mentioned this to him at lunch that day. I said to him that I approved of his speech, but most of all I was terribly touched by his prayer. And he is a sentimentalist the same as I am. He is emotional—and little drops of water appeared in his eyes, too.

Dwight: It's true, the President said, that he is an emotional person. If something arouses him, he can become deeply touched. He thinks all the brothers are on the sentimental side. Nevertheless, he believes his reasoning powers are strong enough to balance his emotional disposition.

Arthur: That prayer was quite a surprise to everyone. I doubt if there were more than one or two people who knew that it was in preparation at all. I remember we were all at the Statler Hotel and everything was excitement and confusion and suddenly Dwight wasn't there. It was like having the bridegroom vanish just before the wedding.

He had just gone off by himself somewhere and I'm sure that was when he wrote the prayer. He came back finally, looking sort of satisfied—like a man with a secret. I'm sure the secret was that prayer.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL PRAYER

My friends, before I begin the expression of those thoughts that I deem appropriate to this moment, would you permit me the privilege of uttering a little private prayer of my own. And I ask that you bow your heads:

Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment, my future associates in the executive branch of government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng and their fellow citizens everywhere.

Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong, and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby and by the laws of this land. Especially, we pray that our concern shall be for all the people regardless of station, race, or calling.

May co-operation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who under the concepts of our constitution, hold to differing political faiths: so that all may work for the good of our beloved country, and Thy glory. AMEN.

Edgar: Dwight is now the representative of the American people. As their representative he must set an example for their conduct. He must conduct himself so that nobody can be offended.

Now, it isn't hard for him to acknowledge that he is religious, any more than it is hard for me, because as I say, we were raised with it. We got it with our breakfast—we got it with our supper—we got it before we went to bed at night. So it is just like eating mush with us, to think of religion or to be religious. But Dwight's attitude now is that since he represents the American people who are made up of divergent religious sects, he should conduct himself so that he represents them all and not any one group or any one denomination.

Why he selected the Presbyterian Church instead of any other church, I don't know. My father was a free thinker. If you look at my father's history, you will find that after he married Mother, who was a Lutheran, he went to the Lutheran Church. He went to the Methodist Church. He went to the River Brethren Church. He broke away from the River Brethren Church and joined what was then referred to as "Bible Students." All his life he was searching for an answer. Dad had an inquiring mind. He was looking for something. He wasn't satisfied with the formulas that were given to him.

But as you know, that sort of dissatisfaction isn't a bad thing. I think it goes away back into the roots of our national life, our history. I believe that the American people are descendants of dissatisfied individuals who left the Old Country to find the freedom for themselves that they couldn't get there.

At that time it probably was a religious urge that prompted them to come to this country, but when they got here they divided themselves into cliques. Certain people who believed in certain ways centered in New York—other people who believed in other ways centered in Virginia, Maryland or other places. But each and every one of them had one principle that was strong in them and that was this: that the individual had to have freedom of his own.

Out of their struggle for more religious freedom came their concept of the United States Constitution which, to me, epitomizes the difference between our country and every country in the world, because our country recognizes that in the people repose all of the rights, privileges and liberties that a country has, and the government itself has only those which we have surrendered to it. In all other countries, the rights, privileges, freedoms come from the king down—from the crown on down.

As a result, an American boy feels, "By golly, I'm as good as anybody else in the world." You don't have that feeling in Europe because you've got classes over there and those classes insist on maintaining their positions. I mean, their concept of life from the very beginning is just the opposite of our own.

I believe, too, that the father's role is of great importance in molding the lives of children and keeping democratic concepts from dying out. It works both ways: a democratic country breeds democratic people—and democratic people resist any kind of tyranny.

Milton: Well, the relation of father to son is certainly affected by our democratic concepts and, therefore, by what we call our democratic form of government—actually, our Republican form of government. For example, in our democracy—American democracy now—we have no place for a concept which would include stratification of society. We, therefore, look upon each son as having unlimited opportunity ahead of him. This in turn causes us to encourage every son to be independent and self-reliant, because we know that he will need those qualities as he leads his life in our democratic society.

This is why, perhaps, we encourage—oh, more than encourage—here we almost insist, that our sons get all the education they possibly can, for we believe that the son can't achieve the highest level that his native talents permit him to, unless he does have maximum education.

Let me say this: I believe that the greatest difference between the American democracy and all other democracies in the world is the absence of stratification in our society. It is still true in America that the boy starting at the bottom has just as much chance of being the one who gets to the top, as the son who starts in the most favored environment—whether it be in education, in industry, or government or what not—and about 80 percent of all the leaders of America started at the very bottom. So yes, certainly in a thousand ways, the governmental form is reflected in the relationship of father to son and in the philosophy which guides them.

Earl: I think that in developing this father and son theme, you are approaching biography in a way that has never been attempted before. I think you are right in suggesting that we have overplayed Mother's role in our development. Our lives were formed not by Mother and not by Dad, but by the combination of the two.

As children, we were taught right from wrong. There is no gray area between right

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and wrong in our family and Dad did just as much in forming that attitude as Mother did. I believe they both taught us ambition. I believe they both taught us to treat our neighbors the way we would like them to treat us. All the good lessons of the Ten Commandments were taught to us by both of them and were practiced around the house at all times by Father and Mother equally.

Edgar: That's right. In our case, most of the reporters and magazine writers have pushed Dad aside as though he wasn't a contributor to our development. He *was* important—and so was Mother. And I want to say this: in my opinion, there are a lot of David and Ida Eisenhowers in this country. And we need every one of them.

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Milton: Well, you can imagine the fortitude and tolerance that Father and Mother had to have with six boys, all of whom were normal, healthy, mischievous and constantly getting into trouble. I am sure they worried deeply just as other parents do, about the physical and normal well-being of their children. But as I tried to indicate earlier, having laid down certain basic rules, they believed from there on in a minimum of supervision. And I believe their method was a good one.

Edgar: The last time I saw my dad before he died was an occasion I'll never forget. I was visiting in Abilene. Dad was not feeling very well. He was lying on his bed and he called me in—all alone.

I really didn't know what he wanted. He was a simple man, as we've all said—never very demonstrative. The thought crossed my mind that perhaps he had some problem on which he wanted legal advice. He looked up at me and he said, "Edgar, there is something that has been bothering me for a long time."

It was strange to hear him say anything like that. He had had plenty of worries throughout his life, but he had never talked about them or tried to unburden himself to one of us boys. I said to him, "What is it, Dad?"

He didn't reply for a moment. It was very quiet there in Dad's room. It's a funny thing, you see—you sort of take your parents for granted, most of the time. You don't realize how much they mean to you until they're gone.

Dad said to me, "You know, Edgar, I am not going to leave you boys anything and this breaks my heart."

It broke my heart to hear him talk like that. You see none of us boys needed any financial help. But here he was, sick and old and worrying about us just the way he always had. I wanted more than anything in the world to reassure him. So I said to him, "Dad, you probably don't appreciate what you're leaving us. You're really leaving us, in my opinion, a very great heritage. We have all got good clean healthy bodies. We have all got good clean healthy minds. We have all got a very deep feeling of appreciation and gratitude for the inheritance which we have already enjoyed from you and Mother."

But that didn't seem to comfort him. "Yes," he said, "but Edgar, I don't like the fact that there just isn't any money that I can leave to you boys. In fact, you boys are helping me now."

So I tried again . . . I said, "Dad, look—I happen to sit on a number of directors boards in Tacoma and one of the greatest satisfactions I get as director is when it comes to issuing dividends to the stockholders, because this indicates to them that we have managed their business successfully. Now," I said, "did you ever stop to consider that you have made an investment in six boys and that those boys are now paying dividends? And each of the boys, whenever he can contribute anything to your comfort and to your welfare, is only showing that he has managed the things that you have given him, so that he is in a position now to pay those little things which we call dividends to you."

And that got through to him . . . I know, because he turned his head toward the wall. That was the first time I ever saw my father cry. [THE END]

CONCLUSION

When I came to the end of my interviews with the five Eisenhowers I felt as if a new America had emerged from these revelations . . . an America with its accent on the spiritual, the moral and the ethical.

In the house of David and Ida Eisenhower the emphasis was on prayer and on the perfection of brotherly virtues. Their boys were taught kindness, modesty, integrity and fidelity to every obligation. In the little white dwelling in Abilene, financial success was not the goal of life.

In this story, I have purposely set myself to search for the spiritual assets this great country has to offer to mankind. I tried to find the essence of the American national character in the life of one average American family: the Eisenhowers in Abilene. I hope also that this story may help keep alive the frontier spirit of the pioneers who once startled the world by building a nation based on "Liberty and Justice for All."

—B. K.

Cheese 'n' Bacon Grill

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Here's a bright idea for a cheese sandwich you can fix quick with Kraft De Luxe Slices. Just be sure to select *Kraft* Slices—they're so *extra* delicious because they're *not* cut from a loaf. Instead they're formed right as the fine process cheese leaves the pasteurizers, so the wonderful flavor is sealed in. For each sandwich, toast a bread slice (crusts trimmed) on one side. Top with a big, full-ounce Kraft De Luxe Slice. Use medium-mellow Kraft *American* or for sharper flavor, *Old English Brand.* Place two partially broiled bacon strips on the cheese slice and toast under low broiler heat, or in 350° oven, until cheese topping melts and bacon is crisp. Be sure to try the other three varieties of Kraft De Luxe Slices, too. Keep several packages in your refrigerator.

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PHILIPPE HALSMAN

The Eisenhowers: A Story of an American Family

Where Does Courage Come From?

Here, in their own words, the Eisenhower brothers tell the warm and human story of their Kansas boyhood—and of the pioneer parents who made them the men they are today

BY BELA KORNITZER

AUTHOR OF AMERICAN FATHERS AND SONS

MORE than half a century ago, out on the windswept plains of Kansas, an American family came into being. Between 1886 and 1899 seven sons were born to David Eisenhower, a creamery engineer, and to Ida, his wife. Two were born in Hope, Kansas; one in Denison, Texas; the others in Abilene, Kansas. Six of the boys survived childhood to enter six different fields of endeavor: Arthur, the banker; Edgar, the lawyer; Dwight, the soldier-President; Roy, the pharmacist; Earl, the engineer; Milton, the statesman-educator. All except Roy are living today.

Starting from one modest house in a little pioneer town, these amazing men now span the continent geographically. Their professions represent a whole cross-section of American life.

Their story is a dramatic illustration of democracy in action. In my native Hungary, the atmosphere of the typical home with its autocratic father demanding complete subservience from his children would have made it impossible.

The Eisenhower saga has always been told in terms of the traditional success story, with emphasis on material accomplishments. Such stories, it seemed to me, miss the main point: that the forces at work in the Eisenhower family were, above all, spiritual.

These men, none of whom seeks personal publicity, agreed to co-operate in this endeavor primarily because they wished to pay tribute to the memory of their parents. My feeling has been that their father, David Jacob Eisenhower, has never been given full recognition. Further, I felt certain that the story of their rise from obscurity might prove once and for all that there are no heights to which a child in America or any democratic society may not aspire.

In considering the boyhood days of these extraordinary men, dozens of questions presented themselves—questions whose answers might be of practical value to people everywhere. What did David and Ida Eisenhower do—or not do—to produce such outstanding children? What did the sons themselves contribute? Was religion a vital factor in their lives? Was there much rivalry among the brothers? Was discipline strict in the family—and who administered it?

Patiently, painstakingly, the brothers gave me the answers in interviews held with them individually in Tacoma, Washington; Kansas City, Missouri; Charleroi, Pennsylvania; State College, Pennsylvania; and Washington, D. C. Usually one brother did not know what the others had said in response to my questions. Each spoke freely without restraint.

And so you, the reader, can share with me the role of interviewer. You will see the hard-working, hard-playing, God-fearing youngsters who grew up in the little cow-town of Abilene, Kansas, U.S.A.

The brothers all agree that father David played a strong role in their family life. He taught them honesty and self-reliance.

INTERNATIONAL

This is the Eisenhower family home. Here, in tiny pioneer Abilene, the six boys played and grew to manhood.

UNITED PRESS

Their parents, David and Ida Eisenhower, were devout people. Many religious services were held in their living-room.

This is the most famous picture of the five Eisenhower brothers, taken when Dwight was president of Columbia University. Left to right: Arthur, Edgar, Dwight, Milton, Earl (standing).

TO START THE EISENHOWERS' STORY, TURN THE PAGE

WHERE DOES COURAGE COME FROM?

This is how David and Ida Eisenhower looked on their wedding day—September 23, 1885

You are in a great banking house in Kansas City. Across the desk from you sits Arthur, oldest of the Eisenhower brothers. A solid man, a self-made man, a shy yet dignified man. Forty-five years ago he came here as a young man with a 20-dollar gold piece in his pocket, resolute determination in his heart. He was the first to leave the family, to break away from the home back in Abilene. His career, if any, would set the pace for all the others. He knew he had to make good.

Most of his 20 dollars, significantly, went for the purchase of books. Arthur Eisenhower had to supply his own higher education. He found a job, then quit it because his boss was a profane man, a man who used foul language. He came to this bank, the Commerce Trust Company, and asked for a job—any job. He was hired as a messenger at 25 dollars per month. He worked his way up, building a reputation for honesty and diligence, modesty and patience. Today he sits in the executive vice president's chair of this institution; he serves as president of another bank and is a director of several large manufacturing and transporting companies.

He looks like a financier with his steel-rimmed glasses, his dark business suit, his conservative tie. But there is nothing high-hat about him. He is of the common people still; the door of his office is always open. He closed it once, during an important conference, but never again. "Why, you know," he says, "a friend of mine dropped in to see me and he couldn't say hello."

A solid man, a self-made man . . . in the formative years his influence on the other brothers must have been enormous. They were still growing up in Abilene but Arthur had gone to the big city, Arthur was on his way up, Arthur was making good. He set them a bold example; he gave them a mark to shoot at. He was the first to leave the nest, to try his wings. He had no precedents to follow, no one to back him up if he failed. But he did not fail.

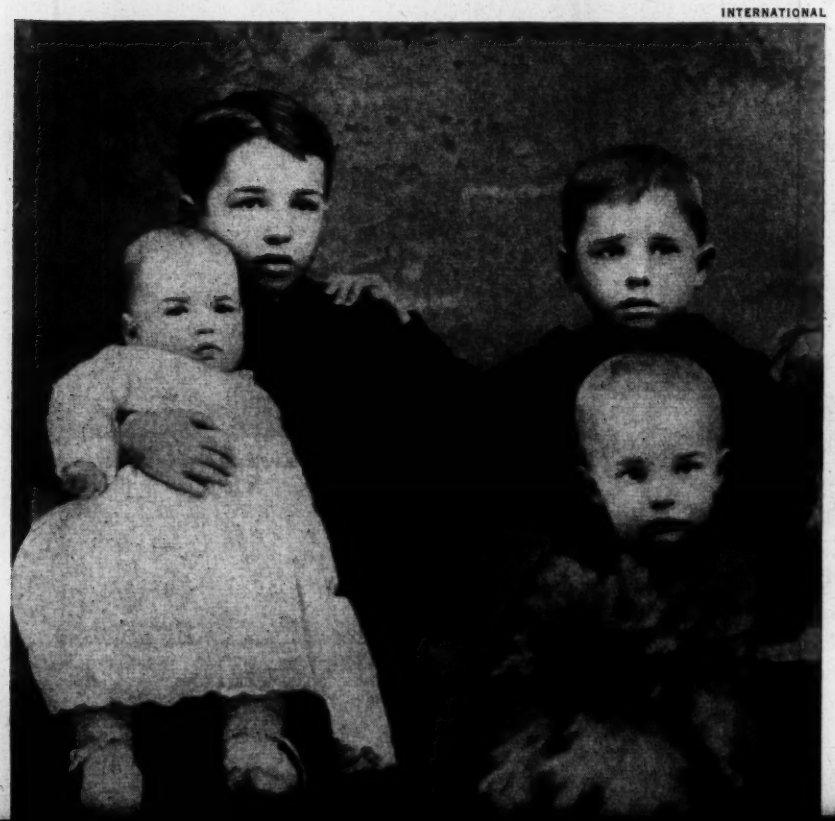
What he did took courage and persistence. It also took discipline and self-control. Where did such virtues come from?

Arthur Speaks

I'm pretty sure that any virtues we may have are the result of the atmosphere we grew up in—I mean, our home environment when we were boys back in Abilene. Mother and Dad were both very religious—Dad's father was a River Brethren minister, you

For Dwight's first photograph (front, right) he wore a long dress and a wistful expression. Behind him stands Edgar. Eldest brother Arthur holds the baby, Earl.

INTERNATIONAL



Formal family sitting—1902 fashion. Edgar and Arthur, back row, are growing up. In the center (left to right): Dwight, Earl, Roy. Between the parents sits their youngest, Milton.

WIDE WORLD

know. There were often religious services at our house, where Mother played the piano and sometimes Uncle Chris Musser, Dad's brother-in-law, would preach. We had family prayers and Bible reading every night. The Ten Commandments were not just something to be memorized or discussed. They were the rules on which we were expected to base our lives: the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule.

The result of all this was that we grew up with a very definite sense of right and wrong. I know these rigid standards were of great use to me in a banking career, where, after all, you're dealing constantly with other people's money.

Dad never preached at us or quoted the Bible to back up his orders. But religion was a part of the air we breathed. I'm pretty sure all the brothers will agree with me on that. . . .

The brothers do agree. Half a continent away, where the soaring skyscrapers of Tacoma overlook Puget Sound, Edgar Eisenhower sits in his law offices. A vital man, a great bear of a man who carries his 65 years as if they were nothing. Like all the brothers, he has a wonderful booming laugh—an ear-shattering, irresistible, contagious laugh. A sensitive man, an intelligent man, a sentimental man. A quick-tempered man. A stubborn man, also: his father disliked lawyers and opposed Edgar's choice of a career. But Edgar became a lawyer anyway. A good one.

Now his office window frames the majestic peak of Mt. Ranier. From the crowded harbor below comes the roar of Pacific Northwest commerce. Edgar has grown with this town, has poured his vitality into it, has felt the city respond, recharging his own boundless energy. Everyone in Tacoma knows Edgar. In an elevator, just a few moments ago, a delivery man in stained overalls clapped him familiarly on the back: "Hiya, Ed?" And the distinguished attorney's massive fist returned the jovial blow: "Hiya, Bill?"

Edgar Speaks

It's true that my father and mother were deeply religious. But religion wasn't something they wore on their sleeves, like an emblem. Religion to my parents was a way of life; they *lived* it. They believed in the Ten Commandments and they believed in the brotherhood of man.

For example, many a time I have gotten up in the middle of the night when it was snowing or when it was raining and have lit a lantern to walk with my mother to the house of some neighbor who was sick and needed help. I know, for instance, that many of the neighbors used to borrow little things to complete a meal because, although we were poor, we always had enough to eat. We raised most of the stuff on our own little plot of land. We always had vegetables and milk and cream and eggs and chickens and fruit, things of that kind, and people would come and borrow from us; whether they returned it or not didn't make any difference. I think it was Abraham Lincoln who said, "I hope my neighbors will always say of me that the place I lived was a little better because I lived there." Well, that was how my parents lived their life.

My folks didn't advertise their religion; neither did we boys. All of us are religious but we don't go around saying, "I am a religious man," any more than we would say, "I am an honest man" or "I am a clean man" or "I pay my bills." You don't say those things. They are just a part of you.

They are just a part of you. . . . In Washington, the most famous Eisenhower sits behind his White House desk in a swivel chair that he can turn from side to side or tilt back if he wants to. His face is earnest, mobile, a little on the stern side. But there is a quizzical look in his blue eyes, as if a sense of humor lay close to the surface. Unlike Truman's and Roosevelt's, his desk is stripped, clean, orderly—a soldierly desk. On it stands the black-and-gold telephone recently presented to him by the telephone company—the 50 millionth telephone to be installed in the fabulous land over which he presides. It does not ring during the interview. Twice Thomas E. Stephens, then his appointment secretary, comes in with a typed note which he hands to the President. Otherwise there are no interruptions.

Dwight Speaks

It is perfectly true, the President says, that his parents were deeply religious. All the brothers are. But some stories have been exaggerated to the point where they create a false impression. It has been told, for example, that when one of the family was seriously ill and the critical moment arrived, they all fell on their knees and prayed. That just wasn't so.

Prayer was not unusual in the Eisenhower home. In fact, it was the order of the day. The family prayed together every morning, at meals and evenings. And they knelt to pray. But prayer belonged to the pattern of their everyday life. There was nothing showy about it.

That pattern still goes on in a modest house in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, not far from Pittsburgh. Earl Eisenhower has fully realized his father's half-realized ambition to become an engineer. An unassuming man, an immensely likable man, he lives quietly with his wife and two children, one of them, Kathryn, a recently crowned Apple Blossom Queen.

Seven years younger than Dwight, not quite two years older than Milton, he has kept more of his hair than any of his brothers. He has the quick Eisenhower grin, lacks almost entirely the fiery temper that Dwight shares with Edgar. He is a professional electrical engineer, a man of science. But his boyhood memories are warm and full of feeling. . . .

Earl Speaks

Members of our religious group—the River Brethren—would meet sometimes at our house. It was really what I believe you would call today a prayer meeting. Mother played the piano and they sang a hymn before and a hymn afterward, and they had their prayer. If there was a lesson, everyone had something to say. Nobody stood up and read the Scripture and then told you what it meant. Everybody entered into the discussion.

Those people are very dear to me. They were so deeply religious that whether or not you believed what they believed, you had to admire them. They tried every day of their lives—that is, my father and mother and everybody around them—to live their lives as if they were in church. They never wanted to hurt anybody. They never thought of going out and doing something on Wednesday that they couldn't do on Sunday. They practiced what they preached.

I think those people have a lot to do with the kind of world we have out in Kansas, or at least in Dickinson County. I think they had a lot of influence on Dwight and me, and Milton, and the rest of the boys. I think that influence, whether we acknowledge it or not, was so ingrained and put into us that we can't get over it. I really believe that. . . .

They all believe that. . . . In Washington's Mayflower Hotel, close to the great pulsing heart of the nation, you first encounter [*continued on page 74*]

As a high school boy in Abilene, Dwight (center) wanted to go to West Point. Even though both parents were pacifists, neither objected. At the left, Milton; right, Earl.

INTERNATIONAL

This Eisenhower family portrait is from 1926. Standing left to right behind their parents: banker Arthur, lawyer Edgar, soldier Dwight, pharmacist Roy, engineer Earl, educator Milton.

INTERNATIONAL

Milton Eisenhower, youngest of the brothers. He is president of the Pennsylvania State University, a full-time job by any ordinary standards. But he spends much of his time in Washington now, commuting by air from the campus to the White House.

The "scholar of the family," he has been called. Brother Dwight has been quoted as saying that he would rather take Milton's views on most subjects than the views of anyone else. A sensitive man, an intellectual man, a highly articulate man. Not quite so rugged, physically, as his brothers—long ago a bout of scarlet fever almost ended Milton's career before it began.

Behind him lie many years of government service, culminating in his famous survey trip through Latin America last year. Ahead of him—who knows? He is brilliant, ambitious, hard-working. And, like all the brothers, immensely likable.

Already he has gone far. People who know him will expect him to go even farther, using the drive and power generated so long ago in the little house back in Abilene.

Milton Speaks

Father and Mother both used to quote frequently from the Bible. Nothing humiliated them so much as to have to use the Concordance to look up a Scriptural reference because they knew the Bible from beginning to end, forward and backward—Mother, I think, a little better than Dad. She once memorized 1365 verses in six months, according to the records in her home church back in Mt. Sidney, Virginia.

You must remember that the whole philosophy of my parents was based upon religious belief. Any human being who abided by the cardinal concepts of their religious philosophy—and by the way, that meant observing the Ten Commandments—well, he was *good*. Anyone who didn't was *not* good. This was the difference, and there was *no other difference*.

Religion a vital factor in their lives? Of course it was. Not just the outward signs but the inward certainties as well. Acceptance by the boys of the fact that all morality is based on divine law. And the knowledge, strong and certain, that in every worthy attempt Someone was always with them. . . .

Arthur: Roy was religious too. He was the fourth of us brothers, you know. He died several years ago—in 1942, to be exact. We all felt the loss terribly.

Earl: Roy was the shortest of all of us and tended to be on the roly-poly side. But he was a good athlete, by far the best golfer in the family. He had his own drugstore over in Junction City, only 20 miles from Abilene. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a leader in every civic enterprise. I really think he was the most popular man in town.

Dwight: The President believes Roy looked more like his father than any of the boys did. For one thing, Roy kept his hair, as their father did. The rest of them are balding.

Edgar: I think Roy wanted to be a doctor. But he quit high school in his sophomore year and got a full-time job in the drugstore. He loved sports of all kinds. Being closer to home than the rest of us, he was able to keep an eye on Mother and Dad. We missed him terribly at the Inauguration.

Roy's drugstore was near the big army base, Fort Riley. All the soldiers knew and liked him. In fact, in those days, if you met one of those soldiers and told him your name was Eisenhower, he'd say, "Any relation to Roy?" Dwight was just another brigadier general, then.

Six sons—six different professions. David Eisenhower taught his sons discipline. Did he also try to dictate their choice of a career?

Dwight: The President agrees that his father was a disciplinarian. But he did not interfere

Where Does Courage Come From?

from page 47

with the boys' decisions as to what professions they should choose. That was their own privilege and responsibility. It has been said that their father was a pacifist. A lot of stories have been published to that effect, but the President considers them distorted. His mother was the one who objected to militarism because of her religious beliefs.

As far as he can remember, his father always nourished the hope that one of the boys might become a doctor. The President used the word "hoped" because his father never told them directly, "Boys, I wish you would attend this school or that, or take up this or that profession." Consequently, when the President made his decision to go to West Point, his father accepted it with tolerance and understanding. The President thinks that his father was probably impressed with the distinction of having a son at West Point. But this is only supposition. In any case, it was his father's fine character and good name that helped the President get the necessary recommendation to West Point.

Arthur: I believe that's true. When Dwight made up his mind to go to West Point, I don't believe there was any attempt made to dissuade him. I will say one thing: Dad was very prejudiced against lawyers and he did everything he could to keep brother Edgar from going to the University of Michigan and I know he made the statement that he would never contribute to Edgar's education.

Milton: Well, I've thought about this quite a bit and I want to say to you frankly that I think Arthur is entirely wrong in saying Father opposed Edgar's going to the University of Michigan to take law.

Let me tell you why I think he is wrong. First of all, I know that neither Father nor Mother tried to influence *me* in selecting a professional or vocational field. I started out to be a journalist and to train myself to enter government. They did not oppose me, even though I always rather suspected that my father wanted me to be a jeweler—though he never said so openly.

Earl: To go back to your childhood and say that this little thing or that little thing didn't influence you isn't easy.

Something must have influenced me to take engineering. Maybe it was because Dad was an engineer and we were a very close-knit family. Maybe that had something to do with it. It certainly wasn't enough to *make* me do it.

I think—and I am trying to be perfectly honest with you—I think I took engineering because I realized I was the homeliest Eisenhower in the family. I had bright red hair and a big mouth; and, well, the rest of the family is pretty good-looking—outside of myself. I honestly believe I wanted to take engineering so that I could go into a field of work that didn't particularly involve meeting people. I think that influenced me more than Dad did, although Dad must have had something to do with it.

Edgar: There seems to be a little disagreement as to whether Dad did or didn't object to my becoming a lawyer. To get the true story, I think we will have to go back a bit into family history—history that my brothers apparently have forgotten.

Because he didn't like farming and because he couldn't get a job as telegraph operator on a railroad, my dad went into a little general-store business in Hope, Kansas. At that time Hope was a mere crossroads. There were a couple of stores and there might have been one or two other buildings but that's about all.

Now, Dad mortgaged the farm that his father had given him and he took the money that his father had given him as a wedding present and started this store. Here is the story that I got from Mother and this is the reason why I am a lawyer:

Dad started the store and he was doing all right and the business got to the point where he didn't think he could handle it alone, so he took in a partner. I don't want to give you the fellow's name because there might be some relatives living yet. But he took in this partner and one day he went to the store and discovered, by golly, that his partner had gone, the money had gone with him and the bills that Dad thought were paid had not been paid.

Well, then, instead of staying there and fighting the thing through, Dad turned everything over to a lawyer who was then living in Hope, Kansas, and who later came out here to Tacoma. He turned this thing over to this lawyer and said, "Look, you collect all the money and you pay up all my bills and give me what is left," and Dad hopped a train and went to Tyler, Texas. Later, we moved to Denison, Texas, where Dwight was born.

Mother remained in Hope, Kansas, because she was expecting a baby—me, in fact! She had to stay there and she needed legal advice so badly that she went out and bought some law books, trying to find out what her rights were. She said to me years later, "Edgar, you were bound to be a lawyer!"

After staying in Texas for three years, we came back to Abilene, Kansas, where Dad went to work for the creamery. My Uncle Chris was the superintendent. By this time Dad's business had been liquidated, the bills had been paid, his accounts receivable had been collected. But the lawyer had taken the money and moved away.

When I got through high school—Dwight and I graduated from high school together—when I got through high school, Dad said to me, "Well, Edgar, what are you going to do now?" and I said, "Well, Dad, I've made up my mind that I would like to go to Michigan and take up law." And he said, "I'll tell you what I will do," and here was the German in him. He said, "If you will go to Kansas University and take medicine, I'll help you through. But if you go to the University of Michigan and take up law, you go on your own."

I said, "Dad, I am going to Michigan!"

So here were two stubborn Dutchmen whose wills clashed at that point and I was just as stubborn as he was. As a result I had to make my own arrangements to go to the university. I didn't have a dime. I was working that summer; I was probably going to save enough to get my carfare to Ann Arbor. So I went to Uncle Chris, who was a director of the Farmers National Bank, and I told Uncle Chris my problem.

Uncle Chris was very fond of me and I was very fond of him. So he took me down to the bank and had me endorse a note for $200, and he guaranteed that note.

Then Dwight and I got our heads together. We agreed that I would go to college for the first year and he would work and send me his money. Then I would stay out and work and *he* would go to college and I would give him the money that I earned. But during my first year at the University of Michigan, Dwight got his opportunity to go to West Point and he took it. So that broke up our arrangement. But Dad actually *was* opposed to my taking law and it wasn't until many years afterward that he finally confessed to me that he was wrong, that a lawyer could be successful and still be honest.

David Eisenhower clearly was a just man. He had his prejudices, like all of us, but he did not try to force them on his sons. Once they reached the age of reason he believed in letting them make their own decisions, stand on their own feet. He encouraged initiative, individuality, self-reliance. . . .

Dwight: His father was firm, the President said, and expected firmness from the boys. He never liked to see them licked by their playmates. He preferred it the other way around—that they should whip their playmates.

Note that word "expected"; it is very significant. In most European households the father would not have "expected" anything; he would have demanded it! I wonder if I can make you see what a world of difference there is in the two attitudes. One is democratic; the other is dictatorial. If a child grows up in an atmosphere of tyranny, even benevolent

[*continued on page 77*]

HOW THIS STORY CAME ABOUT

GREAT men are only small boys grown up. To understand a man fully, you must also know his parents, the physical environment of his formative years, the spiritual and moral climate in which he grew to manhood.

This story arose from my feeling that the biographers had never done full justice to the parents of the Eisenhower brothers—and to their father in particular. From these parents, clearly, came the significant traits and qualities that are associated today with the Eisenhower name. I was sure that if the brothers could be persuaded to record their boyhood impressions and recollections, much could be learned about the invisible forces that made them what they are.

In the conversations I had with the five Eisenhowers, subjects were discussed at random, but always with the parental influence as a central theme. We have taken the liberty of arranging the material in round-table form without altering the words themselves.

It was not the original intention of the brothers to permit themselves to be quoted in this fashion. Willing as he was to discuss the memory of his parents, Milton Eisenhower adhered firmly to his rule of not discussing his brother, the President, for publication. But as the composite portrait of David and Ida Eisenhower emerged from our conversations, the historical value of such a record and its inspirational value to readers everywhere became apparent. As Arthur Eisenhower wrote to this writer, "because of your work, I believe all the brothers today have a better appreciation of Dad's qualities than before." That is why permission was sought and granted to publish it.

All the material obtained in this effort, whether on tape recordings or in manuscript form, will be presented to the recently established Eisenhower museum in Abilene. The writer and the editors of this magazine deeply appreciate these distinguished men's co-operation and understanding.—B. K.

tyranny, how easy for him later on to accept the totalitarian state! How easy for him to perpetuate the vicious cycle by dominating his own children, thereby awakening in them the passion for similar domination.

As the twig is bent, says the old proverb, so grows the tree. But the *manner* in which the twig is bent is all-important. Brother Milton, the youngest of the family, has something to say about that.

Milton: First, let me say that I think every nation has all kinds of fathers—those who are completely authoritarian in their relationship with their children and those who give practically no supervision. I lived in Scotland for two years and, taking it on the average, I am sure of this—in Scotland there is more authoritarianism in the relationship between father and son than there is in the United States.

This distinction I saw in its most exaggerated form in 1946, when I went to Germany—just after the war. I was much interested in the beginnings of democracy following Nazism in Germany. I saw American army leaders trying to encourage German youths to take responsibility even for their own games; but instead of responding and being happy about it, the German young people were so unhappy that they cried. They were looking for someone to give them orders.

The situation we have in the United States is almost the opposite of that. So in general I think, yes, we probably have a minimum of authoritarian control on the part of the American father because we think it is better to encourage independence, self-reliance and so on, in our children.

The French have a saying, "The style is the man." Certainly this is true of Milton Eisenhower. All the brothers express themselves clearly and readily, but in Milton the flow of words and ideas is especially easy and fluent. This, remember, is a university president speaking. We ask him now about discipline in the family.

Milton: I suppose that every social unit has to have an ultimate authority and, in that sense, Father *was* the ultimate authority. However, I remember from my own youth at home that there never was a disagreement between Father and Mother. I never heard a cross word pass between them. Therefore, I rather think the more accurate thing to say is that whatever discipline there was, what rules and regulations we had to abide by, came from a consensus of the two.

Both Father and Mother applied punishment when it was deserved and at times it was. However, there was a minimum of supervision; there was a minimum of rules and regulations. Let me put it this way—if we did our chores regularly, as we were expected to do, if we got our lessons every day, as we were expected to do, then all of the remainder of the time—and that was substantial—belonged to us. We could do anything under the sun we wanted to, as long as it didn't violate the ordinary rules of decency.

Oh yes, we got punished from time to time. But, I repeat: we deserved it because we were then violating some of these cardinal rules that were enforced by both Father and Mother.

There is, you see, no resentment whatever in the minds of these jovial men when they look back to their boyhood punishments. Modern psychologists may frown on the old American woodshed tradition, but it seems to have left no scars, either physical or mental, on the Eisenhower brothers. The impression you get as you listen to them is that the sense of right and wrong thus impressed upon them was well worth the momentary sting of the maple switch. In some cases it even served to sharpen their memory.

Edgar: I don't want you to get the impression that Mother couldn't use a switch if she had to! I remember the big flood we had in Abilene very well because out of it I got one terrific spanking.

Let me tell you about that flood. It happened in the spring of 1903 and it was just about the worst flood in the history of Kansas. Abilene lies in a little angle between Mud Creek and Smoky Hill River. Whenever we had a cloudburst north of town, little old Mud Creek couldn't carry the water. On this particular occasion, Dwight and I found an old boat and we decided to sail it down one of the ditches to the river. The Rock Island Railroad tracks lay south of us and these blocked our progress for a while, but we struggled until we got this boat over the tracks and into the ditch that runs along Buckeye Avenue.

We were going down this ditch, singing Marching Through Georgia and having a wonderful time. Pretty soon some other youngsters joined us and we went on maybe half a mile more. Then some big kids got in and managed to sink the boat. So there we were.

It had taken us quite a while to get this far and we had forgotten all about time. But pretty soon I looked up and there was Mr. Volkman, a big stern Prussian, and he said in his fierce, guttural voice, "Edgar, Dwight, your mother wants to see you!" We said, "Golly, what have we done now?" Then we remembered we were supposed to carry Dad's lunch down to him. He was working at the creamery and by now it was two o'clock in the afternoon and he didn't have anything to eat.

So we came home and Mother said to Dwight and me, "Get in there on the back porch." The porch was almost entirely enclosed. "Take off your clothes," she said and she went out and got a maple switch and she laid on with all the vigor of a good pioneer arm, I'll tell you that. I'll never forget that flood as long as I live!

Dwight and Edgar often paired off when they were children, close in years, close in temperament. Later on, Earl and Milton were the inseparable ones. Arthur, the oldest, was the lone wolf, the one who had to make his own way in the world before he was 18. In those early years, when every penny counted, he learned the meaning of self-denial and the value of thrift. He still is a thrifty man. Generous as he is with his charities, he is uncomfortable if a luncheon at his club costs more than two dollars. Is this the result of early home training?

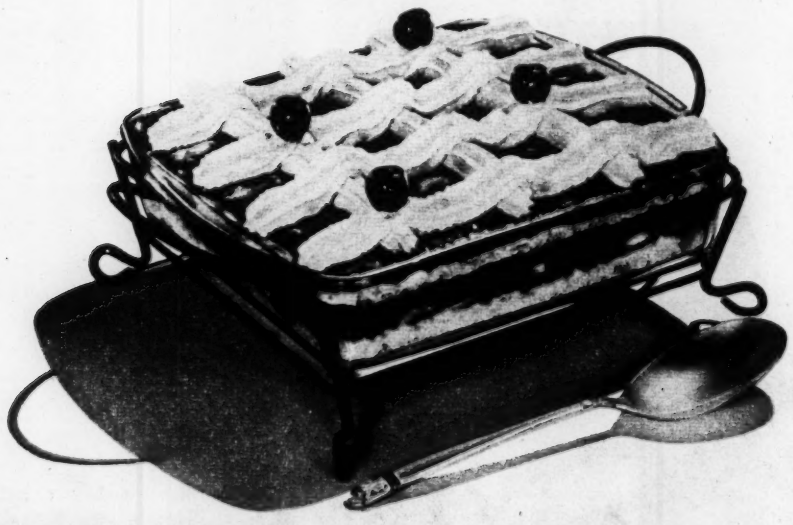
Arthur: I don't recall that Dad ever lectured us on thrift or economy, or criticized us for the money we spent, because what money we had to spend, we had earned ourselves. You don't do things merely because you read something that you're supposed to do, or your parents tell you what to do or not to do. Your manner of living is largely determined by the cash income of your family. There are many traits that each of us boys have today that stem from the fact that in our youth our cash income was quite nominal. Naturally we fell into the habit of watching our expenditures. As Dwight once said in a little speech in Abilene, "We were poor but we didn't know it."

That habit of watching expenditures runs through the whole family. Out in Abilene Chris and Amanda Musser, the boys' uncle and aunt, had many tales to tell of such thrift. Once, during a visit to Abilene after he had become a general, Dwight turned to Mr. Musser and said: "Uncle Chris, I am sick and tired of banquets. We're wasting food while in other parts of the world people are starving." On another occasion in Chicago, the general stared moodily at a huge steak, then asked the waitress to bring him a plate and a knife. He cut the steak in two and sent half of it back to the kitchen. [*continued on page 81*]

GRAPE JUICE ROYALE

BY ANNABEL POST

COMPANION FOOD STAFF



A wonderful dessert to make in advance—so pretty for that special dinner party or buffet supper

FOR A PARTY OF EIGHT YOU'LL NEED:

Frozen grape-juice concentrate, 2 6-ounce cans
Water, 3 cups
Tapioca, quick-cooking, ½ cup
Sugar, ½ cup
Butter or margarine, 2 tablespoons
Orange rind, grated, 2 teaspoons
Maraschino cherries, finely chopped, ¼ cup
Walnut meats, finely chopped, ¼ cup
Lemon juice, 1 tablespoon
Day-old cake or lady fingers, crumbled, 2 cups
Heavy cream

Thaw the grape juice and combine with water; add to tapioca and sugar in 2-quart saucepan.

Stir over medium heat until mixture comes to a full boil.

Remove from heat; mix in butter, orange rind, cherries, walnut meats and lemon juice; cool to room temperature.

Line bottom of 2-quart bowl with 1 cup of the crumbled cake; spread evenly with half of grape mixture.

Sprinkle remaining cake in layer over top and spread with rest of grape mixture.

Chill in refrigerator at least 4 hours; top with whipped cream and garnish with maraschino cherries. Makes 8 servings.

Home-Canning Roundtable

by Lucina Ball

THESE DAYS, WHEN EVERY PENNY COUNTS, WISE HOME-PLANNING INCLUDES LOTS OF HOME CANNING. Consider how much farther your money goes with good, nutritious home-canned foods—put up at a cost of only 3¢ per jar for heat, jar and closure—with jar-life estimated at 8 years (based on reliable surveys). So, can MORE—for balanced diets *and* budgets!

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No need to give the whole day to canning! Work with small batches, process a few Ball Jars at a time—enough for one canner-load. Or, when cooking, prepare an extra quantity of fruits and vegetables—and can a few jars for a surplus supply next winter.

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When you top your home canning with the Ball DOME Lid you *know* it's flavor-sealed! Ball DOME Lids give you the extra protection of a creamy-white *enamel* lining, a lining home canners prefer for its smooth clean appearance, acid resistance. Red rubber means a positive seal. When BALL Dome clicks down, you can SEE it's sealed—Dome down, jar sealed.

Which Process to Use?

Here are recommended home-canning methods for various types of eatables: *Pressure Cooker* for beans, beets, corn, meats—all low-acid foods. *Boiling-Water Bath* for fruits and high-acid vegetables, some pickles. *Open-Kettle* canning for preserves, jams, most pickles and relishes. The new Ball Blue Book describes all 3!

Menu Variation

Try putting up beet pickles like this:

1 gallon small beets	2 sticks cinnamon
2 cups sugar	1 tablespoon allspice
1½ teaspoons salt	3½ cups vinegar

Wash and drain beets. Cover with boiling water. Cook until tender. Remove skin, stem and root ends. Add sugar, salt, spices, and 1½ cups water, to vinegar. Simmer 15 minutes. Pack beets into hot Ball Jars. Heat liquid to boiling. Pour, boiling hot, over beets. If not enough liquid to cover, add more vinegar. Process pints and quarts 30 minutes in boiling-water bath.

Take an Early Count

It's so inconvenient to run out of jars at canning time! Right now, replace all those with nicks or cracks. Get Ball Mason Jars—the brand that stands for *Quality* with expert home canners. Especially made for home canning, and—the *only* jars that come with Ball DOME Lids!

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In the new Ball Blue Book of Home Canning and Freezing are over 300 ways to better eating—over 300 recipes for fruits, vegetables, pickles, preserves and sauces! Exact timetables and step-by-step methods in full color. All yours by sending 25¢ (coin) to:

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All of the boys spent many hours working in the creamery, hauling ice, washing milk cans and doing other chores. They did not mind this sort of manual labor but there was one income-producing venture that Edgar did mind. Let him tell you about it in his own words.

Edgar: We raised vegetables and some fruit. We also raised chickens. So at Mother's request, sometimes Dwight and I would take the horse and buggy and fill it up with tomatoes and beans and peas and sweet corn and eggs, and go up north of the tracks and sell them to people who didn't have gardens of their own. They would go over the vegetables that we had to offer and select the nice ones and pay us a meager price and make a lot of what I thought were aspersions upon our produce.

Being a little older than Dwight, I was probably more sensitive about it than he was. I talked with him about it and he said that he never had that feeling, but I did. And for that reason, if a youngster comes to my door with something to sell—I don't care how useless the thing is—I'll buy everything he's got.

That experience took something out of me. I couldn't sell you a 20-dollar gold piece for 15 bucks.

It was the vegetable-selling experience that left me in that frame of mind. And Dwight feels the same way about the kids trying to sell things. Any youngster that comes to his door and that youngster has got something to sell, cookies, valentines—it doesn't make a bit of difference what it is—he is going to buy it.

Dwight and Edgar felt differently about the vegetable selling but as brothers they were very close. Why then does everyone in Abilene still remember the savage fights these two boys used to have? Was there some basic antagonism that had to be settled with fists? Every biographer has stressed these fights but none has offered an explanation. Only Edgar and his younger rival—now the President of the United States—can give the answer. First, let's listen to Edgar.

Edgar: As I look back on our youth, Dwight and I seemed to play with each other more than we did with any of the other brothers—and we fought more than any of the others. The occasion for a fight could be the simplest kind of thing. For instance, we might be walking along with each other and he would try to trip me. Well, I would immediately slug him and then the fight was on.

There was no animosity in our fights. We fought for the sheer joy of slugging each other. We had to get rid of our energy and I think that when a fight was over, we probably thought more of each other than we did before it began. I can't remember an instance where I was really bitter about anything that Dwight did that caused me to give him a whipping. He might take something away from me that I didn't think he was entitled to; then, the fight was on. Or he might say it was his turn at bat and I thought it was my turn at bat, but by golly, if I pushed him away, then the fight was on again.

We were approximately the same size. I am 22 months older than he is but age didn't make any difference. As long as he thought he could whip me, he tried.

You know it's a funny thing, talking about fights—I didn't see Dwight from the time I went to the University of Michigan—no, I take that back—I went to the University of Michigan in 1909, and Dwight went through Ann Arbor on his way to West Point about a year later. I saw him then, but from that time on, I didn't see him for about 15 years, when finally we had a family reunion. There's a picture of it hanging on the wall over there, taken in 1926, as I remember, and at that time he was a captain.

Well, the first thing he said to me when he got off the train that night—I met him at the depot—was: "Fellow, I have been waiting a long time to give you a whipping, and this is it."

At that time he was able to do it because I had softened up. I had been practicing law for 12 years, sitting at a desk, and I couldn't handle him at that time because he was in good physical condition. So we spent a week or more at home and each time that he reminded me that he was going to give me a whipping, I started talking and I finally talked him out of it and we separated before he ever gave me a whipping. I don't think he could whip me today. I think I am as good physically as he is. So I think he would have himself a real tussle; but again, all of that was in the friendliest sort of manner. There were no scars left on our souls from anything that ever developed when we were kids.

Dwight: That's true, the President said. He and Edgar were practically the same age and in the days of their boyhood in the midwest, fighting was quite common. Nobody paid any attention to it. They were pitting their strength against each other in a competitive spirit—more fun than real fighting.

Of course, if Edgar thinks he could still lick him, he has a perfect right to that opinion. He would merely like to point out that it has been a long time since Edgar did.

Arthur: I remember someone asking me if I had much influence over my younger brothers. My reply was that my influence ended the day I found that I could no longer put them all in a pile and hold them there.

Earl: We were healthy and we were exuberant. We had a lot of energy. We had to do something with it. Now, Dwight's and Ed's fights were more publicized than Milton's and mine, but they probably didn't have any more than we did. Maybe they fought harder, because they were stronger and probably had more energy than Milton and I. But there was no malice in the fights at all. It was just kid stuff. Maybe I took a cooky from Milton and Milton hit me; and, of course, I had to hit him back—couldn't stand for that. And I think the same thing was true with Edgar and Dwight. I have seen them fight until—boy—black eyes and hair and everything else was flying. Then five minutes later they'd be out playing calmly as you please. And don't let an outsider try to part them, because they would both jump on him.

Milton: I can recall one time when two of the brothers got into a very lively fight in the house and a neighbor who was there tried to intervene. Mother, without even looking at the two sons, said to the neighbor, "Let them alone. Let them solve their own problems and things will be better." Five minutes later the two brothers were playing joyfully together, the fight forgotten.

Edgar: A lot of our wrangling was verbal, too. We used to argue about anything. We'd argue about whether it would rain before the day was over. We'd argue about why the world revolves the way it does. We'd argue about every conceivable subject. These arguments were really discussions and we still have them.

When Dwight was a youngster, Dwight talked more history than anything else. Today, Dwight has almost a phobia about one thing and that is trying to convince the people of the United States that this is the greatest form of government ever devised by man. The reason he took the presidency of Columbia University was that he could reach the minds of youngsters to tell them why this is so—why this country and this government are better than any other country and government that he knows anything about. Now, that is ingrained into Dwight. If you don't suggest something to him, he will come up with that subject, I believe. Milton will talk education; Milton will talk government. Arthur will talk banking. Earl will talk engineering. But Dwight will talk history.

David, the father, at one time had a curious historical hobby. He made an elaborate drawing of the pyramids of Egypt and attempted to find in the measurements of those ancient monuments evidence that Scriptural prophecies had been fulfilled.

Arthur: This chart was about 10 feet long and probably five or six feet high. I presume it stemmed again out of his engineering experience and knowledge, but he tried to prove prophecies for the future, as well as prophecies in the Bible that had been fulfilled. By extending the lines of the pyramids, the passageways, the mechanical measurements and all that sort of thing, he proved to his own satisfaction the Bible was right. I want to point out, though, that when you reach a conclusion, you can always find evidence to prove your point and I think that's what Dad did. He was very much satisfied with the chart.

Earl: To me it was not a chart; it was definitely the drawing of a draftsman. I think Dad loved draftsmanship because of the accuracy required in the work. He could use his hands, and to be a good draftsman you had to run your lines the right way in the right length with the right heaviness. You made one line heavy and one light, and all that. Now, Dad never had much drafting, but I think he loved to do it. That was one thing.

Another thing, Dad was very religious. As I recall, and I could be mistaken in my remembrance, they believed there was some tie between the Great Pyramid of Egypt and some of the passages of the Bible. I don't think Dad ever committed himself, nor did Mother. But I think he was trying to tie something in between the pyramid and the Bible. And, on top of that, I think it was his love of really doing something with his hands. That is at least my explanation. I have four brothers who will probably have four other explanations.

The truth was with six hungry boys to feed and clothe, David Eisenhower had little time for recreation in the ordinary sense of the word.

Milton: It is true that Father did not have recreational activities in the modern sense of the word. He worked all day; he worked very hard. He came home at night and read the newspaper. After dinner, when we were younger, we had Bible reading. As we got older, that custom was abandoned. He then read his books or his friends came in for the visiting he loved. He pitched horseshoes once in a while. But, no, he did not have physical recreation unless it were a wrestling match with Ike or one of the other sons.

He certainly did not drink or play cards or bet or swear or have unkind thoughts about anyone, because these were contrary to his religious beliefs. I may say, however, that as time went on he became more tolerant in his attitudes with respect to the superficial things of life, such as smoking and playing cards. In fact, we played cards and smoked right at home—all the boys did after they were a little older.

Edgar: Dad worked from early morning until late at night. I think his work day started at six o'clock in the morning. He had to go about a mile or a mile and a half to get to his work, so it meant that he got up rather early and he got home rather late. At this time of his life, while we were youngsters and fighting among ourselves, Dad was what normally is referred to as a plugger. He had an easygoing disposition, he had a job to do, he did the job the best he knew how and he left the rest of the things for Mother to take care of.

Mother was the banker, Mother was the manager, Mother was the one that saw we were clothed, Mother was the one that saw our faces were washed when we went to school and Mother was the one that sent us to Sunday school. Dad had a job. And remember this, and I believe in it to this day: a family life is divided into two parts. The father's part of the family life is to go out and earn the money that is necessary to keep the family together, to supply them with the necessities of life. It is the mother's job to run the house and Dad let Mother run the house. If Mother wanted to move the cookstove into the parlor, Dad would have moved it into the parlor. In other words, Dad gave Mother free rein.

Now, there were certain things they did discuss, like whether they should plant the beans in this spot or the corn in that; or whether they should put the ground in alfalfa, or whether they should buy a cow or a horse or something of that kind. They would discuss those things but the daily life was managed by Mother. Dad did his job and his job in his language and in my language was to go out and try to bring in the thing that the family needed, by golly, to exist and progress on; that's what Dad did.

Earl: When Dad was working in the cream-

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ery down at the lower end of town, our daily routine went about like this: He got up at five o'clock in the morning and Mother shortly after—five minutes later. He would build a fire in the little cookstove to make breakfast and start to set the table. Then he would call the children, who slept upstairs, while he and Mother slept downstairs. When we got downstairs he might read a passage or two from the Bible and then sit down and ask the blessing before we ate.

He would leave the house, I would say around six o'clock, and go to work, usually carrying lunch—although many, many times we carried the lunch to him. If he wanted a hot lunch, then it was one of the sons' duties—the one big enough—to carry Dad his lunch down to the creamery. Dad would never come home at noon.

As I recall, he used to get home by six o'clock, although it could have been a little earlier. After supper, two of the boys would have to hurry up and get the dishes done.

We gathered in the front room or dining-room (which was never used as a dining-room unless we had company) and Dad would read passages from the Bible. He might even go so far as to pass the Bible around the circle and all of us got a chance to read. Finally, of course, there was bedtime, when Dad got up and wound the clock on the wall. You could hear the clicking, no matter where you were—you might as well get ready for bed, because that was the bedtime signal. So the routine was: get up, eat, go to work, come home, read the Bible and go to bed. That's all he had time for and sometimes that was seven days a week.

There was a great change when he left the creamery and went to work for the utility company. He first went to work as an engineer and then was moved to the personnel department, where he met a lot of people. This is the position where I believe Dad was happier than at any time in his life. He was meeting different people every day and each person had a little problem.

In this job, Dad didn't have to go to work until eight o'clock. He had an hour for lunch, so he could come home for lunch. As I recall, he got home between four-thirty and five; and if his work was through, he would get home at four. So his routine changed radically from the time he left one job and took the other.

I think Dad changed himself. His appearance changed. He trimmed his mustache down to where it was a little German mustache and his whole personality changed with it. I think it was the happiest time of his life. Oh, I think he liked his other job but he didn't like it the way he did this one.

Dwight: His father, the President said, was a quiet individual with simple tastes and modest ambitions. He did not aim high, perhaps, but he accomplished the things he was shooting for. When he failed in his business in Hope, Kansas, his mother used to tell the President this: his father wasn't broken down or discouraged spiritually. He accepted the misfortune with the deep faith which governed his soul. He worked hard the rest of his life, sometimes seven days a week, and finally he made good. He had savings in the bank when he died.

The brothers seemed to be disturbed by the interpretation placed by many biographers on their father's business failure in Hope, Kansas. Earl, in particular, was critical of the implication that David was at fault. At the bottom of a photograph, featuring the five brothers together and presented to this reporter, Earl wrote: "I am glad that you have taken the time and effort to show that my father was not a failure in life just because he once failed in a small business. His contribution to six boys, my mother and his community cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

Earl: I have talked to Uncle Chris Musser several times about this and one day he gave me a new light on the whole subject. Farmers at that time had no real cash crop. And they went for months at a time running credit at the stores. That was a common practice at all the stores. Dad evidently didn't have enough cash to carry him across.

Now here is what Uncle Chris said—and Uncle Chris, by the way, is older than Dad and therefore could look down and see what Dad was doing. The wheat market dropped so low that the farmer just couldn't pay his bills. I believe Uncle Chris said the price went to 15 cents a bushel.

If Dad had had enough capital to carry him another year, he could probably have got through. He hadn't done anything wrong. He hadn't done anything that all the other merchants hadn't done. In fact, it may be the practice of little country stores today to carry the farmer the way Dad tried to carry them. They hoped when their wheat was harvested in July, to sell it and pay their bills. But that particular year, they couldn't.

Arthur: And Dad's experience in Hope was undoubtedly the reason for his aversion to receiving bills at the end of the month. He had quite a phobia against bills or credit. He bought some things on credit but no merchant dared send him a statement at the end of the month. Dad kept a very accurate record of all his credit purchases and on the first day of every month wrote out his check. I know that once he quit a merchant because, through some oversight, a bill was sent to him.

Earl: I agree with Arthur. Dad insisted that every bill be paid on the first of the month. A bill simply could not be carried over. If we had to go hungry—and we never did—if we had to go without clothes—and we never did—every single bill had to be paid. I don't believe Dad bought anything on time except maybe the house.

Milton: Incidentally, although his income was always modest, Dad managed to save enough, after raising six sons, to invest for the old-age care of himself and Mother. Later, in 1929-1930, nearly half his savings were wiped out. But I never ceased to marvel at the fact that he did so much on so little.

Edgar: To tell you the truth, I don't think Father has been given as much credit for the development of our personalities (such as they are) as he deserved. Mother had the fire, Mother had the ambition, Mother had the personality. She had the joy, she had the song in her heart. Dad was the anchor. Dad was the one who kept everybody's feet on the ground. With Mother alone, we would have been wild, but Dad had a quieting influence on us that we didn't recognize until we got older and began to face some of the responsibilities of life: raising a family, that sort of thing. The fortunate thing for us boys is that those two got together, because they complemented each other.

Milton: It certainly is true that the half dozen to a dozen books which have been written in recent years picture Mother as the dominant force in the family; to some extent they overlook Father's influence and qualities. I suppose the reason for that is this: Mother was a little more dynamic and therefore made better copy for the typical writer of books. She had a most vivacious disposition. She loved music. She had studied mathematics. She even at one time decided to study law because she didn't want the man who had taken some of Father's money to get away with it, whereas Dad was sort of resigned to the loss.

All through her life, Mother with her happy disposition, her gracious smile, her warmth, her selfless concern for others, was the one who was talked about, but Mother and Father were a partnership in every sense of the word. I am quite convinced that Dad with his quiet disposition had just as much influence on the sons as did Mother. They were a wonderful pair!

Edgar: There was a lot of quiet determination in Dad. He was the only one in his family who decided, by golly, that he wanted to do something other than farming and he did it. Maybe he didn't do exactly the thing he wanted but at least he did something different. He became an engineer the hardest way in the world. You know how? By taking a correspondence course. That's how Dad got his engineering education and it's a hard way to do it. It's a lot easier to go into a classroom and have a teacher outline everything for you than it is to figure it out on your own.

Milton: All of us boys were taught how to figure things out for ourselves and we were taught to be *thorough* in working. As a matter of fact, if we didn't do a task right the first time, we had to do it over until it was well done.

We were taught how to study. Incidentally, my greatest single criticism of American education is that we do not teach children soon enough really how to master subject matter and how to think for themselves. Our parents insisted we learn how to study; again, we learned the lessons of thoroughness, of good quality, of responsibility.

All of us were taught to be responsible and I am sure that our parents went on the theory that you don't learn to be responsible by reading a book. You learn to be responsible only by carrying responsibility. And thus we had to carry it when we were very young.

"You learn to be responsible only by carrying responsibility." Where did this youngest Eisenhower acquire his flair for the balanced phrase, the pungent thought? Were such scholarly attitudes innate or were they acquired?

Milton: Well, first of all, I do not believe that I am *the* scholar of the family, though I am deeply interested in scholarly affairs. I think all my brothers learned in their youth how to study and absorb ideas and facts. Perhaps I have spent more time on purely scholarly matters. The reason may be due to the accident that, whereas my brothers were all quite efficient in sports, I was water-boy. This left me with more unscheduled time than they had. I suppose that in an effort to try to match them in what I considered to be their excellence, I had to make up in some way for my deficiency in physical sports. Therefore, I think probably I studied a little harder, striving to get high grades and thus to gain some sort of recognition to match theirs.

Certainly I can remember—and this may have been true of my brothers—that even as a fairly young person, I had a consuming desire to get ahead—get ahead—not so much to gain recognition, but to *master* certain fields. If I were to be a journalist, for example, I wanted to be the best journalist. Unfortunately, I never did become the best journalist.

Edgar: I hope that Milton won't mind my saying this: I believe he had certain advantages that we older boys didn't have. Being the youngest, he was able to learn not only from his parents, but from his brothers. Youngsters will learn quicker from brothers and sisters than they will from their parents, because they talk the same language. So I think Milton and Earl had an advantage that I didn't have and that Arthur didn't have. Arthur is the one who

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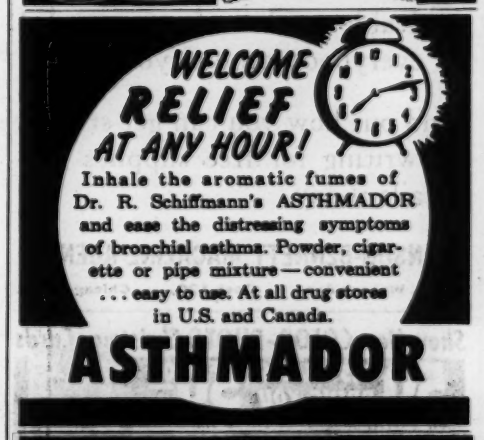


really had to make his own way, being the oldest of the bunch. And another thing: as Dad got older, he mellowed and wasn't quite so stern with the younger children as he was with us older boys.

Earl: Milton is going to jump about three feet when I say this, but I think that he definitely did get a little more tenderness than the rest of us. I don't blame Mother or Dad and I don't believe that Milton asked for it. But I don't believe that any family can raise six children and not have a little extra affection for the youngest one. I am sure that I got many spankings, too—they were doggone good lickings—that Milton should have had, because when we got in a fight I always got the licking and Milton got off. Sometimes he got one for those fights, but very seldom.

Milton: Well, my strongest impression of Father's character is that above all, in every relationship, he was always *just*. I remember one incident that illustrates this quality of his. Another boy and I went to church one day to get some pigeons that were up in the tower. I understood from my friend that we had permission to do this. The pigeons were in the tower because it had a broken window; they could easily get in. We caught some pigeons and brought them home. Both of us kept pigeons as a hobby. After we did this, the elders of the church charged that we had broken the window.

I knew we hadn't and I told my father so. He believed me too, but rather than have any question about it, he paid for the window. In other words, we weren't punished just on the spur of the moment. He thought things through. In this particular incident, rather than have any question, he paid the bill. This was typical of him, and that really is one of my earliest memories which is more substantial than mere impression.

My impression of him is this: that he was a man of few words, he was undemonstrative, he had a sort of quiet dignity about him, he appreciated personal friendship above everything else, save his religious beliefs. He was well-read—he really was something of a scholar, you know. He not only knew English and German thoroughly, but could read and write Greek. He was quiet, but nonetheless had a well-developed sense of humor, and above all, as I said a moment ago, he was *just*.

Earl: It's true that he was undemonstrative. I never saw him lose his temper, at least not to the point where he would shake his fist or bang the table. When he did get angry, it was in a quiet way. Once, when the town council closed a road back of our property, he was extremely angry. I remember he said, "Well, we'll just go over the list and see who voted for it; if any of them is a storekeeper, we will never go in his store again." And we never did!

Milton: Father may not have been outwardly emotional or demonstrative but he had a great sense of humor. There was always a twinkle in his eyes—eyes which were almost black and therefore showed up the twinkle. And another thing: he was just as proud as punch of everything his sons did. He took great pride in the letters that came home. I am the youngest of the family. I saw the letters arrive; I saw and heard Mother and Father read them aloud, and sometimes I saw Father, with his most intimate friends at the house, break down and actually brag about what he considered to be the achievements of his older boys.

Earl: If I had to name Dad's outstanding character trait I think I'd say it was precision—precision in everything he did. His desk was always clean. We had one of these old-fashioned desks where the lid opens up and there were pigeonholes and the lid then formed a place to write. You could open that up at any time and everything was in its correct place. There were no papers scattered around.

In his Bible study it was the same thing. He tried to get every statement in the Bible that pertained to any particular thought or subject he was studying. He wasn't satisfied with one. He would go all through the Bible for every one.

I believe that all of us have inherited some of that trait and maybe Dwight a little more than the rest of us. But again, I could get a lot of argument from the rest of my brothers on that too.

Arthur: I think Dad's outstanding trait was his strong conviction of what was right or wrong. We boys had to toe the mark—for instance, we never dared to stay out after nine o'clock at night. We all had to get up in the morning, no staying in bed. But where opinions were concerned, he didn't try to force his views on us at all.

Edgar: I didn't think that any member of the family had any conception of where any other member of the family was going. We all had a certain goal; whether we got there depended entirely upon ourselves. I know that I was prompted largely by a feeling that the law business offered me an opportunity to do something for my fellow men. I didn't think of the money that might be made in the law business. I didn't consider what people might think of me as a lawyer. Incidentally, I don't think that any one of us had any premonition that Dwight would be anything other than an officer in the army.

Earl: I don't believe that Mother and Dad were ever completely satisfied with Dwight's choice of a military career. They were pacifists. "Thou shalt not kill" was their religion.

I think—and again this is only my opinion—if you ask the rest of the brothers, there will be four other judgments—Mother and Dad wanted us each to have a good education. When they saw Dwight going to West Point, their first reaction was disappointment. Their second one was: Here is a man who is going to get a fine education.

Now Dwight came out of West Point and started to make good. He went to the Mexican border and immediately he was a good soldier. So I think that their initial disappointment was counterbalanced by the fact that Dwight had got himself a good education and was making good in the line he had chosen.

Edgar: When Dwight got his appointment to West Point, I was in the University of Michigan and I do not know what Dad's and Mother's reactions were at that time. Later on, I know that Dad was rather proud of the fact that Dwight, like the rest of the boys, had been able to make his own way in his chosen field. As for Mother, if she had any resentment, she never showed it.

Mother was a philosopher and she believed that each of us had the right to choose our own vocation. So long as it wasn't sinful, she would go along with us. I don't believe, like Earl says, that my folks carried any resentment about Dwight going to West Point, because when Dwight went to West Point, it was primarily for the purpose of getting an education.

Dwight: The President thinks that Edgar and Earl are wrong on that. He didn't go to West Point merely to get an education. He was used to working hard from his earliest youth and was quite capable of providing for his own education. Why, he was making more money than Edgar in those days. He can't recall ever facing the problem of how to earn the money necessary for an education. The real problem was how a small-town boy living in the midwest could get to West Point. That was his real problem.

West Point accepts only those applicants who can pass a rigid physical examination. For one terrifying moment in Dwight's childhood it looked as if a military career, or any other form of active life, would be forever beyond him. Let Edgar tell the story, since in it he plays a memorable part.

Edgar: It's a story that has been written up a great many times. In fact, it has often been distorted. But I will tell it to you exactly as I remember it.

First, let me give you a little bit of how our boyhood thinking was conditioned. We were pioneers. Dad and Mother came out from the east. They met at the college they both attended briefly at Lecompton, Kansas. They got married and went to live in Hope, Kansas, which was 20 miles from the nearest railroad. Later we lived in Abilene, a town that was filled with historical events, particularly the old rough and tumble cowboy stories. It was the end of the Chisholm Trail. It was the end of the Union Pacific Railway, where the longhorn Texas steers were loaded on the cars and sent to the market in the east. Out of that came a lot of shooting and a lot of fighting and those stories were repeated to us time and time again.

So we believed that in order for us to get along in life, we had to be physically fit. We had to be strong. For anybody to lose his arm or his leg meant that he was going to be a charge on somebody; it meant that he wasn't going to meet the problems that were ahead, as he could if he were whole. To any of us boys, death would have been better than that.

So when Dwight hurt his knee and blood poisoning started in, and he heard the doctor talking with Dad and Mother and saying there was only one hope, and that was amputation, he kept saying, "You are never going to cut that leg off."

But as the poison progressed and the blackness crept up his leg toward his abdomen, the doctor said, "If it ever hits his stomach, he will die." Then Dwight called me in, because he realized he was going out of his head; he was beginning to be delirious. He was about 14 at the time. "Look, Ed, they are talking about taking my leg off. I want you to see that they do not do it, because I would rather die than lose my leg."

So as things got worse with him, it was necessary for me to stand guard, because I didn't know what the doctors were going to do. This doctor kept talking about cutting the leg off and he was getting angry because I stayed by Dwight's bed and refused to let him take him out and operate on him, and Dad and Mother didn't know what to do. But, in view of my promise to Dwight, there wasn't anything I could do but stay there. So I stayed in Dwight's room for about two days, two nights, or whatever period of time it was, and I saw to it that they didn't do anything with him except give him such medicine as they thought might be helpful in fighting the poison. And, at the end of a certain period of time, two or three days, we noticed that the fever started down and he began to open his eyes and his mind cleared up and he was all right.

Well now, that gets to be quite an emotional story, for me, anyway. I have been asked whether at the time when we decided that there was nothing more that medicine could do, we always prayed. It was just as natural for us to pray—it was just as natural for us to call upon God for help as it was for us to get up and eat our breakfast. It was a part of us. But to say that on this or any other occasion we made a great demonstration, just isn't true. But I know that as far as Dad and Mother were concerned, and as far as I personally was concerned, there wasn't any question but that we prayed, each in our own way.

There are tears behind Edgar's glasses as he finishes the story. It is almost half a century now since he stood guard in his brother's sick room. But the memory of it affects him still. He had no way of knowing then that the boy with the infected leg would sit one day in the White House. It would have made no difference if he *had* known. Dwight was his kid brother then.

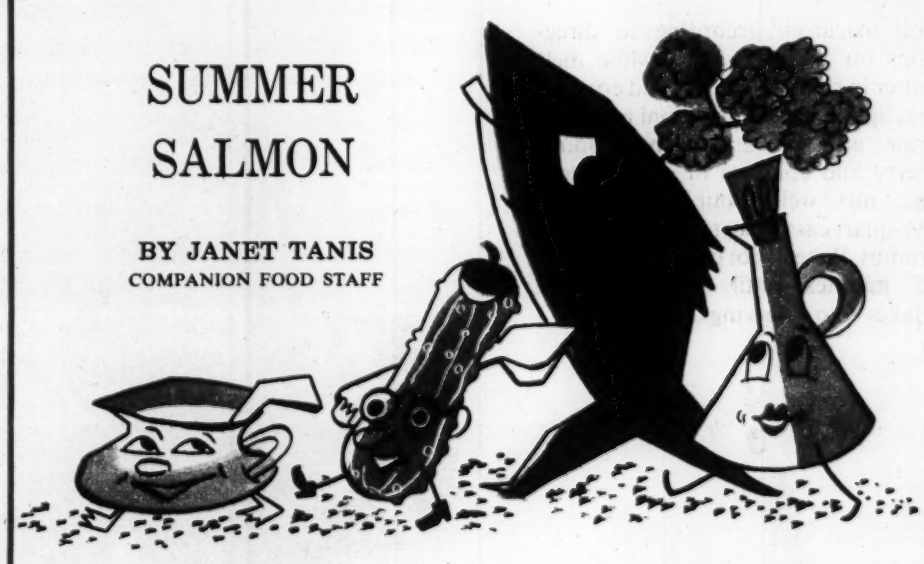
After all these years, he still is.

Does the pattern begin to show through now? Is the picture coming clear? It is not an easy thing that we are attempting here, this composite portrait of an American family based on interviews in five separate places with five busy men. But it is an honor and a privilege to try.

NEXT MONTH: The Eisenhower brothers will continue this intimate chat about their parents and their boyhood. They will tell about brother Dwight's most famous childhood fight, explain the origin of the famous Eisenhower grin and review the moral lessons they learned from their father. Mr. Bela Kornitzer will also describe his private meeting with the brother who is now the President. This exclusive article will appear in next month's COMPANION.

SUMMER SALMON

BY JANET TANIS
COMPANION FOOD STAFF



• Here's an idea for warm days ahead, a hearty main course that's easy to fix and very good to eat. For cooler days serve the salmon hot with the same cucumber sauce.

CHILLED SALMON WITH CUCUMBER SAUCE

For the salmon:

You'll need about 2 pounds of salmon steaks for 4 servings; wipe with a clean wet cloth. Melt 1 tablespoon margarine or butter in large skillet or saucepan, add ¼ cup onion, sliced thin; cover and cook over low heat about 5 minutes until soft but not brown. Add 1 quart water, 2 tablespoons chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon salt and ½ bay leaf; bring to boil. Reduce heat, add salmon; cover and simmer (do not boil) for 10 minutes or until tender. Remove from heat, allow to cool in liquid. Then remove skin and chill.

For the sauce:

Salad dressing, mayonnaise or mayonnaise-type, ½ cup
Tarragon or cider vinegar, 2 tablespoons
Sour cream (as sold by your dairy), ½ cup
Onion, scraped, ½ teaspoon
Sugar, 1 teaspoon
Salt, ½ teaspoon
Pepper, dash
Cucumber, finely chopped, 1 cup
Chives, chopped, 1 tablespoon

Combine salad dressing and vinegar; blend until smooth. Stir in sour cream. Add onion, sugar, salt, pepper, cucumber and chives; mix well. Cover and chill until ready to serve. Makes about 2 cups.

Kreager, H.D.

November 3, 1955

Dear Kreag:

Very many thanks for your nice note.

I am glad to hear that you enjoyed the show on the Vice Presidency. We had a fascinating time putting it together.

Janet, Casey and I were also out home this summer. I'm sorry we didn't manage to run into each other.

Sincerely,

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
706 Albee Building
15th and G Streets, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

fe

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
706 ALBEE BUILDING
15TH AND G STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

October 27, 1955

Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Might as well add my two-bits worth to John Steelman's note. Your Vice President show last night definitely was tops.

Spent the month of July out home this Summer. Longest visit I have had out there in twenty years. I still think it a crime what they did to the old porches and lilac bushes at our Kappa Sig house in Pullman.

Have a lunch date coming up with Lacey. Sure would like to run into you accidentally again.

Sincerely,

Kreag

TELEPHONE FLEETWOOD 2-5611
EXT. 344

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
DIRECTOR

MAILING ADDRESS
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BLDG.
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

Jaycees
UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
TWENTY-FIRST & MAIN STREETS TULSA, OKLAHOMA TELEPHONE 5-5631

Kristufek, D.E
file

February 11, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It certainly was a pleasure meeting you during the Ten Outstanding Young Men Awards banquet in Louisville last month. I very much enjoyed your talk, and it was indeed a gratifying experience for me to meet you in person and see for myself the outstanding qualities which have made you one of the top personalities of the nation.

Thanks again for your cooperation and fine spirit of free participation in our event. We feel that you are as much a part of the TOYM as any of us.

Enclosed is a photograph taken of you with our 1954-55 U. S. Jaycee Executive Committee. Identifications are on the reverse side of the photograph.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

Donald E. Kristufek

Donald E. Kristufek
Public Relations Director

DEK:ebc

Enclosure

2074 S. PRESTON

CALHOUN 6118

SAM
HINGRFELD
Louisville, Ky.

Distinctive Photographp

Edward R. Murrow, CBS news analyst; with members of the U. S. Jaycee Executive Committee (1954-55) at Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1955. Left to right: (standing) Gordon T. Hicks, Executive Vice President; Duke A. Garrison, Vice President; Tommy E. Cook, Treasurer; Howard E. Norris, Vice President; E. LaMar Buckner; President; Murrow; John Hendrickson, Vice President; Arthur W. Campbell, Vice President; Frank J. Pasquerilla, Vice President; John M. King, Vice President; Ross Smyth, Canadian National Executive Vice President; (front row) Edwin H. May, Jr., Vice President; Van Richardson, Vice President; John C. Mitchell, General Legal Counsel; Hugh McKenna, Vice President; and Richard G. Matheson, JCI Regional Vice President for North America.

Com-

nai-
ner;

Legal
ce

Kuekes, Edward

September 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Kuekes:

I place a great value on your letter of July 6 and its enclosure. I remember the cartoon and how it took me back to North Africa and Normandy and Korea. Thanks again for writing as you did.

We are trying a full hour piece on the Vice Presidency in mid-October which I am finding a fascinating subject, but sometimes despair of ever translating the story into words and pictures.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward D. Kuekes
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cleveland, Ohio

rh

July 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Kuskus:

Your letter of July 6th arrived in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation.

This is merely a note to tell you that I do not expect Mr. Murrow back until early fall, but will be glad to bring your letter to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissman

Mr. Edward D. Kuskus
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
Cleveland, Ohio

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
MORNING AND SUNDAY
SUPERIOR AVE. AT EAST 6TH STREET

CLEVELAND NEWS
EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
SUPERIOR AVE. AT EAST 18TH STREET

THE
FOREST CITY
PUBLISHING COMPANY
523-529 SUPERIOR AVE., N. E.
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

STERLING E. GRAHAM
PRESIDENT
CHARLES F. McCAHILL
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN A. VAN BUREN
VICE PRESIDENT

a

July sixth
19 55

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
C.B.S.Television
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your last telecast of the season with its resume'
of high lights was tops.

I had just watched the thrilling refueling sequence
when I made a mental note to write my first fan letter.

You will understand too, when you see the enclosure,
why I followed thru with the urge to write this letter.

May I say that I recognized every symptom in the emotions
of the Pulitzer Prize winner.

With every good wish and kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Edward D. Kuekes

Edward D. Kuekes, Cartoonist
Cleveland Plain Dealer

THE
PLAIN DEALER
PRESENTS

To
Edward R. Murrow
with every good wish
Sincerely
Edward D. Kuekes

THE 1953
PULITZER PRIZE WINNER

CARTOONIST

EDWARD D. KUEKES

AFTERMATH

The 1953 Pulitzer Prize Cartoon By Edward D. Kuekes, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Kuhn, Dr. Hedwig

January 5, 1955

Dear Dr. Kuhn:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for your gracious letter of December 22nd.

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing to me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Hedwig S. Kuhn
112 Rimbach Street
Hammond, Indiana

fc

HUGH A. KUHN, M. D.
HEDWIG S. KUHN, M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
112 Rimbach Street
HAMMOND, INDIANA

Telephone
SHEFFIELD 435

Sent to Mr. Murrow

DECEMBER 22, 1954

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
"THIS I BELIEVE"
LINCOLN LIBERTY BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNA.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

FIRST OF ALL, I CANNOT LET THE YEAR GO BY WITHOUT AGAIN EXPRESSING MY APPRECIATION TO YOU AND MR. WHEELOCK FOR YOUR COURTESY AND COOPERATION IN MAKING YOUR "THIS I BELIEVE" VOLUMES AVAILABLE TO OUR G.I.S. THERE MUST BE 2000 ON THEIR HANDS BY THIS TIME AND WE HOPE TO CONTINUE THIS AS LONG AS WE POSSIBLY CAN. THEIR ENTHUSIASM AND INTEREST IS TREMENDOUS, AND AS I HAD HOPED AND EXPECTED, THE SAME ENTHUSIASM HOLDS FOR ALL KINDS OF FELLOWS. THEY ALWAYS FIND SOMETHING THAT IS IN LINE WITH THEIR NEEDS OR PLEASURE.

WAS ALSO TREMENDOUSLY INTERESTED IN HOWARD K. SMITH'S "SEE IT NOW" REVIEW OF SOUTH AFRICA AS MY HUSBAND AND I SPENT A CONSIDERABLE TIME IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN THE WINTER OF 1949. WE WERE DELIGHTED TO HEAR HIS RADIO BROADCAST ABOUT THE GOLD MINES AND THE NATIVES, AND CAN BACK HIM UP 100% ON THE MISCONCEPTION OF THE WORLD IN GENERAL WITH REFERENCE AS TO HOW THE NATIVE IS TREATED IN THE MINES. AS MEDICAL FOLKS DOING INDUSTRIAL WORK IN THIS AREA, WE SPENT A GOOD DEAL OF TIME IN SEVERAL GOLD MINES WITH THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND HAD in the mill yards as well HOW AND WHERE THE NATIVES LIVED, THEIR GENERAL CONDITION (WHICH WAS MUCH BETTER WHEN THEY LEFT THE COMPOUND THAN WHEN THEY CAME,) AND THE EFFORT THAT WAS MADE TO GIVE THEM BOTH ENTERTAINMENT AND FOOD AS WELL AS SAFETY PROTECTION IN THE MINES. THIS IS NO JOKE AS THESE PEOPLE HAVE SO LITTLE UNDERSTANDING OF ANY SAFETY THAT THEY CAN'T ALLOW THEM ON THE CITY STREETS WITHOUT SOMEONE AS THEY HAVE NEVER SEEN AN AUTOMOBILE BEFORE AND ARE LIABLE TO WALK RIGHT INTO IT.

WE HAVE TRAVELED TO MANY, MANY PLACES OVER THE LAST 25 OR 30 YEARS, HAVE SEEN PROBLEMS AND TERROR AND COMPLICATIONS OF ALL KINDS, BUT WE HAVE NEVER BEEN AND NEVER EXPECT TO BE ANY PLACE WHERE THE SENSATION IS ONE OF COMPLETE HOPELESSNESS WHEN TWO WHITE RACES, THE DUTCH AND THE ENGLISH, HATE EACH OTHER AS VIOLENTLY AS THE AFRIKAANER HATES THE BRITISH, AND HOW IN THE WIDE WORLD ARE THEY GOING TO HANDLE the MUCH MORE TOUCHY SITUATION OF THE INDIAN WHO ACTUALLY HAS DEPRIVED THE NATIVE OF ADVANCEMENT AND IS THE REAL SORE SPOT IN THE PICTURE. THERE, TOO, THERE IS NO SOLUTION. INDIA WON'T TAKE THEM BACK, THEY HAVE TO LIVE THERE, THEY ARE MERCHANTS AND THEY do BLOCK THE PATH OF THOSE PROGRESSIVE NATIVES WHO ALSO WANT TO GO INTO SOME SMALL BUSINESS. IT IS THE MOST DEPRESSING SPOT IN

THE WORLD AND I AM SURE WILL NOT BECOME ANY BETTER UNDER THE NEW PRIME MINISTER, WHO, IN THE FILM PRESENTED IN YOUR PROGRAM, GIVES ONE COLD CHILLS.

CONGRATULATIONS ON INFORMING OUR CITIZENS ON WHAT IS WHAT IN AFRICA BOTH BY RADIO AND TV, AND FOR YOUR MANY CONTRIBUTIONS OF JOY TO THE G.I.S.

SINCERELY,

Hedwig Kuhn

HEDWIG S. KUHN, M.D.

HSK:AS

If sometime I might have your photograph with a few words I'd be so happy. Ernie Pyle saw one of my HFNT letters in Italy & wrote & asked to be put on mailing list - at the time sending his picture with a few lines - It helps me to get over the rough spots

Kuhn H. S.

HUGH A. KUHN, M. D.
HEDWIG S. KUHN, M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

112 Rimbach Street
HAMMOND, INDIANA

Telephone
SHEFFIELD 435

October 18, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
This I Believe
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am deeply appreciative of your having taken time out to inscribe your new "This I Believe". You also will be interested to know that we have again decided to use this as a Christmas gift to our GI family, which numbers around 700, all of whom will receive a copy.

Am trying desperately to work out a means of getting names and hospitals of our our local veterans so that they can also each receive one personally at Christmas time. This business of bringing a number of cartons of cigarettes together and sending them to "Veterans" in general, and having them handed out by total strangers with no personal tie-in has always seemed ghastly to me.

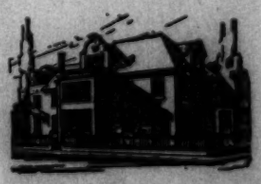
To pry names of local boys in the hospitals is very difficult and I do not think I will be successful, but am going to try again.

Appreciatively

Hedwig S. Kuhn, M.D.

Hedwig S. Kuhn, M.D.

HSK:cg



Kupcinet, Irv.

March 28, 1955

Dear Kup:

Very many thanks for your nice note of March 9th and for sending me the column.

I greatly appreciate your solicitude on my behalf.

With all good wishes to you,

Sincerely,

Mr. Irv Kupcinet
CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
211 West Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

fc

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois

ANdover 3-4800

March 9, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

The recent Emmy awards were startling to me because your shows did not come in for mention. As I stated in the inclosed column, I certainly feel you are one of TV's outstanding performers as well as reporters.

My very best wishes for the continued success of your fine shows.

Sincerely,

Irv Kupcinet

IK:jk

KUP'S COLUMN

IRV KUPCINET

Movie star **Grace Kelly,** in refusing a role in M-G-M's "Jeremy Rodock," was quoted as saying she's "afraid the studio will give her the same bad parts they gave **Deborah Kerr.**" Apparently Miss Kelly, now under suspension by her studio, remembered the advice given her by Miss Kerr two years ago. At that time, Grace was leaving for Africa to film "Mogambo," with **Ava Gardner** and **Clark Gable.** She asked Miss Kerr for some advice on her career. This is what Miss Kerr told her: "Don't let the studio push you into roles you don't like or roles that are too similar. And be sure to avoid 'costume' pictures." Miss Kerr is considered an expert on the subject. The parts handed her by M-G-M hastened her exit from the studio.

DURING HER RECENT VISIT HERE, Miss Kelly confided that she wouldn't be too surprised if a suspension were forthcoming and, more, she had her heart set on being loaned out to **George Stevens** for "Giant," the **Edna Ferber** best-seller. . . . Although Miss Kelly is under contract to M-G-M, her movie success was attained under loan-outs to other studios. She has made five pictures at Paramount, including "The Country Girl," for which she was nominated for an Oscar. She has made only two movies, "Mogambo" and "Green Fire," on her home lot.

THE DRAMA CRITICS and first-nighters, after seeing Miss Kerr in "Tea and Sympathy," joined in chorusing "DeboRAH-RAH-RAH!" . . . And the reviewers of **Tallulah Bankhead's** "Dear Charles" agreed it should more appropriately be titled, "Dear Dahhhling." (Talu's the whole show.) . . . While both are appearing here, Miss Kerr and **Yul Brynner** will meet for the first time. They'll be co-starred shortly in the movie version of "The King and I." Their only acquaintanceship so far consists of an exchange of fan letters. Brynner saw Miss Kerr in "Tea and Sympathy" on Broadway and promptly sent her a note of congratulations. She then sent him a similar note, praising his performance in "The King and I."

TELEVISION MUST HAVE set a new high for number of viewers Monday night, with **Mary Martin** in the two-hour color version of "Peter Pan" and the telecast of the Emmy awards. . . . One reason Miss Martin brought "Peter Pan" to TV was to enable the angels of her Broadway show to get off the hook. The show finished its New York engagement in the red, but the TV money put it in the black.

MARY MARTIN

THE EMMY AWARDS brought up this interesting question: Why can't television devise a format of its own in making its presentations, instead of borrowing the very same format used so long by the movies in presenting Oscars? . . . And another question: How could television ignore **Edward Murrow** in honoring its top performers? Surely he deserved an Emmy in some category. . . . And one more: Since when is **Walt Disney's** show, delightful as it is, considered a "variety series"? Disney most assuredly deserves an Emmy, but just as assuredly not as a "variety" show.

THE CIGARET SPONSOR (Philip Morris) that brought I Love Lucy to television in October, 1951, is bowing out this summer. . . . Among the emcees being interviewed for the revised Welcome Travelers are **Don Ameche, Peter Lind Hayes, Bill Cullen, Bill Goodwin** and **Eddie Albert**—as well as **Tommy Bartlett,** who still may be retained, even though the show is departing Our Town.

WITH THE RESIGNATION of **Downey Rice** as chief investigator of the City Council's Emergency (Big Nine) Crime Committee, **Irwin Cohen,** the chief counsel, is assuming the role. He'll be aided by one of his top assistants, **George Fickeissen,** who, like Rice, was an investigator for **Sen. Kefauver's** Senate Crime Investigating Committee. . . . "South Pacific," because of the critics' raps, closes here March 19, a week earlier than planned.

ADD NICE GESTURES: The Parent Teacher organization of Cicero sending a $100 contribution to the St. Agatha Emergency School Fund (to keep the tiny Maine town's school open.) Donations may be sent to 188 W. Randolph where **Sidney Smith** has established headquarters. . . . **Jack Webb's** gift to his bride, **Dorothy Towne,** after a week in New Orleans for the filming of "Pete Kelly's Blues," was a spanking new Cadillac in which they are motoring back to Hollywood. He obtained it through **Joe Roberts,** the Cadillac chief in Chicago.

IRWIN COHEN

THEIR MANY FRIENDS will be saddened to learn publicitor **Robey Parks** and his wife are going their separate ways. . . . In Palm Beach, Fla., the other day, **George Jessel** and the **Duke of Windsor** were among the celebrities who agreed to judge a beauty contest at a benefit. The Duke, however, mysteriously disappeared before the contest started. In making the announcement, Jessel explained: "I always have wanted to appear with royalty. But, to use the parlance of the prize ring, we just blew the Duke!"

See Kup on WBBM-TV (Channel 2) at 10:45 nightly.

KUP'S C

IRV KUPCINET

On his return fron
Prince, president of th
Transit Co., revealed
of his impressions ab
One of these was that
fun at their governme
one-way ticket to Sib
tended a circus in Mo
tral character was a clown who got as
audience by ribbing the government
get by making fun of Congress.

THE CIRCUS IN RUSSIA, incide
legitimate theater in this country, playi
huge auditorium. . . . At the performa
the clown received make-believe appoint
ernment agency. Immediately, the ballo
began to swell. In came secretaries and
assuming great authority, shouted order
A short time later, another letter arriv
clown from his governmental job. Now
the chest returned to normal size and the
disappeared. The Russian audience,
laughed uproariously over this fun-pokin
the Soviet government.

THE SUICIDE OF ABIGAIL (TON
unfortunate story of a young lady who
often. She repeatedly made threats to
all especially after drinking too much
arguments with her boy friend of the mo
Because she made these threats so often
of her friends took her too seriously.
years ago Miss Adams made a similar
of self destruction while stopping at a
cago hotel. Police rushed to her suite and
Miss Adams waiting to be rescued. . . .
York Mayor **Bob Wagner** has accepted
vitation to address the fourth-degree K
of Columbus rally at the Conrad Hilton
Feb. 27.

GLORIA SWANSON IS THE LATE
krebiozen bandwagon. (That's the cont
cancer cases.) She ordered 40 copies
"K-Krebiozen, Key to Cancer?," and is d
Hollywood pals. . . . **Ralph Gutsgell,** t
West Coast, huddling with **Bill Holden** o
Mack in the screen version of Mr. Baseball
to play the role. No studio deal has been

ED MURROW'S SEE IT NOW Tu
will feature an interview with India's Prin
Nehru. Murrow flew to London to mee
men engaged in a conversation that lasted
with cameras rolling from start to finish.
was editing the film down to 26 minutes (
mercials). Speaking of commercials: The U
Tuesday night will originate a commerci
near Lake Geneva, Wis. To get the 3-
a crew of 21 technicians, under director
hearsed all day Monday and will be on th

CHICAGO ACTRESS DIANA FLO
award for versatility. In one week she fille
in "Oh, Men! Oh, Wom
part as a secretary; the
Joan Gray, and the come
gy Cass flew to New Yor
funeral. . . . Pianist **Bill**
from Hollywood, where
Rogers' assistance for hi
film series. La Rogers
Memo to comedian **Jan**
wine sponsor, Mogen D
renew your Dollar-A-Sec
more years. (So stop wo

SARAH VAUGHAN

THE FILMS RITA HAYWORTH
Aly Khan, took during their "second hone
at the Loop Theater Wednesday. The pic
pagne Safari" . . . "Make America Prou
patriotic tune written by **Jack Fulton** and
be distributed in schools throughout the
thusiasts will be able to jump to their he
night in the Opera House. The reasons: **Sa**
Shearing, Erroll Garner, Count Basie, S
Young. They're all appearing in "Birdland

ATTENTION, MILADY: The Chicag
dressers' Assn., in collaboration with Bra
fashion show in the Hotel Sherman next
have this theme: "A Lady's Tresses Should
. . . Comedian **Jack Carter,** at the Chicago
an engagement at the $15-million Fontaineb
Beach. In telling of the number of wealt
there, Carter cited this "incident": A ho
half-dollar in the lobby. A bellhop imme
and handed it back to the guest—for wh
tipped $2!

See Kup on WBBM-TV (Channel 2) a

COLUMN

om Russia, **William Wood** the Union Stock Yard & d that he found a number about Russia were wrong. hat Russians dared to poke ment only at the risk of a Siberia. Young Wood at- Moscow in which the cen- as many laughs from the t as American comedians

identally, is more like the aying the year 'round in a mance witnessed by Wood, ointment as head of a gov- alloon secreted in his chest nd flunkies, and the clown, ders like a true bureaucrat. rrived—this one firing the ow the balloon was deflated, the secretaries and flunkies ose, according to Wood, ooking at the bureaucrats in

TOMMYE) ADAMS is the who cried "wolf" once too to end it uch or in e moment. often none ly. A few ilar threat at a Chi- and found . . . New pted an in- ee Knights ilton Hotel

WILLIAM WOOD
PRINCE

LATEST to leap aboard the controversial drug used in pies of **Herb Bailey's** book d is distributing them to her ell, the attorney, is on the den over the role of **Connie** aseball's life. Holden is eager s been consummated as yet.

W Tuesday night (CBS-TV) 's Prime Minister **Jawaharlal** o meet Nehru, and the two lasted one and a half hours— inish. Murrow's toughest job nutes (his time, without com- The U.S. Steel Hour on ABC nmercial from a dairy farm the 3-minute message right, director **John Alexander,** re- e on the scene at show time.

A FLOREY gets our Oscar she filled three different roles , Women!"—her own, a bit ry; the lead for vacationing e comedienne's role when **Peg-** ew York to attend her father's nist **Bill Snyder** just returned where he obtained **Ginger** for his upcoming television ogers will help direct. . . . an **Jan Murray:** Your Chicago ogen David, has decided to r-A-Second TV show for two stop worrying!)

ORTH and her then hubby, nd honeymoon," will turn up The picture is titled "Cham- ica Proud of You," a nifty, ton and **Lois Steele,** soon will out the nation. . . . Jazz en- their hearts' content Sunday asons: **Sarah Vaughan, George Basie, Stan Getz** and **Lester** Birdland Stars of '55."

e Chicago and Illinois Hair- with Bramson's, is staging a nan next Monday which will s Should Match Her Dresses." Chicago Theater, just finished Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami of wealthy persons gathered ."; A hotel guest dropped a hop immediately picked it up —for which the bellhop was

annel 2) at 10:45 nightly.

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"Why b kind of make an Mayor o stays aw same m when he ment is no argu him to voting." he says. alike. An yourself candidat who ma you. The between up to yo want bet Watch Ben Thursday 7

Citizens Com

KUP'S COLUMN

IRV KUPCINET

Memories of a Lost Weekend on Broadway: The cocktail party hosted by columnist **Earl Wilson** and his **Rosemary** at their plush West End apartment for a visiting Chicago newsboy and his wife. (One columnist entertaining another? Unheard of!) . . . And 50 of Broadway's brightest lights turning up for the freeloading. . . . **Jackie Gleason** relating that he'd welcome the proposed "battle of the comedians" next season —himself vs. NBC's **Georgie Gobel** at 7 p.m. on Saturdays.

EX-CHICAGO NEWSPAPER GAL INDIA EDWARDS dining at **Toots Shor's** and explaining that she's now making her home in New York after a short stay in California, following her long service to the Democratic National Committee in Washington. She'll soon be engaged in public relations work. . . . Seated nearby is **Pete Martin,** slickest of the slick mag writers, gathering material for a series on **Artha Godfrey.** . . . **Julius La Rosa,** leaving Mt. Sinai Hospital and learning from his manager, **Frank Barone,** that the threatened breach of contract suit by the Des Moines (Iowa) Auto Show failed to materialize.

JOE DI MAGGIO, SINGLE-O, strolling down 5th Av. and ignoring a wise guy's rib, "Hey, where's **Marilyn?**" . . . Heavyweight champ **Rocky Marciano** confiding that he has put his tender nose to the test by letting sparring mates bounce blows off his schnoz, with no ill effects. The New York sports pages would lead you to believe Rocky's nose is as famous as **Jimmy Durante's.** . . . The **Seth Bakers** (she's the former **Joan Benny**) will make **Jack Benny** and **Mary Livingstone** grandparents in July. Cutie-pie Joan is making like **Betty Furness** and doing TV commercials on film for a soft drink firm.

JOAN BENNY
BAKER

MARIE (THE BODY) McDONALD and her ex-hubby, shoe tycoon **Harry Karl,** huddling at Club 21 but admitting there's little chance for a reconciliation. She's determined to have a show biz career on Broadway—alone. . . . Running into an old teammate, **Robert Northshield,** formerly of The Sun-Times. He has succeeded another ex-Chicagoan, **Perry (Skee) Wolff** as producer of CBS-TV's Adventure. Wolff is taking over a new TV offering, Conquest of the Air. . . . **Ginger Rogers** and her **Jacques Bergerac** celebrating their second anniversary at El Morocco before sailing for South America.

ED MURROW, BEFORE HIS INTERVIEW with Prime Minister **Jawaharlal Nehru** of India on See It Now, told this anecdote: Murrow interviewed Nehru in London, where he asked the prime minister if his political duties interfered with his writing. Nehru replied that he had no time for writing now; that, in fact, the only real time he ever had for serious writing was while he was in jail (as a political prisoner). "Only in jail can a man be free of outside interferences and concentrate on writing," said Nehru. . . . "It is my belief," continued the prime minister with a straight face, "that you can improve the literary output of any nation by putting its authors in jail!"

IN OUR MEETING WITH MURROW and members of his staff, we learned that the commentator is having difficulty landing prominent Chicagoans for appearances on Person-to-Person. We rattled off a list of Chicagoans we thought prominent enough for the show. Murrow's staff tossed each name aside, either because the person had refused or because the person wasn't prominent enough, by their standards.

AMONG THE CHICAGOANS WE SUGGESTED as possibilities for Person-to-Person was **George Halas,** the papa Bear. . . . "Let me show you how to find out if these people are well known," offered one of the staff. He then asked three employes on the CBS publicity staff this question: "Who is George Halas?" . . . The first one replied that he was coach of the Green Bay Packers; the second one admitted he couldn't place the name; the third one said he heard of Halas— "He was co-producer of Omnibus!" (Murrow wasn't discouraged—Halas may turn up as a Person-to-Person guest next fall.)

PRIME MINISTER
NEHRU

HAPPIEST CHICAGOAN on Broadway was American-United cabbie **Milt Bronstein,** who struck it rich on CBS-TV's Strike It Rich for $500. Bronstein, known as Chicago's most charitable cabdriver because of his many efforts in behalf of worthy causes, now can afford the down payment on the new cab he needs so badly. And our thanks to **Warren Hull** and **Walt Framer** of Strike It Rich for their handling of his (and our) appearance. . . . **Erwin Schlicht,** former manager of the Blackstone in Chicago and now one of New York's most popular hosts, is emerging as a top figure in the Kirkeby hotel chain. He directs both the Warwick Hotel and Hampshire House.

HOLLYWOOD'S NEWEST "CHARACTER," James Dean, who hits the big time with his performance in Warner Bros.' "East of Eden," is giving the New York press a rough time. He's doing his utmost to be "another **Marlon Brando**" by dressing in corduroys, hiding out from friends and failing to keep appointments. He also tries to needle Brando by making derogatory cracks about him . . . Brando's nifty reply: "That's **my** last year's act!"

See Kup on WBBM-TV (channel 2) at 10:45 nightly.

Kupcinet, Irv

February 24, 1955

Dear Irv:

This is merely a brief note to thank you for sending me the clipping. If you have any ideas for the Tuesday or Friday show, be sure to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irving Kupcinet
Chicago Sun-Times
211 West Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

rh

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois

ANdover 3-4800

Feb. 16, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

It was grand seeing you during our recent visit and I'm inclosing a couple of columns I thought you might find of interest.

As always, your Tuesday night show, was tops. My congratulations and keep up the great work.

Warmest regards,

Irv Kupcinet

IK:jk

Kurris, Theo

Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club

PAWLING, NEW YORK

Nov. 28, 1955.

Dear Ed.

Sports Illustrated Mag. had a photographer here last Sat. taking pictures of the Duck Shoot and birds in flight. Next week-end they would like to get some shots of personalities in color. I hope you will try to fill the bill.

The Duck Shoot Sat. was fabulous. They flew better than ever before as all conditions were right.

And, got my deer at 7:00 A.M. Thanksgiving morning. A five point buck about 150 lbs. All legal and everything, even a shotgun.

Hope you had a good trip, see you this week-end.

Sincerely,

Theo

Kurrus, Theo

Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club

PAWLING, NEW YORK

Nov. 15, 1955.

Dear Ed;

Following our talk Sunday evening about the Ford deal, I went to Racks and got me all the literature, color charts, etc. The car that I picked is the Fairlane described as follows:

Fairlane convertable
One color, Colonial White.
Top, #3 Blue.
Upholstry, #605, but if possible rather have #604.
Extras: Ford-O-Matic drive, radio, heater and continental spare wheel on rear. White wall tires.

This sounds like a great saving to me and I greatly appreciate your kindness.

See you this week-end for details.

Sincerely,

Theo

Theo Kurrus

Ed Murrow

From your personal experience, would it help if you suggested that each airline present to each passenger a reprint of the news BUSINESS WEEK item, in the public interest?

H.K.

PERSONAL BUSINESS

Kurtz, Howard

BUSINESS WEEK
SEPT. 17, 1955

A BUSINESS WEEK SERVICE

Traveling by air has become routine for most executives. In private planes alone, businessmen are now flying four-million hours a year (BW—Jun.11'55,p168).

But not all who fly are happy about it. Even veterans of scores of trips and tens of thousands of miles often have a lurking sense of anxiety or fear. The most impressive statistics sometimes aren't enough to convince a person that there is at least no more danger in a plane than in any other form of transportation.

What causes this anxiety? One general answer, of course, is that flying is unnatural to man; it places him in a dimension for which he wasn't really designed. Anxiety is sometimes his instinctive reaction—even on the safest, smoothest flight.

The airlines have been aware of this for many years. For a long while they had no effective plan for combatting it. Then one long-time airline official, Howard G. Kurtz, Jr., set out to run down causes and cures.

The result is a pamphlet that has been distributed by International Air Transport Assn. to 75 international airlines from 32 countries. **Its conclusion is that airline employees—particularly plane crews—have the major responsibility for relieving passenger anxiety.**

But much of the responsibility is up to the passengers themselves. Understanding what's involved in your emotional reaction can help you, as a passenger, overcome any anxieties you may have. And, in turn, your own outward expression of confidence can help keep anxiety from becoming contagious among other passengers. Kurtz explains the factors involved this way:

First of all, every person has two "personalities." One is his rational personality, controlled by his conscious mind. The other is irrational, or instinctive, controlled by his unconscious mind. The second is likely to take over when a person is threatened, or thinks he is threatened.

He reacts in one of two ways: (1) He tries to escape from the threat—for example, he will try to avoid a mad dog by hiding behind a barricade; or (2) he tries to approach the threat (the mad dog, in this case) and overpower it.

Note that either move involves action of some kind. **But if you feel the threat of danger in an airplane, you can't act in either way**—you can't escape from the "metal tube," and it would do you no good to take control of the plane. **Because of this frustration, anxiety builds up.**

How can you best avoid this sense of anxiety when you are a passenger? Following these general rules will help, and make your flight more pleasant:

- If you are taking your first flight, be sure to tell the stewardess, or some other crew member. Don't be ashamed; they would rather know than not so they can explain to you what's going on. Your anxiety means trouble for them.
- Orientation is a basic human need. In general, keeping passengers oriented is a job of the crew—informing them of location, approach of storms, estimated time of arrival, and the like. But if there is anything in this information you don't understand, immediately ask for a fuller explanation.
- Remember that anxiety is contagious. If you are a calm and seasoned

traveler yourself, and notice anxiety in other passengers, call it to the attention of a crew member, or try to impart some of your own confidence.

• Watch out for an unusual tendency to complain about minor flaws in food or service—it means anxiety is getting a hold on you. Try to run down its cause and ask questions—no matter how silly—on whatever it is you don't understand.

Above all, don't be ashamed of a sense of anxiety; it's a universal human quality in given situations. The best thing you can do for yourself, your fellow passengers, and the crew is to accept it and try to overcome it.

—•—

For the novice suburbanite, bulb gardening is one of the easiest ways to produce an effective display of spring flowers—and now is the time to start.

It's as simple as this: Dig a hole in the soil from three to six inches deep, place bulbs with pointed ends up from three to six inches apart. (Depth and width depend on the kind of bulb planted.)

Bulbs should be planted from now until frost hardens the ground. **Tulips will bloom from April to early June** if you plant a variety of bulbs, ranging up to the late Darwins and Parrots. (Experts particularly recommend tall, late-flowering tulips for decorating a wooden fence or a stone retaining wall.)

Try daffodils for an effective display on sloping lawns; they bloom in mid-April. Best varieties cost between $1.50 and $2.50 a dozen. **Hyacinths are more expensive** than most bulb flowers ($3 to $4 a dozen), but your reward is fragrance and color. Recommended for terraces and patios.

Small bulbs, such as crocus and chionodoxa, will produce flowers as early as March. They range from 50¢ to 85¢ per doz. Plant them three inches deep, three inches apart.

If you don't know where to put a formal bed, pick a spot you can see easily from your living room. Then keep what you plant in it simple—say three or four rows of tulips edged with hyacinths. Or a solid mass of a single color tulip—you'll find them in every shade.

—•—

Tip for your wife: Signs point to an increase in door-to-door selling this fall. Here are a few hints to help avoid unscrupulous salesmen:

Deal only with those who have credentials, and whose firms are known and reliable. If there is any doubt, check with your local Better Business Bureau or chamber of commerce.

Be particularly wary of salesmen who are "sacrificing" their goods, or who have an unusual personal approach. And don't fall for the line that you are called on as a "specially selected" individual.

—•—

Manners and modes: It's expected that **air conditioning** will be installed as extra equipment in about 350,000 1956 cars—twice as many as this year. Average price: $530. . . . A survey indicates that **charcoal gray** will still be the most popular color in men's suitings this fall. . . . **This year's post-football-game drink** is "Irish coffee." It's a shot of Irish whiskey in a glass of hot coffee, sugared to taste, with whipped cream floating on top.

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COPY

Kurtz Howard

ED MURROW

ADRIAN - AIR, INC.
2820 West Beecher Road
Adrian, Michigan

June 4, 1955

LISTENERS MAY OBTAIN FREE COPIES BY WRITING

Flight Safety Foundation
471 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Having read the article "Toward Tomorrow" by Howard G. Kurtz Jr. in my latest issue of The Air Line Pilot* and was so impressed, I am taking up your offer to forward additional copies to those who request them.

* June ISSUE ATTACHED

Would you please send four copies of the article reprints. I would like to show them to many friends and civic leaders in our community to be one more small step in the direction of international understanding and peace. Many thanks and appreciation for your work too in direction.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Nichols
ALPA #2901, Council 36

2820 W. Beecher Rd.
Adrian, Mich.

FIRST PILOT TO START THE CHAIN.

this COULD BECOME A CHAIN REACTION AMONG PILOTS AND AVIATION PEOPLE, SWEEPING THE WORLD — IF SOMEONE LIKE ED MURROW SPARKED THE IDEA.

KURTZ
PL 5-1911

The Air Line Pilot

June, 1955

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Accident Prevention ---Page 9

Aviation Legislation —Page 5—

Toward Tomorrow

The Brotherhood of the Air Shines with Hope for Man's Capacity to Live Peacefully Together.

By Howard G. Kurtz, Jr.

Copyright 1955, Howard G. Kurtz, Jr.

A towering overcast blankets London and within its gray expanse hurtle unseen and unseeing a score of air transports from as many different countries. Riding confidently in the cabins of the sleek silver carriers are a thousand souls of diverse creeds and breeds. And, although the great ships weave and cross in an intricate pattern of traffic without sight or sound of one another, all are safe . . . all are secure.

Thousands of times each year this fresco of our sky is re-enacted around the globe—New York, Singapore, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Istanbul, Stockholm, San Francisco, Rome. For against the background of the world's dark frictions, international air transport has created, like a bright beacon of hope, a record of man's capacity to cooperate with man. And this without surrender of the special religious faith, or pride of race, or loyalty to country, dear to each and every one.

Those who strive for the ideal of human brotherhood at the level of religious organization, or education, or diplomacy, may well note with rejoicing what a high triumph of human capacity for cooperation has been hammered out by pilots, mechanics, engineers and weathermen at the level of daily toil with the tools of the air age.

We who work with these tools have long ago proven to ourselves that for our building, the golden rule is the law of life . . . that dedication to the enforceable safety of others is the one infallible way to assure our own safety.

We who have laced the globe with a method of travel which touches the doorstep of every man, could not do so without a common denominator. We are of every flag and color and faith and ideology under the sun. We had to find a value upon which all our variations could be reconciled without infraction of the creed or pride of any.

And we have found this common denominator in mutual dedication to human safety . . . doing unto others as we would have others do unto us.

Furthermore, in the practical application of this common denominator, we can now testify with certainty that human nature is ready for this discipline of safety. We invoke it every day of every year in every sky of the free world.

Never from the cloudbank above London comes a pilot's voice saying, "Give way to the Union Jack."

Never does a co-pilot cry into his microphone, "I demand priority landing in the name of the one true faith."

Never does a stewardess announce to her passengers, "We will be landing in five minutes because we carry the Star of David on our wing."

Yet, if from that cloudbank comes perchance a call from an obsolete twin-engined plane flying the flag of some obscure little principality, "I've lost an engine and cannot hold my place in the pattern," then the great planes of the great flags give way at once and the objective of all concerned concentrates on bringing the little fellow safe to port. Each understands that his own safety would be jeopardized by another plane out of control in the cloud. Any rule less than the golden rule would be too dangerous a principle upon which to build air transportation.

During a recent Christmas season,

Vol. 24, No. 6

The Air Line Pilot

June, 1955

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Ed Modes, Editor

His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, flew the scheduled airlines westward around the world from New York to New York, spending Christmas Day in Korea. Some idealist noted that Thailanders, Burmese, Hindus, Pakistanians, Iraqui, Lebanese, Italians, Greeks, Turks, Japanese, et al., had joined in duty to assure the Churchman a safe and happy journey, and pointed out that this was a notable tribute to a wonderful man.

Notables, All

Now none could agree more heartily than we that Cardinal Spellman is a wonderful man; but it was not for this reason that Moslem and Greek Orthodox, Jew and Hindu, Buddhist and Taoist, Protestant and Catholic, and even agnostics among us were instrumental in one way or another in serving Cardinal Spellman. He was a stranger and we took him in with absolute religious tolerance because we cannot afford intolerance. Any less rule would be dangerous . . . not to the Cardinal but to us. During 1954, we carried some 55,000,000 souls along the airways of the free world with the same concern as that afforded the Catholic Churchman. Any human being is a high ranking notable while aloft . . . and this, not for his, but for our own sweet sakes . . . we pilots, mechanics, control tower operators and others who have a life and a livelihood at stake.

This safety discipline . . . this golden rule with the teeth of law . . . this ideal which is essential to our survival . . . stems from peculiar characteristics which distinguish it from disciplines imposed by force.

In the first place, it reflects what we have found to be universal human impulses.

I recall its first conscious impact on my own life. A transport had taken off from Detroit, where I was an airline station manager some 20 years ago. Although icing conditions were not forecast, the Captain of the plane soon encountered them, and promptly radioed a warning back to the station. Without any studied idealism, I swiftly notified each other airline office and the Weather Bureau. Within two minutes, teletype lines were flashing the news to distant ports from which planes might be taking off for Detroit. Radio messages crackled to all ships in flight around the Michigan area.

When Danger Threatens

This was not disaster. It was not even emergency. It was only potential danger. But when the chore was done I recall the lift it gave me. The mere suggestion of danger had shown that competition among us was only skin deep and could be wholly discounted in any situation where human safety was involved.

In those days there were no company rules or national codes crystallizing human instincts into mandatory safety procedures. But they came soon and they found ready acceptance all around the world. The incident long ago at Detroit has been multiplied millions of times since in every tongue and by groups of airmen representing every color and class on earth. The central fact is that human nature was ready for such a triumph.

Sometimes the fact leads also to new concepts of authority. For example, whose authority runs an airline?

Not long ago an airline president had planned a special flight for leading publishers and others. It was an ultra important occasion. To everyone's relief, arrangements clicked perfectly on the day of departure. Passengers and baggage were whisked through customs with a minimum of red tape. Fluttering staff members and public officials lent an aura of excitement to the scene. Guests were briefed and seated. The airline president was beaming his satisfaction. Crew members were at stations. The big props turned over and speeded up. All was set.

Then suddenly the props throttled back and stopped. The ramp was pushed to the door again. The door opened and all looked back. A grim face poked into the cabin and a blunt bass voice announced. "This plane won't take off today."

Who Runs an Air Line?

It was the voice of the Chief Mechanic. He had found an oil leak.

Who runs an airline? Did the president fume at the Chief Mechanic? Not he. "Thank you Chief," he said, and de-planed his guests for a luncheon downtown and a departure later in the day in another aircraft. So who runs an airline? Here again it is safety alone that delegates authority . . . the ideal of the golden rule is the only principle that will serve . . . not because it is an ideal but because it is the law of self-preservation. It can be supported by management and labor unions alike; by passengers whose planes are disrupted; by stockholders who furnish the sinews of finance; by governments whose flags compete on commercial skies.

And out of experience in application of our golden rule . . . our law of survival, if you will . . . comes a byproduct of no mean significance.

Each and all of us come to understand that we can allow the other to hold fast his faith and pride as "best," "finest," "only," "supreme," without surrender of our own. Who ever developed great faith in something he labeled "second best"? We ask none to conform in any respect except to that ageless common denominator which is central to the teachings of Zoroaster and Paul, Abraham and Buddha, Confucius and all other founders of the known 64 good-will religions . . . do unto others as you would have others do unto you . . . and that is the crux of human safety.

A Common Denominator

What use the leaders of the nations, the molders of thought, the diplomats, the teachers of arts and science and dogmas, may make of our demonstration of human cooperation . . . our forging of the golden rule into a workable law of life . . . is unknown to us. All we can do it to point out that we have found a common denominator and built upon it a system of physical access which makes our world a community of potential brotherhood. And

(Continued on Page 17)

For Reprints of This Article

Reprints of this article may be obtained in English by any individual, school, church or other recognized group by making such request directly to one of the following:

Flight Safety Foundation
471 Park Avenue
New York City
or
Dr. Everett Clinchy, Pres.
National Conference of Christians and Jews
381 Fourth Avenue
New York City

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Any U. S. carrier desiring to obtain reprints with its own identification imprinted may do so through the authorized printer, Mr. Bernard Sherman, Ace Advertising Services, 39 Chambers Street, New York City.

Effective Accident Prevention . . .

(Continued from Page 12)

Be that as it may, flying is still an art and as a consequence there exists a vast area of operations which remains in the realm of good judgment, of special interpretation of regulations in the light of peculiar conditions, and even of authorized violations of the regulations. The reporting of dangerous situations, however, seems to be effectively blocked by procedures within the government or by the legal system which gives the pilot a feeling that he is putting his foot in his mouth when he reports an incident, and he must be prepared to defend himself from legal attacks.

Proof of this was furnished by the recent survey of near collisions conducted by the Air Transport Association. It was believed that near misses were occurring at a rate much greater than the rate reported by pilots. Pilots were reluctant to report because of fear of involving themselves in government investigations. The ATA then prepared a form, for reporting near misses, which required no identification. The results were astounding, not so much in the number of incidents reported which was more or less expected, but in the prompt response by pilots to report near misses when they were freed of the fear of possible repercussions.

By looking back, by aftercasting, a flight recorder can help us peer into the future to determine what can be done to avoid trouble. But to this must be added the cooperation of pilots and all other personnel who can pass on information beyond the ability of a flight recorder to develop.

If no solution to the punitive aspects of incident reporting is in sight, it is suggested that a small group be formed to delve into this problem immediately to determine a suitable course of action, satisfactory to all concerned so that accidents can be prevented by reporting incidents.

Accident Investigation

In the absence of a good incident reporting system, and even if it existed, we must still learn as much as possible from accident investigations. Two types of information are brought out at accident investigations: information that bears directly on the probable cause and information that reaches far back beyond it. It seems ridiculous that pilots are compelled to resort to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution to protect themselves after giving testimony at an accident investigation, or that they should seek legal assistance prior to giving their testimony. Or that management must be careful in distributing information on safety or that

Toward Tomorrow . . .

(Concluded from Page 4)

this in a sphere of fierce competition and in the era of the world's most numerous and darkest antagonisms.

Could it be perhaps that survival for all will emerge from a mutual concern for human safety? Might the eventual brotherhood of man be expressed in voluntary disciplines based upon common respect for human life?

In air transportation our safety procedures have grown immeasurably. In the beginning, they were warnings of danger. Now they are studies of preventive measures against development of hazards. And such is the degree of cooperation that we begin to wonder if our frescoes on the clouds of the skies may have larger implications than the building of international air travel. From our cockpits and desks and laboratories and control towers we believe human nature is ready for higher levels of cooperation.

If dedication to the enforceable safety of others could reach beyond the law of life for air travel, what might not accrue to the peace of the world as we struggle toward tomorrow?

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TOWARD TOMORROW

By HOWARD G. KURTZ, JR.

OFFICE PL 5-1911

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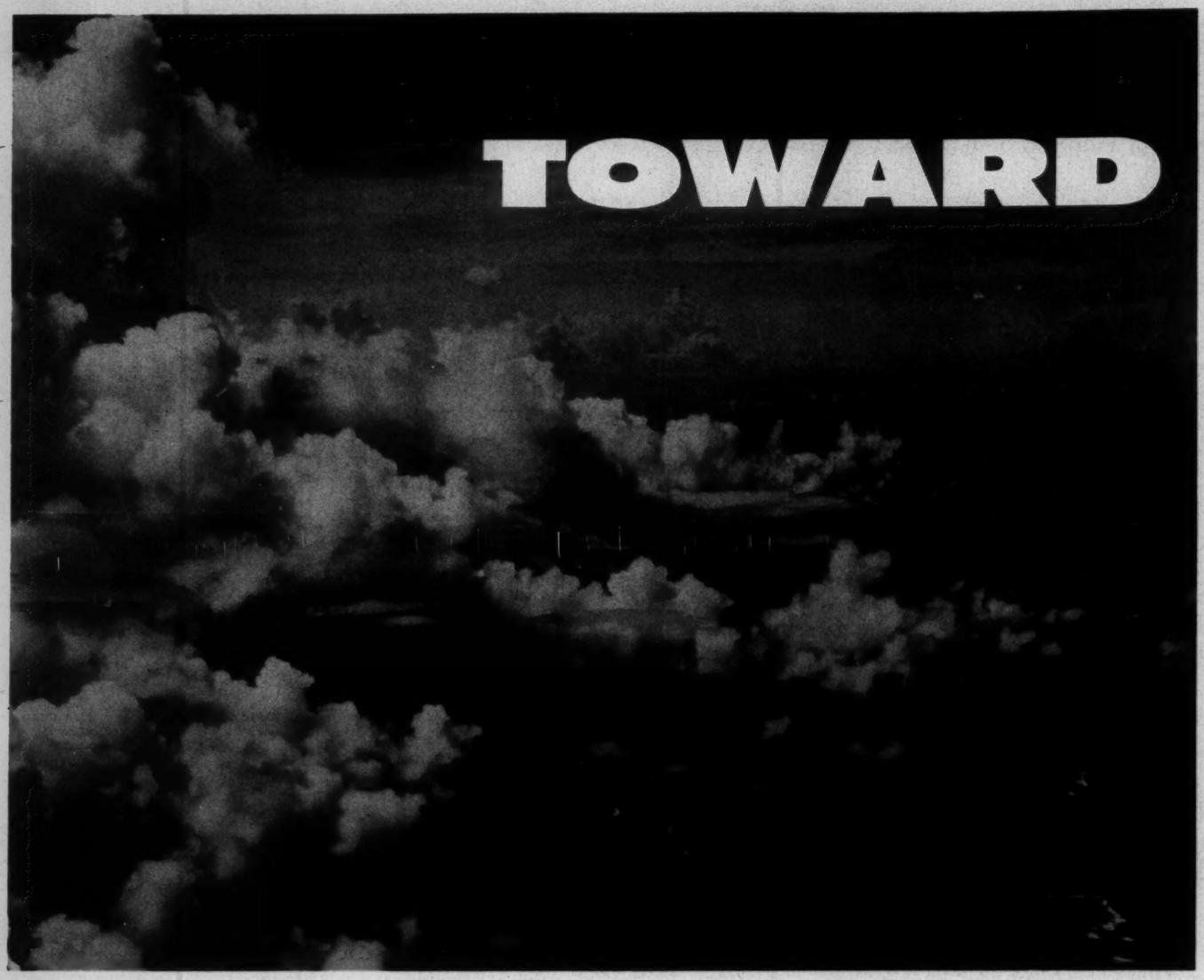
"...Air transport has challenged all creeds to face up to a common moral imperative for the family of mankind."

—DR. EVERETT R. CLINCHY
President, World Brotherhood and National Conference of Christians and Jews

DAVE HYATT
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIR.
MU 9-4720

REPRINTED FROM FLYING MARCH, 1955



A TOWERING OVERCAST BLANKETS London and within its gray expanse hurtle unseen and unseeing a score of air transports from as many different countries. Riding confidently in the cabins of the sleek silver carriers are a thousand souls of diverse creeds and breeds. And, although the great ships weave and cross in an intricate pattern of traffic without sight or sound of one another, all are safe . . . all are secure.

Thousands of times each year this fresco of our sky is re-enacted around the globe—New York, Singapore, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Istanbul, Stockholm, San Francisco, Rome. For against the background of the world's dark frictions, international air transport has created, like a bright beacon of hope, a record of man's capacity to cooperate with man. And this without surrender of the special religious faith, or pride of race, or loyalty to country, dear to each and every one.

Those who strive for the ideal of human brotherhood at the level of religious organization, or education, or diplomacy, may well note with rejoicing what a high triumph of human capacity for cooperation has been hammered out by pilots, mechanics, engineers and weathermen at the level of daily toil with the tools of the air age.

We who work with these tools have long ago proven to ourselves that for our building, the golden rule is the law of life . . . that dedication to the enforceable safety of others is the one infallible way to assure our own safety.

We who have laced the globe with a method of travel which touches the doorstep of every man, could not do so without a common denominator. We are of every flag and color and faith and ideology under the sun. We had to find a value upon which all our variations could be reconciled without infraction of the creed or pride of any.

And we have found this common denominator in mutual dedication to human safety . . . doing unto others as we would have others do unto us.

Furthermore, in the practical application of this common denominator, we can now testify with certainty that human nature is ready for this discipline of safety. We invoke it every day of every year in every sky of the free world.

Never from the cloudbank above London comes a pilot's voice saying, "Give way to the Union Jack."

Never does a co-pilot cry into his microphone, "I demand priority landing in the name of the one true faith."

Never does a stewardess announce to her passengers, "We will be landing in five minutes because we carry the Star of David on our wing."

Yet, if from that cloudbank comes perchance a call from an obsolete twin-engined plane flying the flag of some obscure little principality, "I've lost an engine and cannot hold my place in the pattern," then the great planes of the great flags give way at once and the objective of all concerned concentrates on bringing the little fellow safe

TOMORROW

By HOWARD G. KURTZ, JR.

Editor's Note: The author, Mr. Howard G. Kurtz, Jr., has spent more than two decades at the operating level in air transportation. Assigned to various foreign posts, including Iron Curtain Russia, Mr. Kurtz is both educationally and practically prepared to speak authentically on the larger implications of the air age.

to port. Each understands that his own safety would be jeopardized by another plane out of control in the cloud. Any rule less than the golden rule would be too dangerous a principle upon which to build air transportation.

During a recent Christmas season, His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, flew the scheduled airlines westward around the world from New York to New York, spending Christmas Day in Korea. Some idealist noted that Thailanders, Burmese, Hindus, Pakistanians, Iraqui, Lebanese, Italians, Greeks, Turks, Japanese, et al., had joined in duty to assure the Churchman a safe and happy journey, and pointed out that this was a notable tribute to a wonderful man.

Now none could agree more heartily than we that Cardinal Spellman is a wonderful man; but it was not for this reason that Moslem and Greek Orthodox, Jew and Hindu, Buddhist and Taoist, Protestant and Catholic, and even agnostics among us were instrumental in one way or another in serving Cardinal Spellman. He was a stranger and we took him in with absolute religious tolerance because we cannot afford intolerance. Any less rule would be dangerous . . . not to the Cardinal but to us. During 1954, we carried some 55,000,000 souls along the airways of the free world with the same concern as that afforded the Catholic Churchman. Any human being is a high ranking notable while aloft . . . and this, not for his, but for our own sweet sakes . . . we pilots, mechanics, control tower operators and others who have a life and a livelihood at stake.

This safety discipline . . . this golden rule with the teeth of law . . . this ideal which is essential to our survival . . . stems from peculiar characteristics which distinguish it from disciplines imposed by force.

In the first place, it reflects what we have found to be universal human impulses.

I recall its first conscious impact on my own life. A transport had taken off from Detroit, where I was an airline station manager some 20 years ago. Although icing conditions were not forecast, the Captain of the plane soon encountered them, and promptly radioed a warning back to the station. Without any studied idealism, I swiftly notified each other airline office and the Weather Bureau. Within two minutes, teletype lines were flashing the news to distant ports from which planes might be taking off for Detroit. Radio messages crackled to all ships in flight around the Michigan area.

This was not disaster. It was not even emergency. It was only potential danger. But when the chore was done I recall the lift it gave me. The mere suggestion of danger had shown that competition among us was only skin deep and could be wholly discounted in any situation where human safety was involved.

In those days there were no company rules or national codes crystallizing human instincts into mandatory safety procedures. But they came soon and they found ready acceptance all around the world. The incident long ago at Detroit has been multiplied millions of times since in every tongue and by groups of airmen representing every color and class on earth. The central fact is that human nature was ready for such a triumph.

Sometimes the fact leads also to new concepts of authority. For example, whose authority runs an airline?

Not long ago an airline president had planned a special flight for leading publishers and others. It was an ultra important occasion. To everyone's relief, arrangements clicked perfectly on the day of departure. Passengers and baggage were whisked through customs with a minimum of red tape. Fluttering staff members and public officials lent an aura of excitement to the scene. Guests were briefed and seated. The airline president was beaming his satisfaction. Crew members were at stations. The big props turned over and speeded up. All was set.

Then suddenly the props throttled back and stopped. The ramp was pushed to the door again. The door opened and all looked back. A grim face poked into the cabin and a blunt bass voice announced. "This airplane won't take off today."

It was the voice of the Chief Mechanic. He had found an oil leak.

Who runs an airline? Did the president fume at the Chief Mechanic. Not he. "Thank you Chief," he said, and de-planed his guests for a luncheon downtown and a departure later in the day in another aircraft. So who runs an airline? Here again it is safety alone that delegates authority . . . the ideal of the golden rule is the only principle that will serve . . . not because it is an ideal but because it is the law of self-preservation. It can be supported by management and labor unions alike; by passengers whose planes are disrupted; by stockholders who furnish the sinews of finance; by governments whose flags compete on commercial skies.

And out of experience in application of our golden rule . . . our law of survival, if you will . . . comes a by-product of no mean significance.

Each and all of us come to understand that we can allow the other to hold fast his faith and pride as "best," "finest," "only," "supreme," without surrender of our own. Who ever developed great faith in something he labeled "second best"? We ask none to conform in any respect except to that ageless common denominator which is central to the teachings of Zoroaster and Paul, Abraham and Buddha, Confucius and all other founders of the known 64 good-will religions . . . do unto others as you would have others do unto you and that is the crux of human safety.

What use the leaders of the nations, the molders of thought, the diplomats, the teachers of arts and science and dogmas, may make of our demonstration of human cooperation . . . our forging of the golden rule into a workable law of life . . . is unknown to us. All we can do is to point out that we have found a common denominator and built upon it a system of physical access which makes our world a community of potential brotherhood. And this in a sphere of fierce competition and in the era of the world's most numerous and darkest antagonisms.

Could it be perhaps that survival for all will emerge from a mutual concern for human safety? Might the eventual brotherhood of man be expressed in voluntary disciplines based upon common respect for human life?

In air transportation our safety procedures have grown immeasurably. In the beginning, they were warnings of danger. Now they are studies of preventive measures against development of hazards. And such is the degree of cooperation that we begin to wonder if our frescoes on the clouds of the skies may have larger implications than the building of international air travel. From our cockpits and desks and laboratories and control towers we believe human nature is ready for higher levels of cooperation.

If dedication to the enforceable safety of others could reach beyond the law of life for air travel, what might not accrue to the peace of the world as we struggle toward tomorrow? END

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ED MURROW

"Mr. Howard G. Kurtz has given brilliant expression to the spirit of international cooperation and mutual help that animates civil aviation and which its successful operation demands. He has given to many of those that work in that field a new vision of the significance of the work that they are doing."

These are the words spoken by Dr. Edward Warner, President of International Civil Aviation Organization, on a U N Radio broadcast devoted to the article TOWARD TOMORROW, reprinted in the Spanish, French and English editions of ICAO BULLETIN, with a circulation in all 65 member nations. The special broadcast was carried by the Mutual Network, the Yankee Network, and the CBS radio network.

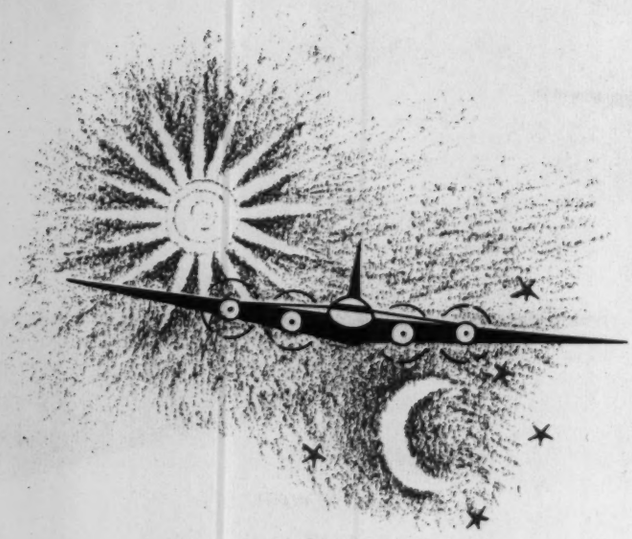
I have the 8 minute record of this broadcast if you would like to hear it. It also is in UN RECORDED LIBRARY.

KURTZ
PLAZA 5-1911

THIS IS 10th ANNIVERSARY OF ICAO and perhaps WORTH YOUR ATTENTION

every five seconds....
10 YEARS
OF POSTWAR
INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION

every five seconds of the day or night



an aircraft is taking off for a regularly scheduled flight somewhere in the world.

Before it lands, it may well have spanned a continent or an ocean and crossed the borders of many countries.

Beneath it, frontiers vanish and the world shrinks.

For the people and the goods in it, distance exists only as a matter of time, and miles become fractions of a minute.

The web of service woven around the world each day by these thousands of flights constitutes one of mankind's most effective tools for peace, prosperity and human understanding.

It represents as well man's successful effort to make scientific discovery serve peaceful ends.

This miracle of modern flight has been possible in ten years since the end of the Second World War because men and women in many nations have joined in the common effort to make civil aviation a servant of all mankind.

it all began

in a meeting room in Chicago late in 1945.

Even before the war ended fifty countries gathered to decide how aviation could build enduring institutions of peace.

Their objective—as expressed by the President of the United States of America—was:

"Let us work together,
so that the air may be used by humanity
to serve humanity."

This is a report of how governments, airlines, factories, laboratories and the people in them *have* worked together

to avoid the frictions which lead to conflict
and to develop the safety, efficiency
and economy of air transport
for the benefit of the peoples of the world.

higher
faster
further

Military necessity made aircraft fly higher, faster and further than they had ever done before. As a result, today's aircraft can carry loads, cover distances and attain altitudes which once were only dreams.

And coming into widening use in today's airline fleets are new kinds of aircraft, powered by jets and propeller-turbines, and a new aerial vehicle—the helicopter—which promise even more revolutionary advances.

had two engines

weighed 10 tons fully loaded

carried 21 passengers

HP

generated 2,400 hp. — 170 mph.

with a range of about 1,000 miles cruising at about 8,000 feet

has four engines

weighs 60 tons fully loaded

can carry as many as 100 passengers

HP HP HP HP HP HP

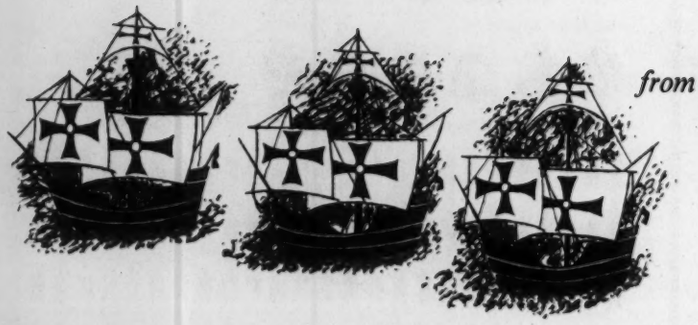
generates about 6 times as much power — 300 mph.

and almost double the range cruising at 15,000 feet.

a century's progress in one decade

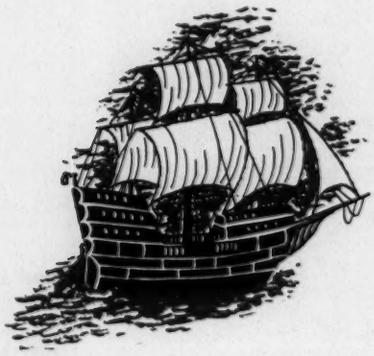
has resulted from this technical expansion of civil aviation.

It took more than a century to reduce the sailing time between Europe and the New World



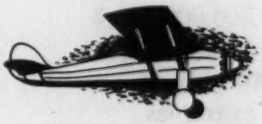
from **71** *days in Columbus' caravels*

to **67** *days in the Mayflower*



Yet the time between these continents
by air has been reduced from

33½ *hours in the Spirit of Saint Louis in 1927*



to **25½** *hours by the first airline services in 1939*

and to the **14** *hours of today's airline schedules*

Compared with its prewar performance, today's international civil aviation annually

carries **23** *times as many passengers* performs **36** *times as many passenger-miles*

70 *times as much cargo transport*

and **13** *times as much mail carriage.*

It has increased the number of aircraft miles flown per year by 630 per cent and lifts five times as many passengers per flight.

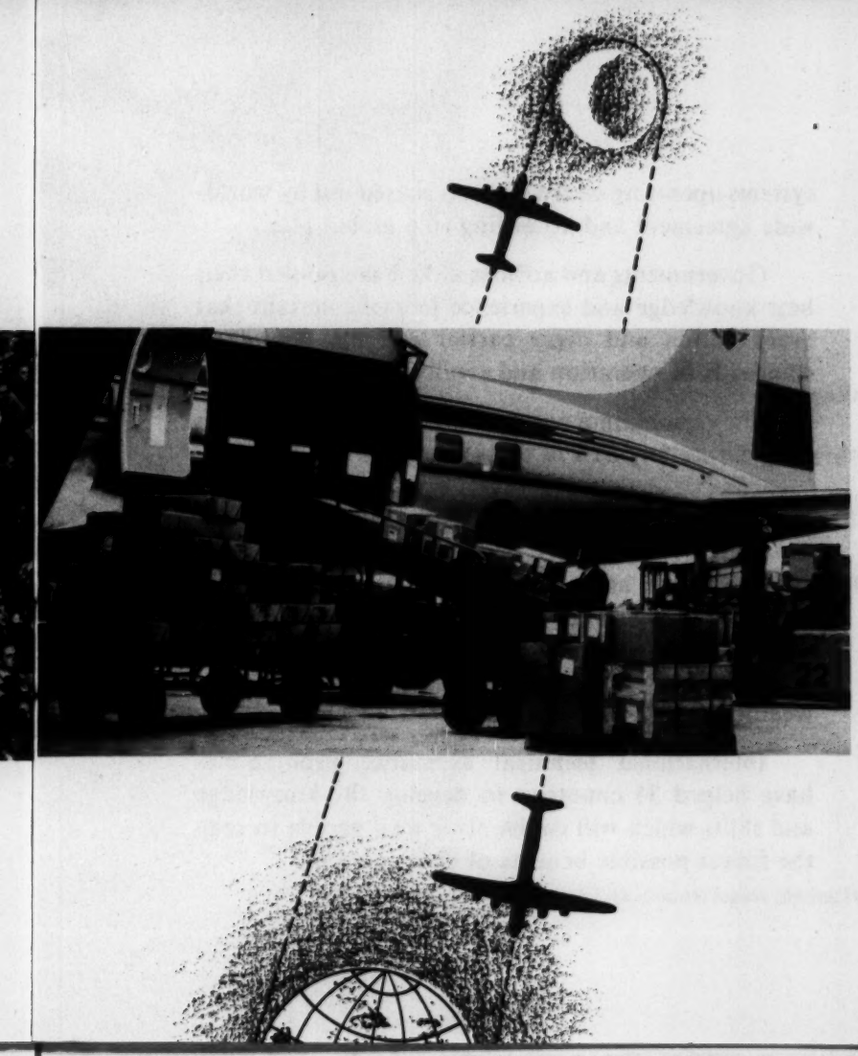
the sheer physical accomplishment

of the past ten years can only be expressed by examples. 324,000,000 passengers in 10 years equals twice the population of the United States.

180,000,000,000 passenger miles performed represents the amount of transport needed to carry the whole of the populations of the Philippines to New York, or the whole population of Sweden once around the world.

4,250,000,000 ton-miles of cargo transport could transfer all the coffee in Brazil across the South Atlantic, or carry the whole tea crop of Ceylon to Alaska—and back.

1,400,000,000 ton-miles of air mail service would suffice to carry 15,000,000 letters around the world at the equator each week of the ten-year period.



8,500,000,000 aircraft miles flown represents 18,000 round trips to the moon.

And to accomplish the 47,000,000 aircraft hours operated in the decade, a single aircraft would have had to start flying 5,365 years ago—in 3410 B.C.

none of these achievements would have been possible without international understanding and cooperation

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION has made flight anywhere in the world as routine as a drive along a well-marked boulevard.

The ocean of air has become a highway for the traffic of all nations—equipped with lights, patrols and even traffic lanes.

Today's air transport is surrounded and sustained by a network of communications and navigation aids, flight information and traffic control centers.

More than 3,500 airports on the world air traffic map have been equipped with facilities to serve aircraft coming from anywhere on the globe and to assure safe and regular operations despite storm and darkness.

Chains of weather stations, on land and at sea, probe ceaselessly into the atmosphere to provide up-to-date flight data.

Aircraft in flight and the myriad ground facilities which sustain them are linked together by radio systems operating on frequencies shared out by world-wide agreement and according to a global plan.

Governments and airlines alike have pooled their best knowledge and experience to make certain that every nation and every carrier can maintain high standards of operation and service.

They maintain a constant watch to detect, report and remedy any flaw in these facilities.

no aircraft is ever alone

Where the needs of world air traffic cannot be met by individual governments, international joint support programmes fill the gaps: with navigation and traffic control stations in remote areas and weather stations on land and at sea.

International technical assistance programmes have helped 35 countries to develop the knowledge and skills which will enable their own people to reap the fullest possible benefits of civil aviation.

Through international cooperation, flight through one of the world traffic regions*

*North Atlantic region (Spring 1955)

is sustained by

33 regular aerodromes

42 alternate aerodromes

navigates with the help of

258 short distance aids

24 long distance aids

160 approach aids

communicates with

127 ground stations linked together by

56 special circuits
as well as scores of other aircraft

is controlled, checked and advised by

71 terminal traffic control services

44 flight information and area traffic control services

draws weather information from

71 aerodrome meteorological offices which derive their data from

9 ocean station vessels

4 storm-warning centers
and hundreds of weather stations

civil aviation is universal

THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES of civil aviation, therefore, must be universally understood, agreed and applied.

Whatever languages they speak at home, the people of civil aviation must speak the same tongue at work.

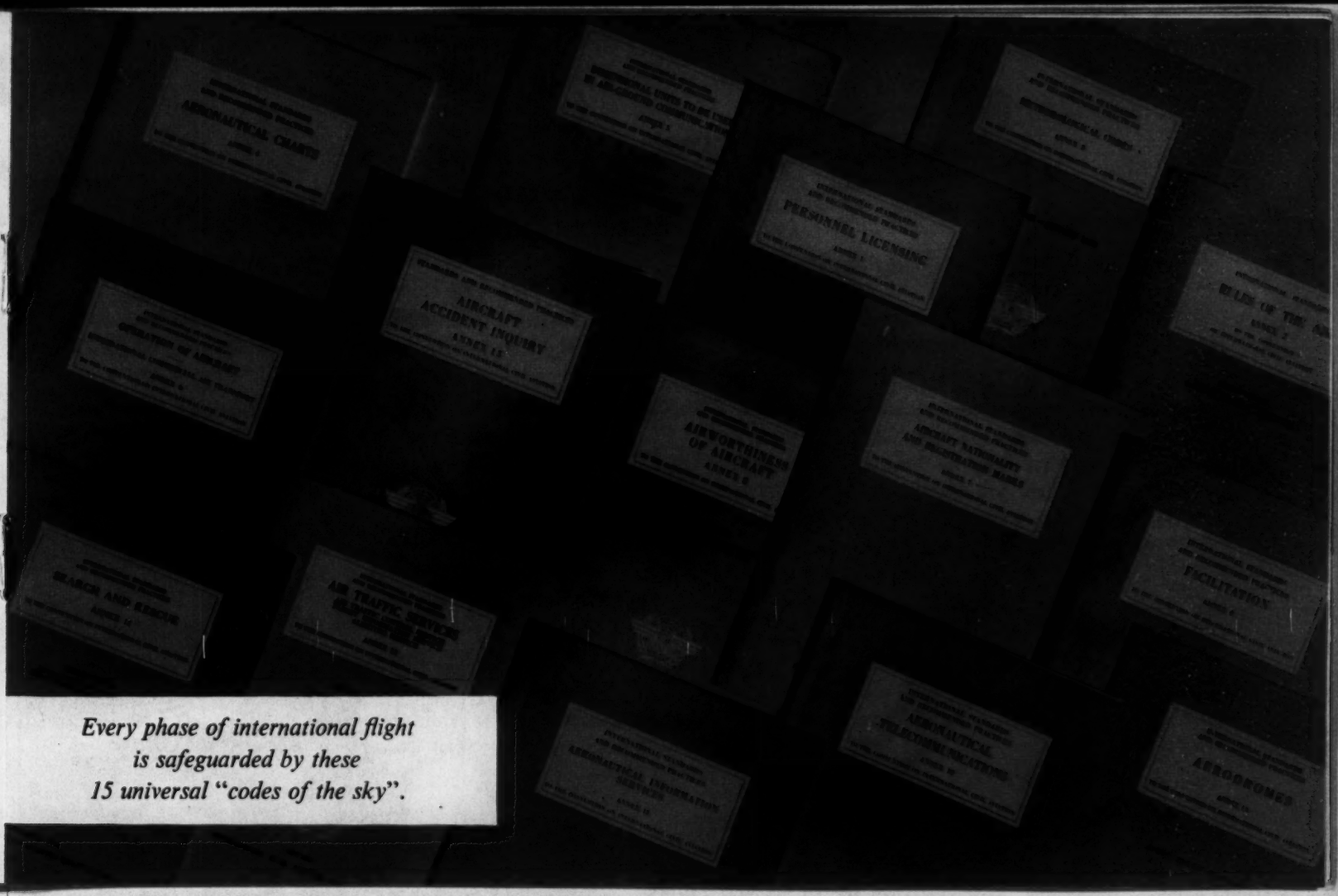
In ten years, civil aviation has developed international "codes of the skies" which virtually all nations accept as the standards and recommended practices for their own laws and regulations.

These international standards cover every phase of civil air operations—from the airworthiness and maintenance of the aircraft and the qualifications of the crew to procedures in flight and clearances through border controls.

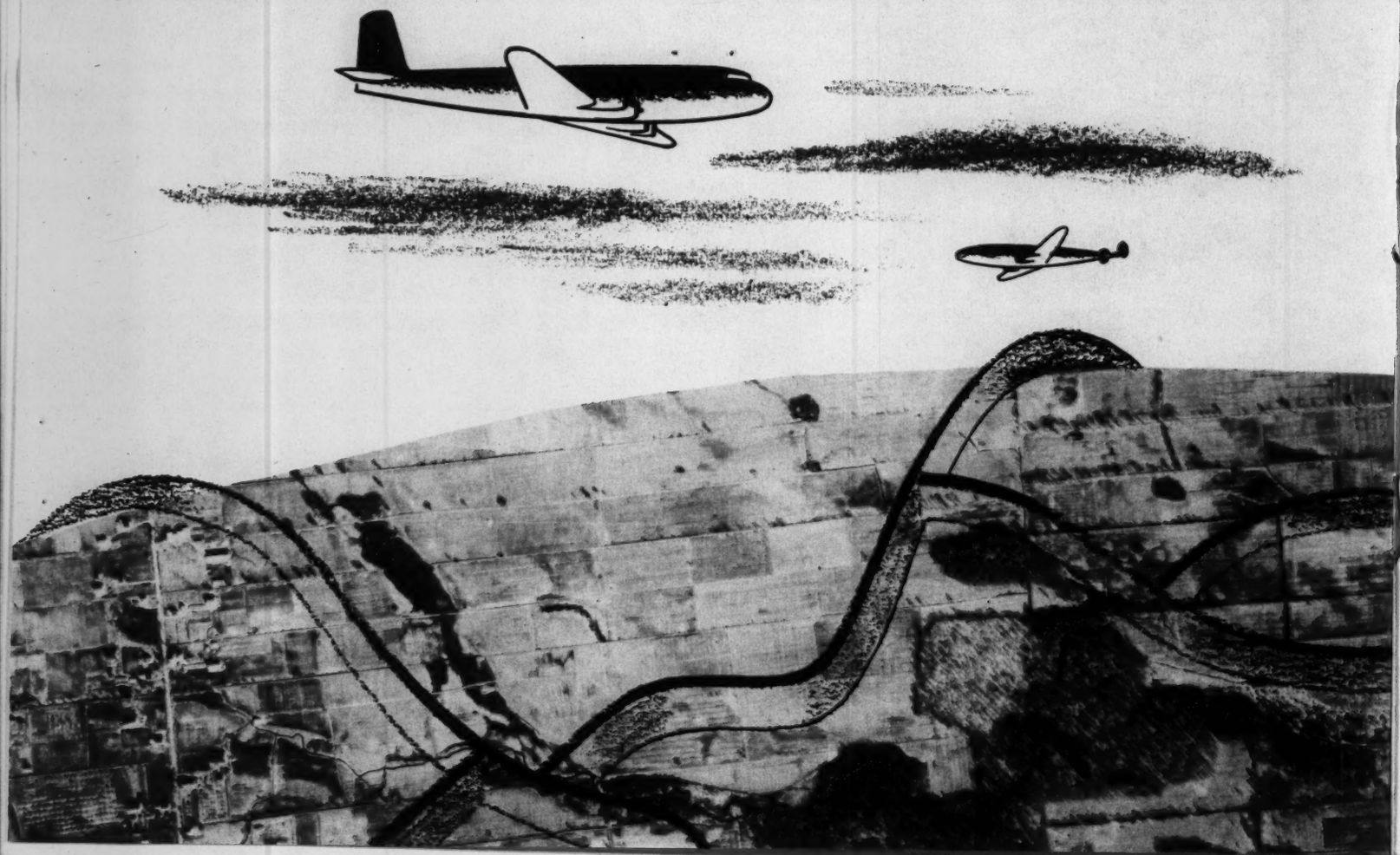
They also provide an international language. Every symbol on an aircraft chart means the same thing to all who use it. There is agreement on units of speed and dimension and on many kinds of identification codes. Even a new international spelling system has been devised for use in radiotelephony.

The aim of these agreements has been to assure the public safety under all circumstances—not only, for example, when an Australian pilot is flying a domestic service within his own country, but also when an Indonesian pilot is flying a British aircraft into a Ceylonese airfield, on a French landing aid manned by a Greek.

The process of international consultation on civil aviation standards is continuous. When tomorrow's airliners follow experimental aircraft 80,000 feet into the space to travel faster than the earth turns, the comfort, convenience and well-being of the public will be equally assured.



Every phase of international flight is safeguarded by these 15 universal "codes of the sky".



the air is a highroad to peace

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT could endanger peace if the nations should choose to fight over freedom of the air—as they have fought many times in the past over rights at sea or on overland trade routes.

Each nation, large or small, has full sovereignty over the air space above it and full control over the air services offered its people.

Any kind of international air transport is thus impossible unless there are agreements between nations on how air traffic can be carried on between them.

In the past ten years, however, the nations have devised peaceful means of exchanging air traffic rights and of making competition constructive rather than destructive.

Questions of whether the airline of one country may fly into the airports of another and pick up traffic bound for still other countries are settled by negotiation according to standard forms of agreement. There are today hundreds of such pacts, involving more than 60 nations.

Questions of fares and rates, in which each government has the final word on what its own airlines shall charge and on what its people shall be charged by other airlines, are also determined by international agreement—through annual conferences of the airlines themselves, whose unanimous resolutions must be approved by governments.

Still other agreements have been necessary to make international flight legally possible, by reconciling the differences between national laws governing contracts, liability, property rights and commercial practices, and to avoid conflicts of taxation and the like.

a single ticket to everywhere

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT is most useful to the traveller and shipper when he can book himself or his goods, simply and easily, from anywhere he happens to be to any of the 3,500 cities on the air map—by the fastest, cheapest and most direct routing possible.

By voluntary international agreement, the airlines have been able to knit their individual routes into a single, worldwide system—without the slightest change in the nationality, character or ownership of any individual company.

These agreements, most of which must be approved by governments to become effective, cover virtually every phase of an air traffic transaction, from the birth of the idea to the completion of the trip:

They coordinate timetables, to help passengers make the best connections possible.

They make certain that advertising will be accurate and fair.

They establish the qualifications of the agents who sell passenger and cargo space to the airlines on behalf of the scheduled airlines.

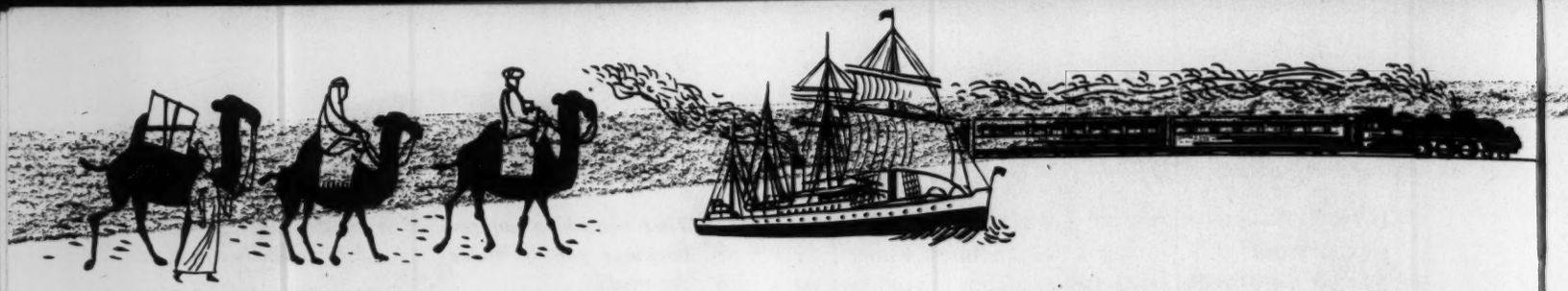
They provide a universal reservations code by which bookings can be made and confirmed anywhere in the world.

They assure that all fares, rates, conditions of carriage and other factors which determine how the traveller must pay and what kind of treatment he can expect, will be known in advance—and that they will be the same for him as for everyone else.

And they guarantee that the single ticket or air waybill issued by one airline will be honored by more than a hundred others, no matter how long or complicated the voyage may be.

In a world still beset by foreign exchange controls and currency fluctuations, international air transport must be able to sell space in the traveller's own currency—and to bring the proceeds home to pay its own bills in its own money.

An International Clearing House, maintained with the cooperation of governments, allows the airlines to transact international business in a bewildering variety of currencies without risking substantial losses through fluctuation, premiums and delays.



less red tape

is one of the watchwords of international civil aviation. Governments and airlines have not only cooperated to create regulations for world flight where they have been needed—they have also joined forces to eliminate them where they are unnecessary.

A worldwide facilitation campaign is being constantly waged against cumbersome and overlapping requirements for paperwork, procedures and controls and other formalities at customs, immigration, quarantine and other control points.
Its objects are

to make certain that the speed of air transport will not be slowed down by practices developed for sailing ships and caravans, steamers or railways,

to streamline the internal procedures of both government administration and airline operation,

to abolish practices which discriminate against air transport alone,

to assure that the bona fide businessman, tourist and student will be welcomed everywhere as a person and a friend, rather than treated as a piece of paper.

While the rooted practices of many centuries cannot easily be changed overnight, the results of this campaign are already evident in faster clearances, less paperwork, less waiting and less cost—to governments, airlines, travellers, shippers and taxpayers alike.

in the past ten years

requirements for visas between many countries have been abolished.

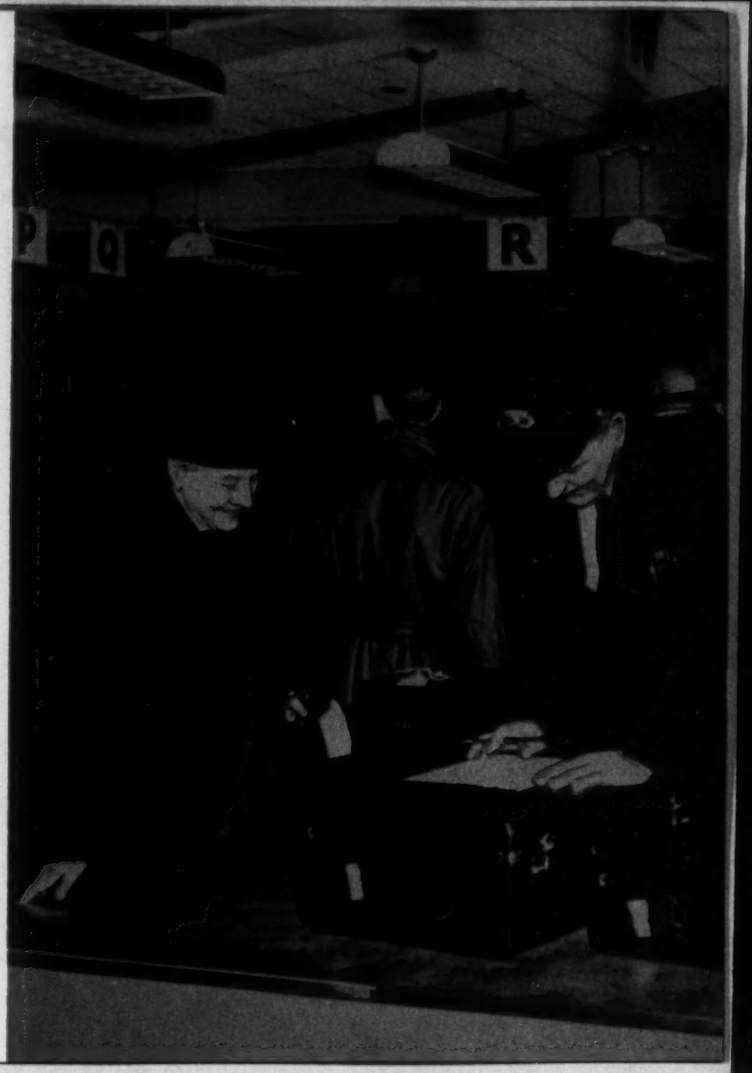
Many hundreds of different forms required of aircraft, passengers, crews and goods have been replaced by single, simpler internationally standardized documents.

Streamlining of paperwork has reduced the cost of airline operations by millions of dollars a year.

New procedures at North Atlantic terminals alone have saved the travelling public more than 750,000 man-hours of waiting time annually.

The time required to clear international flights at departure and landing has been cut in half.

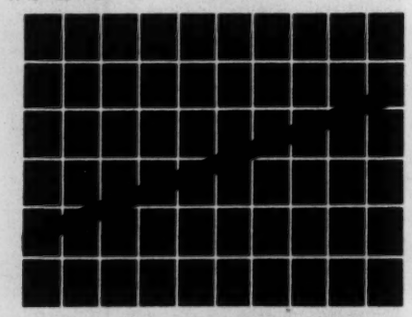
Improved regulations have reduced the cost of customs, immigration and quarantine administration.

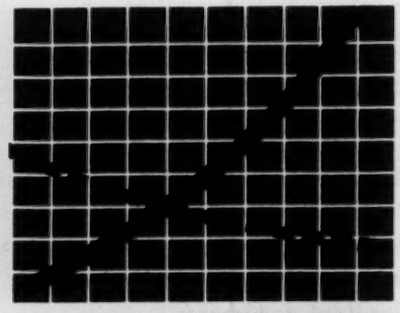


for the travelling public.

these ten years of international cooperation have made air transport

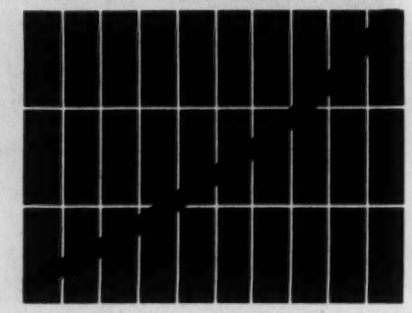
FASTER
speeds up from 170 to 300 miles per hour

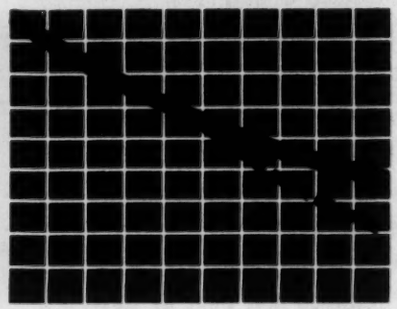




MORE ASSURED
while the volume of world air traffic has risen from 9,630,000,000 passenger miles in 1946 to 32,000,000,000 in 1954, air transport fatalities have been reduced from 3.53 to 1.32 per 100,000,000 passenger miles.

MORE FREQUENT
on the key North Atlantic route, for example, there was one airline flight every two hours: in 1955, there is a flight every 30 minutes.





MORE ECONOMICAL
despite continuous inflation, the price of first class air travel has risen little since 1945—and its real cost in terms of 1945 dollars has thus been cut almost 40 per cent.

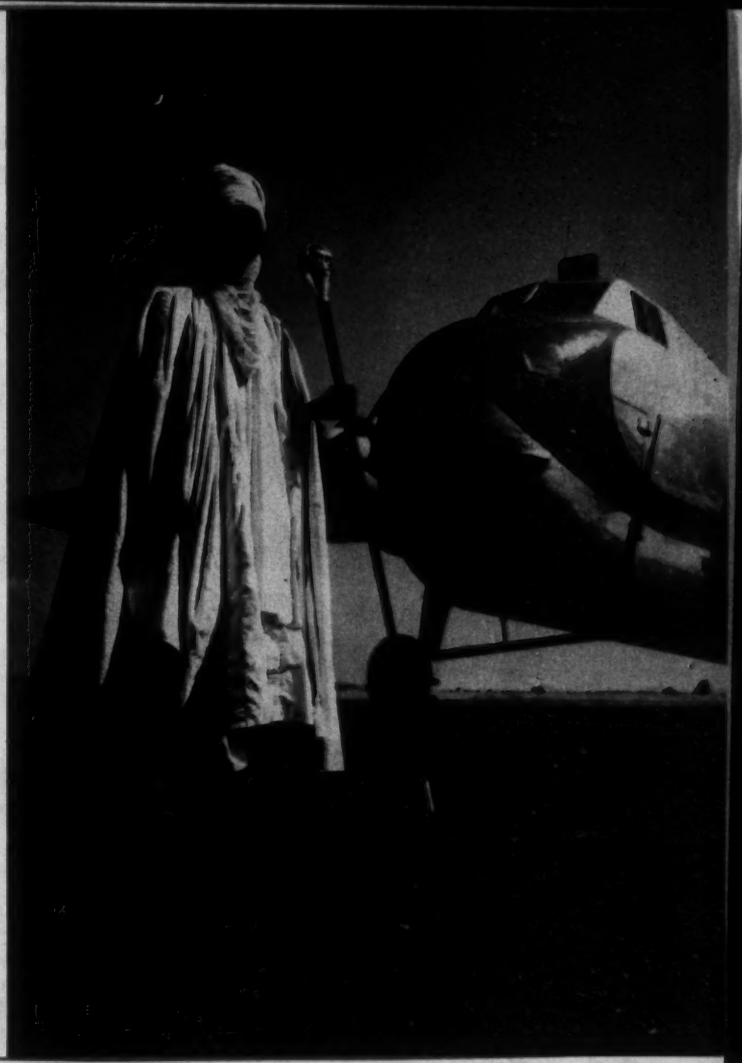
Meanwhile, a new type of air transport at prices as much as 30 per cent lower has been provided by introduction of worldwide tourist services.

for the peoples of the world

international civil aviation has become a vital and mature public service—and an important part of the world economy.

The operating revenues of air transport have tripled in ten years, while the airlines have become important contributors to national treasuries—more than 13 per cent of what the airlines collect goes back to governments.

The payrolls of airlines and government aviation agencies provide direct livelihoods for more than a million families, while their purchases of fuel, equipment, services and supplies help to give jobs to millions more. At the same time, international civil aviation has made revolutionary changes in the lives of great masses of the world's peoples.



By assuring communications to remote areas of the globe, it has opened new sources of food and raw materials.

By opening new markets for perishable commodities, it has raised the standards of living of many areas and expanded the ability of others to support themselves.

It has facilitated the migration of populations.

It has reduced the cost of foreign travel in terms of both time and money, and opened new horizons to millions of new travellers.

It has contributed to the economic recovery and stability of many countries.

It has stimulated the exchange of teachers, students, scientists, technicians and artists.

It has strengthened the world's spiritual resources by bringing people of many faiths closer to their holy places.

It has made possible the quicker solution of political problems by frequent personal meetings of the world's statesmen.

international civil aviation has indeed created a new era for mankind

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THIS BROCHURE HAS BEEN PUBLISHED JOINTLY
BY THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
AND THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
IN CONNECTION WITH THE TENTH ANNIVERSARIES
OF THEIR RESPECTIVE FOUNDINGS
AND AS A RECORD OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS
OF THEIR MEMBER GOVERNMENTS AND AIRLINES.

PRINTED IN CANADA

Ed Murrow
Kenz

Kurtz

(For July 1)

MARY MARGARET McBRIDE SAYS--

The Golden Rule for the Fourth

***

Any returning traveller who has had that wonderful lift of the spirit at first sight of the Statue of Liberty as his ship plows up the Bay knows that it isn't only on the Fourth of July that he feels like saying proudly, "This is my own, my native land."

I confess to a predilection, too, for Patrick Henry oratory on the Fourth. But come Monday when we celebrate the 179th birthday of our country, I am wondering if we might not profitably supplement the usual patriotic outpourings with a little constructive thinking about how to become good citizens of the world.

That most Americans sincerely appreciate what we have is evidenced by the fact that while our immigration situation occasions hot political debates year in and year out, emigration is never an issue because few persons ever want to leave here to become citizens of anywhere else.

In a world every part of which is daily more accessible to every other part, our problem then is not so much to prove who can best wave the flag as to figure out ways for our citizens to understand and love their French, Italian, German and other contemporaries. We all know that a button could be pushed today in Moscow which could blow our great land to bits. A bomb set off in Asia could strike at every school building and picnic ground in America.

So before we brag any more, we ought to concentrate on finding some way of getting along with others to the simple end of keeping the good things that we have, if for no other reason.

Language barriers, conflicting national ambitions, needs and

differences in cultures, complicate the problem. But in one field at least, a solution worth noting seems to have been found.

Howard G. Kurtz Jr., a man who has spent 20 years in the aviation business, points out in the magazine, Flying, that "against the background of the world's dark frictions, international air transport has created, like a bright beacon of hope, a record of man's capacity to cooperate with man, this without surrender of the special religious faith, or pride of race, or loyalty to country, dear to each and every one."

Kurtz declares that every day in the international airports of the world -- New York, San Francisco, Singapore, Istanbul, Rome -- planes from all nations and bearing representatives of all countries take off and land peaceably and safely.

"We who work with the tools of the air age," he says, "have long ago proven to ourselves that the golden rule is the law of life ... that dedication to the enforceable safety of others is the one infallible way to assure our own safety.

"We had to discover a value upon which all our variations could be reconciled without infraction of the creed or pride of any.

"We have found this common denominator in mutual dedication to human safety ... doing unto others as we would have others do unto us."

And without more ado, may I wish everybody a really safe and sane Fourth of July?

(From AP Newsfeatures)

LIFE
FEB 21, 55

EDITORIALS

THE MESS IN MOSCOW

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE AIR

This coming week marks the fifth annual celebration of World Brotherhood Week, established "by men and women who believe in a spiritual interpretation of the universe to promote justice, understanding and cooperation among people varying as to religion, race or nation."

This goal of a world brotherhood still seems a distant one, yet an article in the March issue of *Flying* by Howard G. Kurtz Jr. suggests that it has already been achieved in a limited way by the free world's international airlines. Excerpts:

▶ We who have laced the globe with a method of travel which touches the doorstep of every man could not do so without a common denominator. We are of every flag and color and faith and ideology under the sun. We had to find a value upon which all our variations could be reconciled without infraction of the creed or pride of any.

▶ And we have found this common denominator in mutual dedication to human safety . . . doing unto others as we would have others do unto us. . . .

▶ Never from the cloudbank above London comes a pilot's voice saying, "Give way to the Union Jack."

▶ Never does a co-pilot cry into his microphone, "I demand priority landing in the name of the one true faith."

▶ Yet, if from that cloudbank comes perchance a call from an obsolete twin-engined plane flying the flag of some obscure little principality, "I've lost an engine and cannot hold my place in the pattern," then the great planes of the great flags give way at once and the objective of all concerned concentrates on bringing the little fellow safe to port. Each understands that his own safety would be jeopardized by another plane out of control in the cloud. Any rule less than the golden rule would be too dangerous a principle upon which to build air transportation. . . .

▶ Could it be perhaps that survival for all will emerge from a mutual concern for human safety?

▶ . . . From our cockpits and desks and laboratories and control towers we believe human nature is ready for higher levels of cooperation.

Obviously the latest upheaval in the Kremlin means that there is a big mess in Moscow. Doubtless, as Edward Crankshaw makes clear in his masterful analysis (*pp. 36–39*), it involves a great struggle for power. Its significance to the West, however, may lie not so much in the fact that the commissars are eating each other up, but that the Bolshevik system itself may crack in the struggle.

The battle rages around an incredible mess of mismanagement that plunged the country into what capitalists would surely call a depression. There is great significance, too, in the fact that, in order to win greater power for himself, Khrushchev has had to give far greater power to the professional soldiers, personified by Zhukov.

In retrospect, Stalin's death might be compared to the French Revolution's Ninth Day of Thermidor, when Robespierre, that "sea-green incorruptible," was overthrown and The Terror ended. So in days to come may Zhukov's present rise resemble the 13th Vendémiere, when Napoleon's artillery shattered the last revolt of the Jacobins and, as Carlyle wrote, "the thing we specifically call French Revolution is blown into space . . . is become a thing that was."

In France's case, of course, that led to foreign wars. But Russia's professional soldiers, who are very much aware of the realities of thermonuclear arms, are probably less apt to be adventurous than are the party fanatics—the "bloody-minded professors." Apparently Eisenhower was thinking so last week, in recalling his wartime friendship with Zhukov and the latter's gift of "an enormous bear rug." Now that the Soviet soldiers have some power, the Moscow mess itself will force them to seek more. For conditions are obviously so bad that somebody will have to clean them up, even if it means jettisoning unworkable Marxist theories.

The whole agricultural program has broken down. Despite a 50% increase in population since 1916, the Russian nation has fewer head of cattle today than in the days of Czar Nicholas. Moreover, in his first speech, Khrushchev's front man, Premier Bulganin, admitted that the manhour productivity of the Soviet worker is lagging at a time when more step-ups in heavy industry production are being ordered. That can have only one result—a cut in real wages.

•

This follows on the complete failure of Malenkov's short-lived and abortive attempt to increase consumer goods; the extra money budgeted for it was not spent, evidently for the simple reason that consumer production could not be increased. All this suggests that the Soviet worker, who had expected a good deal more consumer benefits because of the talk, is on a slowdown, while the collective farmers are on what is very near a strike. Factories of satellite nations have been laying off men because slowdowns are making state industries lose money. Russia "eliminates" unemployment with slave labor camps. And the "full employment" that remains is the kind which was called industrial slavery in Britain and elsewhere 100 years ago. If that is the net result of 37 years of self-denial to create an economic system which theoretically makes depressions impossible, it can only mean that Communism has failed. Apart from moral reasons, it is bad for the simple materialistic reason that it doesn't work.

•

Offhand, it seems a puzzle why Malenkov, when he still had the reins and tried to increase consumer goods, couldn't do it. The U.S.S.R. has proved that it can successfully make heavy goods—on the bone and blood of its deprived millions. It can even make H-bombs. The Soviets can do this because they concentrated on heavy industry from the first and finally, if painfully, learned its skills. Why is it they can't make a decent pair of stockings, or a good razor blade?

Well, the answer is fairly simple. For one thing, factory managers are not concerned with quality, but with "overfulfilling" their "norms." Result: shoddy goods. For another, quality grows out of competition and consumer choice, and there is none of either. Finally, having neglected consumer industry so long, Soviet managers have only the foggiest notions about modern methods of distribution and selling. Such an inefficient system was bound to fly to pieces in any effort to expand it.

Yet just the talk about the goods—this carrot that was offered to make slavery's club more palatable—made many people want them all the more. Millions of Red army soldiers got far enough into Europe to see how well the supposed capitalist "slaves" lived and dressed; they brought home watches, rubber erasers and silk dresses. The few real goods they got out of the Malenkov program whetted their appetites, and turned on a demand which Khrushchev, no matter how repressive his countermeasures, cannot now turn off. The stolid Russian masses are beginning to dream. But all they are offered is the bitter hope once expressed by the American I.W.W.'s "Work and pray, live on hay, you'll get pie in the sky when you die."

What is happening to the Soviet world as a result of this agricultural bankruptcy, consumer goods fiasco and ever-increasing arms budget is this: In their fearful realization of today's failures and tomorrow's dangers, they have reverted to the only system they really understand, to build a still bigger war economy on the backs of slave labor in the only way they know, primitive oriental despotism.

Only, this time, it may not work, for the Russians, having tasted the carrot, are losing some of their fear of the club.

We have not heard the end of the mess in Moscow and the free world will do well to watch developments and take advantage of them when they occur.

Kurtz, Howard

BROTHERHOOD WEEK FEB 20-27

Life with Salt on the Side:

Can Brooklyn Top This?

By E. V. DURLING

LET Texas, or even Brooklyn try to top the following blessed event record. A California woman had three sons, each born 16 years apart. That is, she became a mother at the age of 17, again at 33 and again at 49!

Horses and Women

How long should it take a business girl to dress in the morning so as to be all ready to start for the office? Opinions differ widely as to this. Anyway, the bugle call for Wacs is 6 a. m. They get 20 minutes to dress. Average secretary takes 25 minutes. Receptionists take half an hour. Latter are slowest dressers among business girls.

* * *

What was the best speech you ever heard? How long did the speaker talk? Edward Everett was chosen principal speaker for the dedication of the Soldiers Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1863. He talked for one hour and fifty-seven minutes. His speech is forgotten. Then Abraham Lincoln arose and spoke for barely five minutes. His speech was that masterpiece of brevity, the immortal "Gettysburg Address."

Get It Right

The first name of that hatchet swinging reformer whose last name was Nation is repeatedly spelled "Carrie." That's wrong. Should be Carry. That is with a "Y." Her maiden name was Carry Amelia Moore. Most of her campaigning took place in Kansas but she was born in Kentucky. Her first husband was Dr. Charles Floyd, her second was David Nation. She obtained a divorce from Mr. Nation after 24 years of marriage.

* * *

If the tip of a couple is below par don't blame the husband. It is the wife who decides the size of the tip. So says a Boston waitress of 20 years' experience...Is reported all the blessed events of a young matron of California, who has four children, have been caesarean births. Quite unusual but still not the record. A Kansas woman has had five blessed events, all single births, by the caesarean method.

Queries from Clients

Q. Will you admit that ice hockey is the world's fastest game? A. Certainly not. The world's fastest game is jai-alai. Q. What is your suggestion for the name of boy and girl twins? A. How about Adam and Eva? Q. I claim the Great Dane is not a Danish dog and is a breed rarely seen in Denmark. How about this? A. You are right, sir. The Great Dane is a German breed but don't ask me how it got its name.

* * *

Ethel Levey, when starring in musical revues in London, was one of the world's leading fashion plates and quite a style setter. She originated so-called "costume jewelry." Too bad she couldn't have patented the idea. Ethel has a highly original mind. As a musical revue star she originated the idea of singing a lively song with arms outstretched. This method of delivery was copied by Al Jolson and was a major factor in his success in putting songs over.

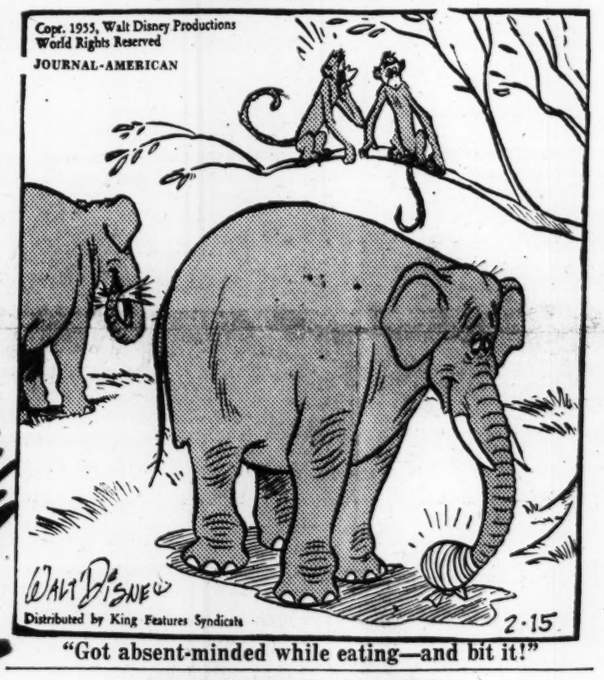
STRICTLY RICHTER

"You're late!"

CUTIES

"Hello...After Hours Social Club? Is a Mr. Malone holed up there?"

MERRY MENAGERIE



"Got absent-minded while eating—and bit it!"

THE LITTLE WOMAN

"I'll get you a girl to do your housework when you get me a man to do my office work!"

HUBERT

"Sure you don't have a last year's tax form? I read they simplified it this year."

New York Cavalcade:

Backstage For a Queen

By LOUIS SOBOL

BEFORE DEPARTING for her homeland, the Queen of Iran, accompanied by Fleur Cowles, viewed the musical, "House of Flowers," and then went backstage to meet Pearl Bailey and other members of the cast. As the entire company lined up to be presented to her, they started to applaud. The Queen stopped them. "It's I who should applaud you," she said—and she did. Later, upon leaving, she was flanked by a police escort which had been stationed backstage all during the show. Pearl Bailey and Juanita Hall, who portray rival "madams" in the musical, watched the gendarmes file out. "Juanita," remarked Pearl, "all during the first act I kept looking out at those cops in the wings and had a funny feeling our 'houses' were going to be raided!"

* * *

Harry Belafonte's dismissal of Jack Rollins as his manager-agent is resulting in a lawsuit being brought by Rollins, who claims he discovered the singer when he was a waiter, created an act for him and gave up other clients to devote himself entirely to Belafonte...Milton Berle toying with the idea of alternating his situation program with the unabashed variety shows of the type which first projected him into Teevee's Big Time...A group of the town's by-liners set off on the 27th on a junket to London for the opening of the new Knott Hotel venture—the Westbury. We're bowing out of that one because we'll be in the midst of moving to a new abode—bidding a fond farewell to the Village where we've resided for close to a quarter of a century...

* * *

Playwright Sidney Kingsley, lonesome in Miami Beach, phoned Irving Hoffman to fly down and join him over the weekend for a spot of hot Florida sun. "Bring your swim suits—and live a while," he urged. Hoffman coaxed Irving Berlin to come along. In brand new tropical suits they flew down—and at this point are probably still frozen in—for the big freeze accompanied them all the way down... Marlon Brando is reported doing a slow burn at a Hollywood carbon copy who adopts a similar style in his make-believe speech—and even, it is said, in his attire. Brando, who has now taken to wearing ties and suits that match and who became quite British in speech as Napoleon in "Desiree," commenting upon the newcomer, observed: "He's okay, I guess—only he's wearing my last year's clothes and my last year's talent"...Big disappointment in Ed Murrow's "Person to Person" visit to Toots Shor and Esther Williams last Friday. Not only didn't Esther come out in a bathing suit—but shucks, neither did Toots!

* * *

The sad death of Abigail (Tommye) Adams in Hollywood was the sorry climax to a career that started out with such high hopes. She had been a chorus girl in New York and had gone on to Hollywood, convinced there was a place for her in pictures. Actually, there was always promise—but no fulfillment. In gatherings, she became the gayest of the gay—but those close to her knew that disappointment and frustration had bitten deeply into her soul. It accounted for some of the occasional outburts and eccentricities which landed her name not in marquee lights—but in newspaper headlines. A good-natured girl, she was nobody's enemy—except her own. She deserved a happier end.

* * *

A well known broker (H.R.), walking into his favorite barber shop in the Wall Street section, recently found the place in confusion. Seems the boss had eloped with a gal—and left the place, including its debts behind. The broker, a creature of habit, rather than have the shop fold, paid up all debts, took over the lease, and presented the whole works to the man who has been shaving him for years...

Mirror of Your Mind:

Music Lessons Can Hurt

By JOSEPH WHITNEY

Are music lessons good for young people?

Answer: The ability to play a musical instrument is good for anyone, but music lessons do not always lead to that goal. [illegible] N. Morgan, North[illegible] University musical [illegible] any art le[illegible] pulsion yie[illegible] permanent an[illegible] has little use fo[illegible] who pushes a chil[illegible] talent into a full program of formal lessons and enforced practice. Full potentialities should only be developed in a musically gifted child.

* * *

Will grim determination get you what you want?

Answer: It's not likely. Grim determination will help a soldier stick to his post in the [illegible]ce of great danger, but in the pursuit of a life goal it is usually a tip-off that you are really striving for something you don't want. Working toward a cherished goal is an eager, exciting experience and there is nothing "grim" about it. If grimness exists it probably means that you are desperately trying to cover up your distaste for a goal foisted on you by someone else.

* * *

Do workers borrow when wages decline?

Answer: Yes, but workers whose incomes are going up borrow more than those with declining wages. The explanation of this phenomenon is that when people have reason to feel their economic [illegible]tuation is improving—[illegible] they will be making [illegible] the near future—th[illegible] to borrow m[illegible] living [illegible] kers [illegible]evelled [illegible]all.

On the Line

Brotherhood in the Air

By BOB CONSIDINE

BROTHERHOOD WEEK (Feb. 20-27) will find many fine treatises on the value and need of better understanding among the peoples and sects of the world. But of all the proposed messages on tap, the best I've seen is one written by Howard G. Kurtz, Jr., in my friend Gill Robb Wilson's interesting heavier-than-air journal, "Flying."

Kurtz's point is that in aviation everybody starts equal. If you need help getting a plane up or down, he writes, nobody cares about the color of your face or how you pray—or whether. Dr. Everett R. Clincy, president of the World Brotherhood and National Conference of Christians and Jews, has said it more opaquely: "Air transport has challenged all creeds to face up to a common moral imperative for the family of mankind."

Kurtz says it like this

"During a recent Christmas season, His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman flew the scheduled airlines westward around the world from New York to New York, spending Christmas in Korea. Some idealist noted that Thailanders, Burmese, Hindus, Pakistanians, Iraqui, Lebanese, Italians, Greeks, Turks, Japanese, et al, had joined in duty to assure the churchman a safe and happy journey, and pointed out that this was a notable tribute to a wonderful man.

Absolute Tolerance

"He was a stranger and we took him in with absolute religious tolerance because we cannot afford intolerance. Any less rule would be dangerous . . . not to the Cardinal but to us. During 1954 we carried some 55,000,000 souls along the airways of the free world with the same concern as that afforded the Catholic churchman. Any human being is a high ranking notable while aloft."

Kurtz says there will never be a day when planes stacked up over London, Singapore, Paris, Rio, Istanbul, Stockholm, San Francisco, Rome, New York or any other city will give out with such wirelessed cries as, "Give way to the Union Jack . . ." or "I demand priority landing in the name of the one true faith." He writes:

"Yet, if from that cloudbank comes perchance a call from an obsolete twin-engined plane flying the flag of some obscure little principality, 'I've lost an engine and cannot hold my place in the pattern' then the great planes of the great flags give way at once and the objective of all concerned concentrates on bringing the little fellow safe to port. Each understands that his own safety would be jeopardized by another plane out of control in the cloud. Any rule less than the Golden Rule would be too dangerous a principle upon which to build air transportation."

* * *

WHEN THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S time came to provide a show for the Radio and Television Correspondents Association dinner at the Statler in Washington—with the President, Vice-President and other noteworthy brass in the house—there were murmurs from the other networks suggesting that one of them handle the whole business. Man named Herbert C. Rice, 20 years with MBS and for some time its vice president in charge of programs, said nix.

He lined up the likes of Eddie Fisher, Roberta Peters, Danny Thomas, the Chordettes and, best of all, the Glee Club of Virginia Military Academy. From the looks of him, the President hasn't had a better evening since he hit Washington.

* * *

THE MOST SOUGHT-FOR SHOW on Broadway today is "Plain and Fancy," Richard Kollmar's musical about the prim Amish of Pennsylvania. It moves from the Mark Hellinger to the Winter Garden in two weeks and in time will move to Hollywood for what must inevitably be a record price.

Distributed by International News Service.

A Bugs' Eye View of the World:

E Pluribus Uranium

By ARTHUR (Bugs) BAER

The only guy who heard the cease-fire was our janitor.

It's mid-Winter and you could use the main steam-pipe for a mail chute. Without steaming off a stamp.

We're waiting for the time you can heat the works with a bituminous atom. Using your vest pocket for a coal bin.

The agitated energy commission has that in escrow now. It announces a super-bopp five times more powerful than a boy's imagination.

In 1954 operation castle used the Pacific for a moat. The result is whales spout boiling water, star fish point only east and west and sharks are gumming it.

It was equal to TNT Mulligan of 20,000,000 foot-tons per mushroomed vacuum. The motto on our walk-about-money has been switched to E Pluribus Uranium.

Val Peterson spilled the atomic beans in Chicago when he said we finally have put doom up in capsule form. The latest bomb is not lettered. We have run out of the alphabet. This one is among the et scatteras.

It has a built-in indignation of 60,000,000 dockside tons of TNT. If we turn it loose penguins will have to learn to walk in warm cinders.

Pete says we can also control it like Dazzy Vance's change of pace. The world is divided by three great curtains. The iron, the bamboo and the shower.

Don't think we have sprained the security barrier with this fast bit of information. We read it over your shoulder in the subway yesterday.

We wrote about the short-tempered a-boppistra back in 1940. The FBI wanted to know where we got the intimate details and we told 'em off the front pages of American newspapers.

You can keep your old encyclopedia Britannica. It only goes to press once every eleven years.

(Distributed by International News Service)

Assignment: America

1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

By PHYLLIS BATTELLE

WASHINGTON: Well, I dropped by 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue to see how the Eisenhowers are making out in that remodeled White House they live in and—from what I could see—they're pretty well fixed.

It seems that six rooms out of a total of 132 is par for the White House public course. And no peeking at anything you're not poked into either, buddy, or you go PDQ to the FBI.

This being the case, a White House tourist misses many of the presidential manse's delights, including the bed that FDR slept in, the piano that Harry played, a total of 21 bedrooms, 17 baths, 15 washrooms and any number of parlors and studies.

Disappointed as I was at not being able to see the President or any of his four built-in elevators, I understood completely. After all, put yourself in Mamie's shoes. If you had 5,500 visitors a day, would you turn them loose to poke their 55,000 fingers into everything? Your satin brocade walls would be simply a mess in no time.

Personal Tour

I was privileged to take what the White House refers to, cozily, as the "personal tour." This is the intimate, class-A tour limited to a mere 35 oglers.

We gathered, after being thoughtfully perused for sinister smirks or suspicious bulges at the pocket, at the "family entrance" to the sprawling green lawn. Here the tall black gates are equipped with only three guards, and they are all handsome.

One of these herded us politely into a pine-paneled ground-floor parlor called "the China Room." Around its walls, in glass cases, were porcelain dinner services labelled with the name of the President whose administration ate off them. I was forced to shudder with distaste at Rutherford B. Hayes' choice in scenic service plates, but was compensated by the sight of Mr. Lincoln's mammoth eagle-crested coffee mug.

The next room, a round but small one, was called the "Diplomatic Reception Room" or the "Fireside Chat Room," depending on which party you belong to. It has an air of intimacy, especially with 35 persons in it, but the shape impressed most. Ten minutes later, I became unimpressed, however, because it seems a good many White House rooms are oval. Makes for easier handling of the silk-covered walls, which are also quite common in a chic, costly way.

East Ballroom

On the second floor, the first room was the East Ballroom, a gilt and satin salon unfurnished except for a few prim gold chairs and a great grand piano the size of five of mine. This is the "wedding and lying-in-state room," where—"among others—Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of Theodore, was married, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt laid in state."

At the end of 20 minutes, we had had it. Certainly I had seen enough to know that the Eisenhowers, who grubbed along in a two-room apartment on a second lieutenant's pay of $151.67 a month when they were first married, are very comfortably situated today.

"ASSIGNMENT: AMERICA" Copyright, 1955, by International News Service

LaBard, Lillian

February 1, 1955

Dear Miss LaBard:

Many thanks for your very nice note of January 17th and for sending me the Rear-View "Detecto" Sun Glasses.

This is certainly an ingenious idea.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Lillian LaBard
123 East Thirty-Seventh Street
New York 16, New York

fc

La Bard "DETECTO" REAR VIEW GLASSES
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
123 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Jan. 17,1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your Person to Person program is a real treat.

Being an ardent admirer of yours and your wonderful programs, I am taking the liberty of sending you a pair of my newly invented, Rear-View "Detecto" Sun Glasses in hopes that you will derive some pleasure and fun from them.

If it isn't asking too much, I would appreciate your comments.

Kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

Lillian S. LaBard

Lillian S. LaBard

LSL/lb

La Flash, Judson

October 20, 1955

Dear Mark:

Thanks for your letter of October 3 and for bringing Judson La Flash to my attention.

He sounds like a good man, but unfortunately I have nothing to offer him and have written him accordingly.

I am glad to hear that you and Hannah liked the Oppenheimer interview. We felt it was something well worth doing.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Folsom
2530 Ridgeland Road
Torrance, California

fe

October 20, 1955

Dear Mr. La Flash:

My friend, Mark Folsom, tells me that you would be interested in joining my reporting staff, particularly as a correspondent in the Middle East.

This is merely a note to tell you that at present all my programs are fully staffed, and regret, therefore, that I have nothing to offer you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Judson La Flash
1840 Palo Verde Avenue
Long Beach 15, California

fc

2530 Ridgeland Road
Torrance, Calif.
October 3, 1955

Dear Ed,

Just a line to renew contact and introduce a friend and running-mate. I'm still working toward a doctorate in English at USC; meanwhile am at Northrop Aircraft, Hawthorne, Calif., as an engineering writer.

The friend is Judson La Flash, recently returned from Greece and Turkey, where he was a staff officer for the U. S. Information Service. Jud is 31; went ashore on D-6 with the 29th Infantry; returned to school and graduated from Syracuse in English; did graduate work in journalism at the same school; worked as a reporter for the Syracuse Herald-Journal for two years; went overseas on a two-year assignment for the U. S. Foreign Service; returned to the States to work as editorial director for a Government research organization in Hartford, Conn.; then came to Los Angeles, where he has been a public relations and engineering writer for the past two years. He is married, has two children. Bored; feels as though he's sitting on his hands. Would like to work for you as a correspondent in the Middle East. Would welcome a letter from you, and stands ready to submit his recommendations if you would like to see them. Basically, would like to have you advise him. If nothing going in Europe or Near East, how about the Los Angeles area?

Jud strikes me as an able man with a lot of drive. If you should care to write to him, I'd appreciate it. His address is 1840 Palo Verde Avenue, Long Beach 15, Calif.

All the best,

Mark Folsom

P.S. Hannah and I made a special trip to UCLA to see the Oppenheimer interview film, put on by the Graduate School of Journalism. We congratulate you for an excellent piece of work.

Lattorge Wanhilla

March 8, 1955

Dear Wanhilla:

Sorry to have delayed so long in answering your letter of February 5th.

Frankly, Johnny is afraid of Rin Tin Tin - thinks Lassie might ask for equal time and that some of our other guests might suffer by comparison. However, we're investigating.

As ever,

Miss Wanhilla LaMaye
Kenyon & Eckhardt Inc.
247 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

fs

cc: John Aaron with Correspondence

Lall, Arthur

P.

PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
3 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

March 28, 1955

TR. 97850

Dear Ed,

We had a private showing in my room today of the very excellent "SEE IT NOW" interview with Prime Ministers U Nu and Nehru and Generalissmo Franco. Might I make one small factual observation? When you are introducing U Nu you mention that Burma is bounded by China, Thailand, East Pakistan and Indian Ocean. In point of fact Burma's land frontiers are with the following countries and in each case I give the approximate length of the frontier:

Thailand	1000 miles.
China	1000 "
India	750 "
Indo-China	140 "
East Pakistan	130 "

I thought you might wish to have the above data for your record.

All the very best and kind regards,

Yours

(Arthur S.Lall)
Permanent Representative.

Mr Edward R.Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Lall, Arthur

PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
3 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

March 7, 1955. 7

Dear Mr Murrow,

On Thursday last we showed the kinescope of your interview with Prime Minister Nehru to a gathering of Representatives to the United Nations from a number of countries, other diplomats and U.N.Secretariat Officials. The occasion made a very deep impression on those present and I want particularly to thank you for having undertaking the journey to London for the interview. I do believe that this has been the most positive and significant contribution to good relations between the USA and India during recent times. I wish something could be done about supplementary distribution of the film, but I suppose that sort of suggestion runs up against all kinds of difficulties.

With every good wish for your work in the international field,

Yours very sincerely,

(Arthur S.Lall)
Permanent Representative

Mr Edward R.Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Lall, Arthur

PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
3 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

7

24th January 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It was a great pleasure to have you at lunch today. It was kind of you to spare the time.

Our people have been in touch with your office about screening your shows on South Africa and also the interesting remarks of a distinguished scientist on poetry, and we are looking forward to these screenings.

I have cabled to London about the possibility of your having a talk with Prime Minister Nehru and expect to hear about this in the near future. I hope it won't turn out to be the case that the few days that he is to be in London are all taken up!

I have no clear impression of whether you wished to meet Dr. Homi J. Bhabha. If so, please don't hesitate to let us know.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

will give him time when it arrives. for him to look at it in his leisure

(Arthur S. Lall)
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Television
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

La Porte

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MISS CAMPBELL

from: Mr. Seward

August 5, 1955

Mr. LaPorte (Ext. 7871) has your memorandum to me of July 13th. If you will telephone him when you come in on Tuesday, he will either meet with you or arrange a meeting with one of his people so that we can work out in detail just what should be done in yours and Mr. Murrow's offices. I doubt that it will be possible to get as far as to select fabrics on Tuesday, and if not we will get to that phase of the job as soon thereafter as possible.

Please telephone me if there are any problems.

3:

JS

ls

cc: Mr. LaPorte
Miss Holder ✓

1137

Larson, Margaret

June 8, 1955

Dear Miss Larson:

This is merely a note to thank you for sending me the June issue of Family Circle.

I read the article by Miss Margaret Peale with a great deal of interest and appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to send it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Margaret Larson
Lynn Farnol
1270 Sixth Avenue
New York 20, New York

fc

LYNN FARNOL

1270 SIXTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 20, N.Y. · JUDSON 6-5777

PHILIP MILES
MARGARET LARSON
ALICE REGENSBURG

Tank

May 13, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached for your information is a copy of the forthcoming June issue of Family Circle magazine. We thought you might be interested in the article by Margaret Peale, since your program was directly responsible for her becoming an author.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Margaret Larson

Margaret Larson

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Lashkowitz, Hon.
mayor

September 30, 1955

Dear Mayor Lashkowitz:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of September 21.

I am grateful for your comments and your attitude toward the situation that has arisen.

I understand that the SEE IT NOW office has already written explaining why we are not likely to be able to do the program you suggested, but we are indeed happy to learn that we are welcome in the city of Fargo.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mayor Herschel Lashkowitz
City of Fargo
Fargo, North Dakota

fe

TO K.C.

FROM rebe

SIN has first letter from this man -- they will answer it saying since the format of SIN has changed, etc. but he wants a letter from Murrow also since he was attacked by the Commissioner, and it has resulted into a personal thing.

Criticizes Mayor's Action

The Fargo Forum
Tuesday evening, 9-20-55

Zube Blasts Invitation To Murrow

City Commissioner Gladys Zube criticized Mayor Herschel Lashkowitz at the City Commission session today for inviting Edward R. Murrow, a television personality, to film his TV feature, "See It Now" in Fargo.

Murrow

"I wish you had not done it," Mrs. Zube said. "He is not the kind of man anyone would like to have giving publicity to the city on a national hookup.

"He smears anyone who is attempting to fight Communism. I would never appear on an Ed Murrow program. I think his background is one of the reasons Moorhead has not accepted his proposal."

Lashkowitz said he issued the invitation to Murrow "In all sincerity, hoping it would benefit Fargo."

Mrs. Zube said she hoped the Commission could rescind the invitation but no action was taken.

The Moorhead Board of Education last week declined a request of the CBS Television Network to film a show on the school reorganization issue in the city and Clay County.

Later the board revised its stand and left the decision to the County Survey Board, which has not acted.

Lashkowitzs' letter to Murrow, made public Saturday, promised the city's "complete cooperation" and added, "A fascinating television show" might be built out of the "many absorbing issues that are still unsettled in Fargo."

In her attack on Murrow at the Commission session, Mrs. Zube quoted various publications, including the "Christian Education Association," "Defender," "Facts Forum."

She quoted "Christian Education Association" of April 15, 1954 as stating: "As one of many Marxist activities, Murrow has been named as a member of the 'National Advisory Council' of a seminar of American students and professors to the Soviet Union under the auspices of the University of Moscow.

"Murrow was a chum of Joseph Barnes and Frederick Vanderbilt Field who are Communists according to sworn testimony before Congressional committees."

Lashkowitz said he doubted the local television station which handles the Murrow program would use it if Murrow's Americanism was in issue.

"I hope Murrow will get a chance to answer these statements," he said.

CITY OF FARGO

NORTH DAKOTA

BOARD OF
CITY COMMISSIONERS

September 21, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President
CBS Television Network
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since writing you last Saturday and inviting your organization and yourself to produce your "See It Now" television show here in Fargo, the invitation was brought up before the Fargo City Commission at its regular meeting yesterday. This is confirmed by the enclosed front-page news article from "The Fargo Forum" of yesterday's date. The Commissioner that objected did not and cannot speak for the City of Fargo. The invitation stands and is herewith reiterated in every respect.

I regret extremely that this vicious attack was made upon you by this Commissioner. I am satisfied that the overwhelming majority of Fargoans strongly disagree with the statements made by this Commissioner. It is my further thinking that many of the statements made, which were not quoted in the newspaper, had every appearance of being libelous. I do not believe that Commissioners have legislative immunity and hence, I seriously question whether the statements made were privileged communications.

It is high time that somebody calls a halt to public officials insulting members of the public and attempting to injure private citizens no matter what station in life these citizens may occupy. You can be assured, Sir, that I strongly resent every statement or innuendo made by this Commissioner in regard to you; and I hasten to reassure you that the overwhelming majority of our citizens share my thinking on such matters.

You are indeed welcome in our City and we would deem it a pleasure to receive you.

Sincerely yours,

Herschel Lashkowitz

Herschel Lashkowitz,
Mayor

HIL:eem

Buy "Dakota Maid" Flour

Laszlo, Ind

HANOVER HOUSE
Division of
DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22

MURRAY HILL 8-5300

August 5, 1955

Miss Rebecca Holder
Secretary To Mr. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Holder:

Than k you very much for your letter of August 2nd, in reference to Dr. Laszlo's galleys of DOCTORS, DRUMS, AND DANCES. We received a telegram from Mr. Murrow this week so you can forget about my letter.

Sincerely,

Patricia Wainwright

Patricia Wainwright

ras

AUGUST 3, 1955

DR. ANDRAS E. LASZLO
c/o HANOVER HOUSE
575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

HAVE READ YOUR GALLEYS WITH INTEREST, BUT FEEL THAT THE SUBJECT MATTER DEALT WITH IS SO FAR OUTSIDE MY COMPETENCE THAT PUBLIC COMMENT WOULD BE INADVISABLE. BEST WISHES.

EDWARD R. MURROW

hlh-43

August 2, 1955

Dear Miss Wainwright:

In Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 28. I will of course bring it to Mr. Murrow's attention when he returns early in the fall and trust that it will not be too late for his comments on "Doctors, Drums and Dances."

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Patricia Wainwright
Hanover House
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

HANOVER HOUSE
Division of
DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22

MURRAY HILL 8-5300

July 28, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just before Dr. Laszlo left for Alaska, he called to ask me if I would write and ask you to please send any comments you have about DOCTORS, DRUMS AND DANCES to us here rather than his home, as he will be away until September. If you can possibly get these to us in the near future, we would appreciate it very much.

Sincerely,

Patricia Wainwright

Patricia Wainwright

DR. ANDRAS E. LÁSZLÓ
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

July 5, 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Esquire
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of the 29th of June. I am indeed glad that you will find time to read the galley proof of "Doctors, Drums and Dances."

My editor tells me that they will very much appreciate it if I can get comments from you within the next two or three weeks (before the end of July).

Doris Klauber spent a day with us. She looks well and she tells me that she is going to study law starting this Fall.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Andras E. Laszlo, M.D.

AEL/ss

Laszlo, Dr. A.

June 29, 1955

Dear Dr. Laszlo:

Many thanks for sending me the galley proof of "Doctors, Drums and Dances." I will try to read it on the way to the Coast next week. Could you please let me know what the deadline date is for comments.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Andras E. Laszlo
Professional Building
Bridgeport 4, Connecticut

rh

DR. ANDRAS E. LASZLO
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
BRIDGEPORT 4, CONN.

June 21, 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Esquire
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our mutual friend, Doris Klauber, recently phoned me and said that you were kind enough to agree to read my galley proof of "Doctors, Drums and Dances" being published in the first week of October by Doubleday and Company. For that I am thankful to you.

I sincerely hope that you will find it worthwhile to spend time with it. I tried to convey a message--a message which is colored through my own eyes and experience as an M.D. and which possibly reflects my own philosophy in relation to the African problem.

If you think that my effort is worthy of your favorable comment, I certainly would be happy to have it and to have the privilege of using it.

With my most sincere thanks,

Very truly yours,

Andras E. Laszlo, M. D.

AEL/ss

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Law, Agnes 5-502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~Irv Gitlin, E R Murrow, Eric Severeid~~

From Agnes Law

Station

February 24, 1955

We have a copy of WHY DICTATORS: The Causes and Forms of tyrannical rule since 600 B C, by George W. F. Hallgarten, in this library, if any of you are interested for background material. It was pulished in 1954 before the fall of Malenkov but it does cover the Russian situation, Tito and Mao.

Agnes

Lawrence, Fred.

June 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

Many thanks for your letter of May 20th which I read with a great deal of interest.

We appreciate your story suggestions and will be glad to keep them in mind for possible future use.

Thank you again for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred Lawrence
United Television News
2227 Gilford Avenue
Dallas, Texas

fc

I. A. T. S. E. MEMBER — SERVING THE NATION'S TELEVISION STATIONS

UNITED
TELEVISION
NEWS

INDUSTRIAL SOUND FILMS - TOPNOTCH NEWS COVERAGE - TELEVISION COMMERCIALS

May 20th, 1955

Thanks

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here are a couple of story suggestions which may be to your liking.

One deals with the laxity of the Securities and Exchange Commission as is evidenced by approval of the SEC of the stock issue for Advance Exploration. Examination of the prospectus, (enclosed), is self-explanatory.

The other story deals with BlindRiver, Canada, where reportedly the world's greatest uranium find has been discovered. What is more significant is that in this lush wilderness there is talk that a city is visualized whose power source will be the uranium beneath the soil. The Canadian Government has already assumed authority over the mining of the ore in that area.

As a result of the chaotic activity at Blind River, penny stocks have soared over night making ordinary people wealthy beyond their expectations.

School children are putting their lollipop money into these penny stocks as Canmet, Stancan, and others and then realizing a tremendous profit in several weeks. Cab drivers, housewives, doctors, everywhere one goes from Toronto to Blind River it's talk about what happening with White Caps, or Verdi, or Red Hill.

Significant is the effect on the lives of the people in the area. They talk of purchases in terms of, " Acme Mine paid for that television set," and "Apex Uranium paid for our car."

FRED LAWRENCE
2227 GILFORD AVE.
DALLAS, TEXAS

There's magnificent picture material in the second story. The first appeals more to radio.

Can you visualize magnificent countryside, mountainous, rugged with tall green forested trees reaching for the sky, and winding, cool, crystal clear streams egging on toward the lakes and ocean...then man hell bent for fortune and with a conquering spirit breaking the beauty of this wilderness to harness the power beneath it.

There's the bush pilot who made a fortune trading on penny shares, and transporting geologists, miners, prospectors into the bush. The faces of these people, clean shaven, mustached, bearded after weeks in the wilderness. Machinery, hacking through the region, wildlife seeking new homes. Groups of people eager, yearning burning with the desire for wealth. And the chaotic madness which God's earth with its belly load of uranium produces on the Toronto Exchange.

What you have read here is a mere smattering of the fabulous happenings at Blind River and it's influence over the lives of millions. It's a story which will burst assunder soon. I hope you feel you can do something with it.

Another suggestion on Keene, Texas was twx'ed to you Friday from DL 498, KRLD-TV, Dallas. At any time if you feel you would like some information and additional story suggestions, please advise what your procedure is and I will endeavor to oblige.

Sincerely yours,
Fred Lawrence
Fred Lawrence

FRED LAWRENCE
2227 GILFORD AVE.
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lawrence, Fred

MAY 20, 1955

FRED LAWRENCE
STATION KRLD TV
DALLAS, TEXAS

THANKS FOR KEEPING ME IN MIND BUT ~~XXXXXXXX~~

PRESS OF BRITISH ELECTIONS MAKES USE OF YOUR

GOOD SUGGESTION IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT NOW.

ED MURROW

414-710-43

FOR ED MURROW

RECEIVED
1955 MAY 20 PM 12:51
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS TELEVISION

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

MR. MURROW HERES SUGGESTION POSSIBILITY FOR ONE OF YOUR MANY PROGRAM OUTLETS.

KEENE A LITTLE TEXAS TOWN WHERE FOLKS LIVE BY THE GOLDEN RULE WILL GET ITS FIRST POLICEMAN IN ITS 62 YR HISTORY.
IN AN ELECTION AT WHICH 95 PER CENT OF THE 1,000 CITIZENS TURNED OUT A TOWN MAYOR, 5 ALDERMEN AND TOWN MARSHALL BEEN VOTED IN.

ALMOST NO ONE DRINKS, SMOKES OR DRINKS COFFEE. MOST OF THE PEOPLE ARE VEGETARIANS AND PORK IS TABOO.
PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY FEEL THAT THE TWON IS GROWING FAST AND AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT BODY IS NEEDED TO HANDLE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.
THERE ARE NO MEAT MAKETS IN TOWN AND BY A SPECIAL GOVT ORDER THE POST OFFICE IS OPEN ON SUNDAY. INTERESTING IS THAT THE TOWNS BEAUTIES WXXXX WEAR LITTLE OR NO COSMETICS.

THERES MORE AND IF YOU DESIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLS ADVISE

7/1st
6/2nd

FRED LAWRENCE
KRLD TV DALLAS
TWX DL 498

Lean, Tangye

TEL. WESTERN 9477.

14, EDWARDES SQUARE,
LONDON, W. 8.

24th February 1955

Dear Ed— Never called

May we re-introduce you to Tangye Lean who now lives on this same London Square? He is the Assistant Director of External Broadcasting at the B.B.C. in London, and is on a round the world trip. He will be in New York Between March 7 and 10 and I know would appreciate a free meal with all his lack of dollars! (If only it would end!) He says he met you once at a party soon after the War, and you will not remember him. He had just become Controller of the B.B.C's. European Services. He can be contacted care of Basil Thornton, 430 Fifth Ave. (His brother is a producer of excellent films, and married to Ann Todd.)

Ray and I hope so much you will be able to contact him, as you will enjoy him.

We are in the midst of a terrific snow storm, as I write. We were sorry not to see you when you touched

down here last for your few seconds.
Have you seen this verse about the French situation?

Now Pinay, Pflemlin and Pineau
All three have been shown to the door,
And Coty--it's quite comme il faut--
Is sitting and waiting--what Faure?

We DO enjoy your Person to Person on the T.V.
All the Best to you all from us Both,

As ever,

Peggy

Lee, Wm Vinson

November 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Lee:

Thank you for your letter of October 21st and for sending me a copy of your very interesting annual report.

This is a subject well worth studying, and I hope to find an opportunity to talk with you about it at some future date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Vinson Lee, Secretary
Eyes Right, Inc.
316 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

fc

Non-Profit
Non-Sectarian

Eye Banks
Diagnostic Clinics
Ophthalmological Fellowships
Medical Social Service

Eyes Right, Inc.

The National Program for Sight Restoration and Research

316 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Telephone: LAckawanna 4-2389

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ENDORSED BY

Overseas Rotary Fellowship of New York
Paterson (N. J.) Lions Club
No. Jersey Assoc. for the Blind

October 21, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the suggestion of our mutual friend, Mr. Louis P. Lochner, our Chairman of the Board of Directors (concurrently President of the Overseas Press Club), it gives me much pleasure to send you a copy of our annual report, which we are sure you will be interested to read.

We are a voluntary organization (no salaries) and our activities are being concentrated upon the rehabilitation of partially blind children through the use of the newly-developed microscopic and telescopic lenses. Some of these children cannot see the blackboard in their classes but with the use of these optical aids they are enabled to read the smallest print, similar to that in the telephone directory. The lad, Craig Hulsebos, in the enclosed reprint, has less than 10 per cent vision (more than 90 per cent blind) but with these lenses can read small print. With these optical aids, these partially blind children may be transferred from their "sight conservation" classes to regular classes in order to study and play as normal children.

Our President, Mrs. Dexter, and the writer would be pleased to talk with you on this subject at some time convenient to your goodself.

May we hear from you in due course ?

Sincerely yours,

For EYES RIGHT, INC.

William Yinson Lee

William Yinson Lee
Secretary

Enclosures:

Annual Report
Reprints of news reports

c.c. for Mr. Lochner

Contributions to Eyes Right, Inc. are deductible for income tax purposes

Rotary Hears Of Sight Restoring

John Braddock, seated, is reading throug special subnormal vision spectacles, the cost of which is being underwritten by Eyes Right, Inc., which presented a program before Rotarians Thursday in the Alexander Hamilton Hotel. Shown left to right in front are Dr. Jonas H. Vilanch, local optometrist, who assisted in developing the lenses; Braddock and Mrs. Muriel Brayman Dexter, president of Eyes Right. In the rear are William Yinson Lee, co-founder and secretary of Eyes Right; Paul Day, Jr., acting president at Rotary and Bernard Lehner, chairman pro tem of the Passaic County Committee of Eyes Right.

William Yinson Lee, co-founder and secretary of Eyes Right, Inc., addressed Rotarians Thursday at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel on the "Eyes Right Program for Sight Restoration."

Lee, introduced by Bernard Lehner, chairman pro tem of the Passaic County Committee of Eyes Right, was acting chairman of the Overseas Rotary Fellowship of New York, 1949-52 and member of the Shanghai Rotary Club 1924-46. Eyes Right was founded within the membership of the Overseas Rotary Fellowship in New York in 1951.

Lee said that many thousands of the blind may have their vision restored through a co-ordinated program encompassing the procurement of corneal tissue; the solicitation of pledges of corneas in the larger communities, the training of more ophthalmologists in the special technique of corneal transplantation and optometrists in the fitting of special subnormal vision aids such as telescopic and microscopic lenses to enable those with as little as two per cent vision to see better; the education of the public as to the possibilities for restored vision and co-operation with existing agencies and resources.

He described two corneal transplant operations which would have cost thousands of dollars but were done for Eyes Right without any expense to the patients.

Also present at the meeting was Mrs. Muriel Brayman Dexter, president of Eyes Right, Inc., who explained that these operations are made possible through the pledging of corneas by living persons to be taken when they pass away.

Lee appealed for the co-operation of Rotary to form the Passaic County Eye Bank in co-operation with other service clubs for the education of the public in the possibilities for restoring vision to the blind and the collection of pledges of corneas. It is possible for as many as 20,000 of the 300,000 blind people in the U. S. to see again through this type of operation, he said.

The new telescopic and microscopic lenses were described by Lee. Dr. Jonas H. Vilanch, local optometrist, assisted in the development of these revolutionary type bi-focal lenses which now enable many of the partially blind to read newspapers and watch television.

By way of demonstration, Lee introduced John Braddock, the popular figure who operates the newsstand at the Paterson Post Office, "blind" for 40 years with less than five per cent vision, with his reading during that time being limited to Braille.

It was shown that Braddock could read the smallest newspaper print with ease by the aid of these subnormal vision lenses with which Eyes Right is arranging to furnish him without charge. Dr. Vilanch estimates that half of the partially blind in this country can be helped with these new lenses.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1955

Nearly Blind Man, 55, Now Reads Fine Print

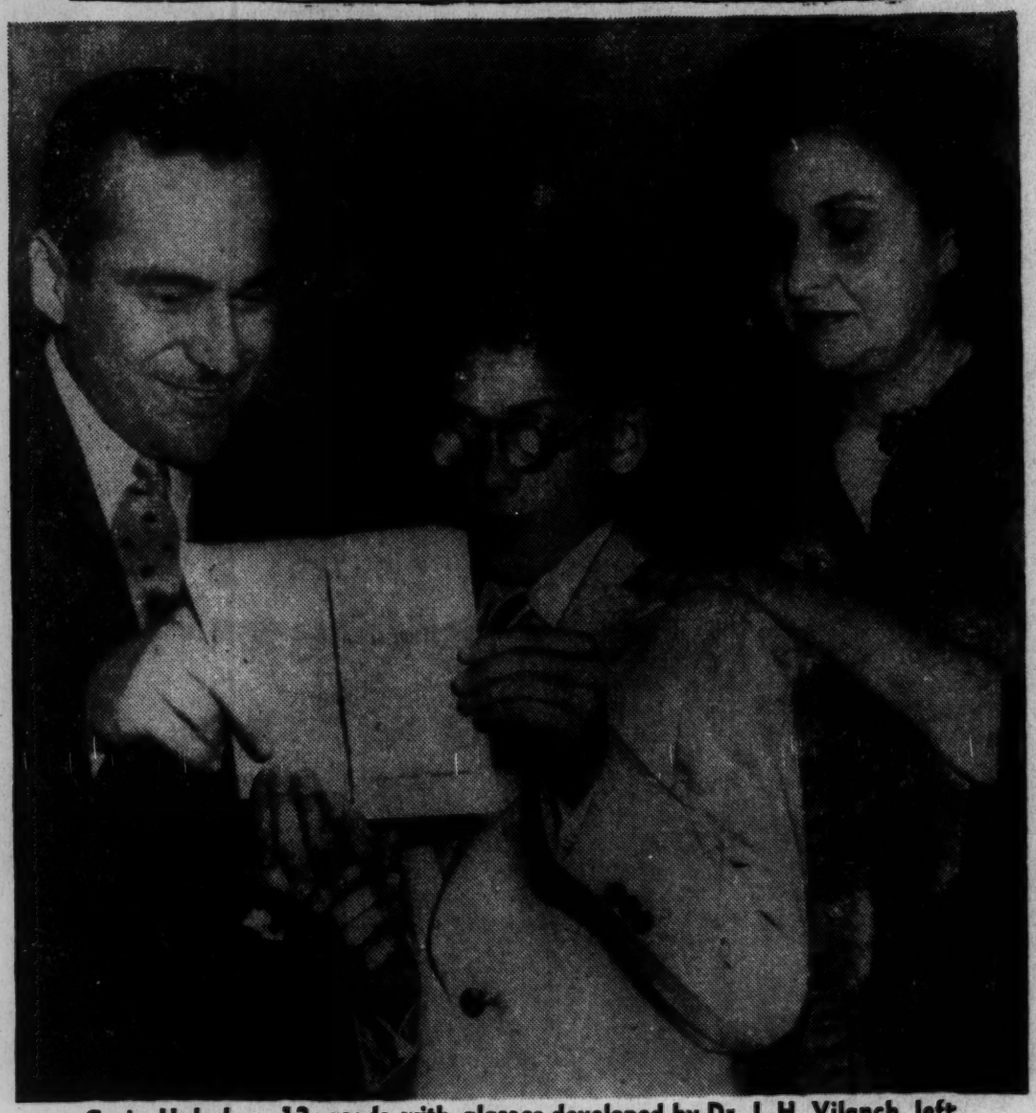
Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

PATERSON, March 2.—John Braddock, 55, has been a news vender in the post office lobby here for decades. Today he had what he considered the biggest news ever for his customers and he felt like shouting "Extra," the way he used to years ago. His "headline" was: "I can even read the classified ads."

Mr. Braddock, born with cataracts that gave him three percent vision in one eye and five percent in the other, never was able to read the papers he sold.

But thanks to non-profit organization called Eyes Right, Inc., and thanks to Harry Haines, publisher of the Paterson Evening News, Mr. Braddock today got a pair of microscopic bifocal lenses.

Meanwhile, in the Bronx, an optometrical expert said that more than 6000 persons classified as blind have been rehabilitated by microscopic lenses. Dr. William Feinbloom, consultant to the Brooklyn Industrial Home for the Blind, spoke to a luncheon meeting of the Bronx Lions Club in the Concourse Plaza Hotel.



Craig Hulsebos, 12, reads with glasses developed by Dr. J. H. Vilanch, left
At right of nearly blind boy is Mrs. Muriel Dexter, head of Eyes Right Inc.

New Glasses Mean New Life

Wed., March 16, 1955 Paterson Evening News

Twelve-year-old Craig Hulsebos, of Paterson who with the aid of special glasses can read, attend regular school classes and even watch television in spite of a serious vision handicap, made a guest appearance at the Newark Ironbound Lions Club yesterday noon.

Craig participated in a program on Eyes Right Inc., of New York City. Mrs. Muriel Brayman Dexter, president of Eyes Right Inc., spoke about near blind persons seeing through newly-developed lenses.

Dr. Jonas H. Vilanch, of Paterson, who developed the special lenses which Craig wears, described the clear image, telescopic spectacles to the Lions Club members. The meeting took place in St. Stephen's Church hall, Newark, with Elmer J. Loew presiding.

Craig, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hulsebos, of 359 Buffalo Ave., demonstrated his ability to read fine print for the club.

Due to a congenital retinal disturbance, Craig has only 10 per cent vision and is considered legally blind. He received expert medical attention but nothing could be done to improve his sight.

Started School in Special Class

When he became of school age, he was sent to the sight conservation class at School 2 where he continued in attendance to the sixth grade. In this school he was unable to see the blackboard and could read only very large print such as newspaper headlines.

His parents read reports of a newly-developed lens which could help people with as low as two per cent vision; that is 98 per cent blind. After consultation with Dr. Vilanch, special spectacles were made to help the boy's sight conditions.

With the aid of these special glasses, Craig can now see blackboards and enjoys watching television and seeing the movies. He can even read small newspaper print. His vision has been improved to a level where he no longer needs the special instruction given in the sight conservation class.

Although it was unprecedented, it was suggested to the Paterson school authorities that Craig be transferred from the sight saving class to a conventional one. The principal agreed to do this on a trial basis.

Now Attends Regular Classes

To the amazement of everyone, Craig now attends regular classes at School 25 in Paterson and is in the eighth grade doing well in his studies. The idea of returning him to the blind classes has been completely discarded.

As a result of the help given to Craig Hulsebos and others with similar eye afflictions, Eyes Right, Inc., an organization devoted to sight restoration, has added work for the rehabilitation of the partially blind to its program. Through funds contributed by private donors, Eyes Right, Inc. is proceeding to provide these subnormal vision aids to those unfortunate people who need them but cannot afford the expense involved.

Recently, Eyes Right, Inc. made it possible for another Patersonian, John Braddock, to obtain such glasses. Mr. Braddock runs the news stand in the Paterson Post Office lobby. He had less than five per cent vision (95 per cent blind) all his life but with the new glasses he can read even the fine print in the classified section of the telephone directory.

These two cases, according to Mrs. Dexter, who is a co-founder of Eyes Right, Inc., exemplify the belief of her organization that thousands of people now considered blind may be able to see again if they were only made aware of the new developments in medical science available to them. She added, however, that they must not be considered a "cure-all."

What Eyes Right Does

Eyes Right, Inc. has in formation a chapter in Paterson, and plans are under way to interest organizations as well as individuals in its work so that those who need help can be financially aided to take advantage of all the corrective measures now available. The organizations works in cooperation with physicians, hospitals and welfare agencies. It collects eyes for corneal transplantation, takes pledges of eyes, and carries on an educational program on sight restoration and rehabilitation of the partially blind.

Mrs. Dexter and her associate William Yinson Lee, co-founder and secretary of the organization, have addressed men and women service clubs in New Jersey on the work in an effort to arouse community interest on what is being done and can be done.

To illustrate the work of the Eyes Right eye bank, Mrs. Dexter showed a sound color film depicting the story of a blind girl who had been rehabilitated to a life of usefulness through a corneal transplantation operation.

Congressman Peter W. Rodino, Jr., of Newark; S. Nicholas Martini of Passaic and County Clerk Floyd Jones of Paterson are among the sponsors of the organization. Among the officers are Louis P. Lochner of Fair Haven, chairman of the board, with Fred J. Frei of Paterson; George E. Irwin of Montclair, Albert E. Menikettl of Rutherford and Carl O. Paul of Paterson, serving as directors. Mr. Paul is in charge of the New Jersey committee.

***

N. J. members Bd. of Directors from 4/1/55

***

Non-Profit
Non-Sectarian

Eye Banks
Diagnostic Clinics
Ophthalmological Fellowships
Medical Social Service

Eyes Right, Inc.

The National Program for Sight Restoration and Research
316 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
Telephone: LAckawanna 4-2389

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Mrs. M. Brayman Dexter

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J. H. Vilanch, O. D.
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Earl L. Warren, M. D.

ENDORSED BY

Overseas Rotary Fellowship of New York
Paterson (N. J.) Lions Club
No. Jersey Assoc. for the Blind

BRIEF REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

TO MARCH 31, 1955

FUND RAISING

Contributions for the fiscal year amounted to $2,528.52; expenditures $2,498.90, which, including balance of $119.20 brought forward from the previous year, left a balance of $148.82 in the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank. The contributions were principally from friends of the officers. No salaries were paid.

EDUCATIONAL

Talks on the restoration of sight and the rehabilitation of the partially blind were given to members of service clubs, fraternal and social organizations accompanied by appeals for pledges of eyes. News releases were distributed emphasizing the corneal transplantation operation and the urgent need of corneas. The developments in medical science and optical aids were described, as a result of which it is now possible to restore sight to thousands of blind people and to rehabilitate even more thousands of the partially blind. Films depicting the functions of the eye and a story of a girl whose sight was restored by a corneal transplantation operation were shown to illustrate some of the talks.

SERVICE TO INDIVIDUALS

Victims of eye diseases and accidents who came to us for assistance were referred to hospitals, clinics and other agencies with sympathetic counsel and appropriate guidance when they did not come within the scope of our sight restoration and rehabilitation program. Others were attended to by our Consultants. The following are typical of the many cases which come to us for help:

1. A 55-year old man, news agent, with only five per cent "vision" (95 per cent blind). For many years, his reading was limited to Braille. We had a test made which proved that the newly developed subnormal vision lenses could help him read the smallest newspaper print. A request to the N.J. Commission for the Blind to pay for a set of these glasses was refused. We underwrote the cost and the glasses were made available to patient, whose gloomy outlook on life has undergone a complete change. The resultant publicity enabled him to appear on a New York television program which gave him $300, enabling him to pay for an attachment to his glasses, with which he can now watch television. The additional funds also enabled him to replenish his stock (continued on next page)

Contributions to Eyes Right, Inc. are deductible for income tax purposes

on his news stand.

2. A Protestant minister of a poor parish was suddenly stricken blind. His sermons have now to be prepared with the assistance of members of his congregation reading to him. Help was refused by Commission for the Blind on technical grounds. We are trying to provide him with the new lenses to use the five per cent "vision" he has remaining (he is 95 per cent blind), in order that he can read again.

3. A eight-year old girl, partially blind since birth, was examined on our behalf. Diagnosis: Congenital cataracts; may be helped. We are working on this case and endeavoring to overcome a family difficulty.

4. A 9-year old schoolboy: congenital cataracts. Exhaustive test shows that he can read the smallest print with the aid of the newly-developed lenses. During the test he was so surprised that he could read with such clarity, he exclaimed: "Oh, Mummy, when can I get these glasses?" There is a possibility of having him transferred from the "Sight Conservation Class" for visually-handicapped pupils in the local public school, to a conventional class. We are working on this case.

5. A man accidentally blinded by lime entering his eyes. We directed him to an eye specialist for a corneal transplantation operation, which will be performed gratis. We are still working on this case.

6. A woman had lost an eye and because of her appearance was unable to obtain employment. After asking help of several agencies without avail, she went to Congressman Peter W. Rodino, Jr., one of our Sponsors, who brought the case to our notice. Upon our recommendation, the Commission for the Blind paid for an artificial eye. She is now in a job.

7. Nurses' aid, age 55, legally blind. We took her to a specialist and in the test she saw her sister for the first time in seven years, and she could read the smallest print. Upon our suggestion the case was referred to the Commission for ths Blind. She was examined by its ophthalmologist and pronounced "legally blind," but when the question of the newly-developed lenses was brought up, it was dismissed with the remark that they would be "useless"! Inasmuch as the patient was able to see with the aid of the new lenses, and they will help her in her job, we are making efforts to obtain them for her.

8. Man and wife both blind. New lenses may help the wife. On taking the case to the Commission for the Blind, they passed it on to the Welfare Department. This blind couple has no income; not even blind relief. They live with a married son. Dept. of Welfare ruled that as they own property which they could sell and give them "a few hundred dollars", they must wait until that is exhausted before they will consider the case. This is really a distressing case and we will try to be of help at least to the blind woman, to regain some useful vision.

9. The 57-year old blind woman whose sight we restored (gratis) a year or so ago with two corneal transplantation operations and two operations for the removal of cataracts, continues in good condition, with periodical check-ups, and comes in to see us. She is now earning her own living.

It will be recalled that she had been "pushed around" from agency to agency and told that she could not be helped. She prayed for a miracle to happen and EYES RIGHT made it possible for her to see again.

10. Baker's delivery clerk, about 40. Diagnosis by his eye doctor was "hemorrhage of the eye", He was under regular treatment every three weeks for six months without improvement. The affected eye was already blind and fearing that it might affect the other too, he came to us in a nervous state impoverished by the medical expense he had been under. We arranged for a thorough examination by our ophthalmological consultant, who made a different diagnosis. He is now receiving medical treatment at an eye hospital, free of charge.

11. Young woman, had Bell's palsy when a child. Had plastic surgery but this was unsuccessful. Right eye teared considerably. Woman was in sad circumstances, unable to find employment because of her appearance. She was taken by us for examinations by an optometrist and an ophthalmologist, the latter giving her an injection into her eye and prescribing eye drops. She now sees quite well, has little trouble with tearing, having been fitted with regular glasses by optometrist. Everything was done for this patient free of charge.

Space and time prevent the citing of other cases. However, the following letter from Dr. J. H. Vilanch, Optometrist, of Paterson, New Jersey, is of interest:

"June 27, 1955

Dear Mrs. Dexter:

As I look back in retrospect at the work that we have accomplished in rehabilitating the partially blind, I feel that your organization has been most helpful.

Our records show that we were able to give useful vision to fourteen of the twenty patients that you referred during the past six months. In most cases these people may never have learned that subnormal vision aids were available without the intensive work which you have done in this direction.

On numerous occasions you made it possible for people, who had been denied assistance by the N.J. Commission for the Blind, to obtain sight restoration aids.

In view of these achievements, I join with the thousands of N.J. residents who have learned of your excellent work in the hope that your organization will continue to concentrate its efforts in our state. We feel that there is a great deal more of this kind of work left to be done here.

Cordially yours,

JHV/rr (Signed) J. H. Vilanch, O.D.

This work would have been impossible without the cooperation of our professional friends, who have been most generous with their time in assisting us. I wish particularly to thank our Ophthalmological and Optometrical Consultants and our Ocular Prosthetician.

PASSAIC COUNTY COMMITTEE AND EYE BANK

Interest in EYES RIGHT, INC. has been aroused in the State of New Jersey because of our activities, in which we received excellent cooperation from the local Press. A strong Committee is being formed in Paterson consisting of Rotarians, Y's Men, Kiwanians, Lions and other local residents, both of Passaic and Bergen counties. Five New Jersey residents are now members of our Board of Directors, including our Chairman, and the EYES RIGHT EYE BANK, the first in New Jersey, is now set up at 471 Park Avenue, Paterson 4, N.J., in charge of Mr. Carl O. Paul, Director.

SUBNORMAL VISION LENSES

It is estimated that 50,000 of the 308,000 blind in the Nation may be enabled to read again and even watch television with the aid of the newly-developed subnormal vision spectacles. This does not mean that those who carry a white cane may dispose of same but it does mean that thousands of blind individuals whose reading has been limited to Braille may now read the smallest newspaper print and be rehabilitated to useful lives. My associates and I consider it a privilege for EYES RIGHT to be one of the first organizations to work with the developers of these remarkable lenses.

FUND RAISING PLAN

A fund raising plan was tested. A mailing concern proposed to send out on our behalf 200,000 letters to doctors throughout the country, each enclosing a medical automobile plate. This plate consisted of a piece of white enameled steel, 4" x 3½", on which were silk-screened a caduceus and the letters "M.D." A substance was applied to it that reflectorized light. This plate has a retail value of about $1.50. We requested the recipients to send us $1.00 for the plate.

Figures, the result of previous mailings for other charitable groups, were produced, showing roughly a one-third cash return, a one-third return of plates and no response from the remaining one-third. The "package", consisting of a letter describing our program, the medical plate, an addressed return envelope, an addressed envelope to the doctors, and postage, cost 21 cents, and was to be paid for out of the returns at the rate of 90 per cent to the mailing concern until their bill was paid; thereafter, all returns would accrue to us. In the meantime, 10 per cent of the returns would be retained by EYES RIGHT. In consideration of the returned plates being given back to the mailing concern, they agreed to be responsible for any loss (if any) which may occur.

A test mailing of 30,000 letters was made. Actually 29,698 letters were mailed for which we were billed $6,234.44. The total receipts amounted to $4,518.75, which netted this organization $451.87. The resultant loss of $1,715.69 was borne by the mailing house. One of the principal factors which prevented the test from reaching its full potential was the inopportune time at which it was made - December, just before the Christmas mail rush.

With no outlay and little effort on our part, we benefitted to the extent of $451.87. Moreover, the mailing was extremely successful with regard to its public relations value. Nearly 30,000 doctors now know of the existence of EYES RIGHT, INC., its efforts, ideals and aims. Many doctors responded favorably, requesting additional information so that they might help in other ways. There were no unfavorable responses and all correspondence was answered.

OUR CRITICS

A certain organization says we are "substandard". IS IT BECAUSE -

1. We do not have a highly paid administrative staff? Our administrative staff serves without pay. We have before us a private report of a national charitable organization marked "To be used for discussion purposes only" by its finance committee. It shows that with gross contributions amounting to $5,306,674. their budget for administrative expenses was $604,800, which includes $320,860 for salaries, $103,710 for fund raising, $27,000 for travel, $7,000 for scientific counsel and $36,000 for public relations counsel! These detailed figures were not for the public, of course.

2. The members of our Board of Directors pay their own expenses at Board meetings - dinner, drinks, etc.? The private report of the national organization referred to above shows that $12,000 was budgeted for its "Meetings", with another $5,000 for its "Annual Meeting Expenses"! Must an organization, to rank as "standard" operate with a huge expense account? What would be the reaction of their small contributors of a dime, a quarter, or those who donate $5 or $10. if these figures were made available to them?

3. We have been responsible for the giving of useful sight to over a score of blind individuals? Most of them had been pushed around from agency to agency and told that they could not be helped.

4. We are needlessly supplementing efforts to restore sight to the Blind? It is a matter of record that successful treatment has been given through us to some patients whom other organizations had refused to help.

We believe we are the only private organization in the country which is helping blind children to gain useful sight and having them transferred from "sight conservation" classes to regular school classes to study and play as normal children.

In spite of the fact that we are a young, small and unendowed organization, we are proud of our achievements. ASK THE PATIENTS WHOM WE HAVE BENEFITTED and you will understand that we have good reason to be.

Muriel Brayman Dexter
President

EYES RIGHT, INC.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955

RECEIPTS:		
Balance brought forward, April 1, 1954 ...		$ 119.20
Contributions received		2,076.65
Special Mailing		451.87
		2,647.72
EXPENDITURES:		
Rent	365.00	
Telephone	798.46	
Postages	122.00	
State Filing fees	30.00	
Fund Raising	85.46	
Educational	152.88	
Guidance and Service	161.38	
Publicity and Public Relations ...	67.95	
Printing and Stationery Supplies ...	206.96	
Survey, Report & Consultations Professional services on program ...	207.91	
Refunded advance for professional fees on organization, 1951-52 ...	175.00	
Social Security	24.60	
Moving Expenses	41.78	
General Expenses	19.52	
Suspense Account	40.00	2,498.90
March 31, 1955		
Balance at Chemical Corn Exchange Bank ...	48.82	
Deposited April	95.00	
Cash in hand	5.00	
Balance carried forward		$ 148.82

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Eyes Right, Inc.
316 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I have examined the books and records of Eyes Right, Inc., for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955 and find that the Statement of "Receipts and Expenditures" submitted to your Board of Directors by Mrs. Nuriel Brayman Dexter is a true and correct statement as reflected by their books and records.

Yours truly,

(signed) Samuel Schulman
Auditor

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA056 11 NL COLLECT=WASHINGTON DC 8= 1955 DEC 9 AM 5 17

REBECCA HOLDER, CBS= 5278

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

RESERVATION FOR DOROTHY LETT JANUARY 10TH. TWO NITES.

HOLDING UNTIL 6PM=

HOTEL STATLER=...

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Lect

DECEMBER 7, 1955

RESERVATION DESK
RITZ HOTEL
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PLEASE RESERVE ROOM WITH BATH FOR MISS DOROTHY LEET FOR NIGHT OF JANUARY 6 AND JANUARY 7. PLEASE CONFIRM BY COLLECT WIRE. THANK YOU.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW
CBS
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

414-43

Leet, Dorothy

RECEIVED
1955 APR -5 AM 10:52
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU006 PD

FAX BOSTON MASS APR 5 1004AME

REBECCA HOLDER, SECRETARY TO EDWARD R MURROW CBS

RESERVING SINGLE ROOM DOROTHY LEET APRIL 12 AND 13

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL

1048A..

APRIL 4, 1955

RESERVATION DESK
RITZ HOTEL
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PLEASE RESERVE ONE ROOM FOR APRIL 12 AS

WELL AS APRIL 13 FOR MISS DOROTHY LEET.

PLEASE CONFIRM BY COLLECT WIRE. THANK YOU.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

414-710-43

April 4, 1955

RESERVATION DESK
STATLER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PLEASE CANCEL RESERVATION IN NAME OF

DOROTHY LEET FOR APRIL 14.

THANK YOU.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

41b-710-43

TO Rebe

FROM Hazel

Mrs. Murrow called and asked you to make two reservations. Both for Miss Dorothy Leet.

April 13--the Ritz in Boston

April 14--the Statler in D.C.

MARCH 16, 1955

RESERVATION DESK
RITZ HOTEL
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PLEASE RESERVE ONE ROOM FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th IN THE NAME OF MISS DOROTHY LEET. PLEASE CONFIRM BY COLLECT WIRE. THANK YOU.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

WU016 PD

FAX BOSTON MASS MAR 16 114PME

MISS REBECCA HOLEER, SECY TO EDWARD R MURROW CBS

RESERVING SINGLE MISS D LEET APRIL 13 ONE NIGHT

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

137P..

RECEIVED
1955 MAR 16 PM 1:58
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA456 12NL COLLECT=WASHINGTON DC 16=

1955 MAR 16 PM 11 47

REBECCA HOLDER SECY EDWARD R MURROW CBS=

=485 MADISON AVE NYK=

=RESERVING SINGLE FOR MISS DOROTHY LEET, APRIL 14TH,

HOLDING UNTIL 6 PM=

HOTEL STATLER=

14TH 6 PM=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Lee, Dorothy

WU039 PD

FAX BOSTON MASS DEC 29 238PME

REBECCA HOLDER,SECRETARY TO EDWARD R MURROW CBS

RESERVING SINGLE ROOM DOROTHY LEET JANUARY 7 AND 8

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL

310P..

RECEIVED
1954 DEC 29 PM 3:35
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

DECEMBER 29, 1954

RESERVATION DESK
RITZ CARLTON HOTEL
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PLEASE RESERVE HOTEL ROOM IN THE NAME OF

MISS DOROTHY LEET FOR JANUARY 7 AND 8, 1955.

PLEASE CONFIRM BY COLLECT WIRE. THANK YOU.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO
EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

414-710-43

TELEGRAPH YOUR
CONGRATULATIONS
IT'S THE EXTRA-SPECIAL WAY
Call WESTERN UNION from any telephone

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

Let Dorothy

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

C71CC 14L 15 NL COLLECT

477 WASHINGTON DC DEC 29 1954

REBECCA HOLDER

CBS NYK

RESERVING A SINGLE FOR MISS DOROTHY LEET JANUARY 9TH TWO NITES

HOLDING UNTIL 6PM

HOTEL STATLER

405A DEC 30

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Leet, Dorothy

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

MAR 3 AM 5 48

WA057 13 NL COLLECT=WASHINGTON DC 2=

REBECCA HOLDER, SECTY=

EDWARD R MURROW CBS 485 MADISON AVE WUX NYK=

RESERVING A SINGLE FOR MISS DOROTHY LEET MARCH 26TH.

HOLDING UNTIL 6PM=

HOTEL STATLER..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

MARCH 2, 1954

RESERVATION DESK
STATLER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PLEASE RESERVE HOTEL ROOM IN THE NAME OF

MISS DOROTHY LEET WHO WILL ARRIVE MORNING

OF MARCH 26, 1954. PLEASE CONFIRM BY

COLLECT WIRE. THANK YOU.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO
EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

RECEIVED
1954 MAR -2 AM 7:15
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU051 PD

FAX BOSTON MASS MAR 2 421PME

REBECCA HOLDER,SEC TO EDWARD R MURROW CBS

RESERVING ROOM MISS DOROTHY LEET 9 APR ONE NIGHT

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL

457P..

TO.....

FROM.....

London: Smith and Kendrick
R. T. Clark: David Kerr
Kingsley Martin

Other Capitals; C.B.S. Correspondents

Lehan, Ed

September 7, 1955

Dear David:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lehan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David Kier
The New Statesman and Nation
10 Great Turnstile
London W.C.1, England

fc

September 7, 1955

Dear Kingsley:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lehan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kingsley Martin
The New Statesman and Nation
10 Great Turnstile
W.C.1,
London, England

fe

September 7, 1955

Dear R.T:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lehan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely,

Mr. R.T. Clark
Glasgow Herald
Fleet Street
London E.C.4, England

fc

September 7, 1955

Dear Bill:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lehan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Downs
40 Via Paisiello
Rome, Italy

fc

September 7, 1955

Dear Dick:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lehan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Hottelet
Columbia Broadcasting System
Bonn, Germany

fc

September 7, 1955

Dear Blair:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lehan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Blair Clark
CBS, Inc.
33 Champs-Elysees
Paris 8e, France

fe

September 7, 1955

Dear Dave:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lehan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David Schoenbrun
CBS, Inc.
33 Champs-Elysees
Paris 8e, France

fu

September 7, 1955

Dear Alex:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lahan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alex Kendrick
Columbia Broadcasting System
26 Hallam Street
London W1, England

fe

September 7, 1955

Dear Howard:

This will introduce to you my friend Ed Lehan, who, together with his wife and son, has decided to spend a year in Europe trying to become acquainted with the people and the customs of the countries they visit.

Ed will greatly appreciate any advice you may give him as to how best to go about his project, and I in my turn shall be most grateful for any help you may be able to give him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
26 Hallam Street
London W1, England

fo

July 27, 1955

Dear Mr. Lohan:

Your letter of July 9th arrived in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation.

This is merely a note to tell you that we do not expect Mr. Murrow back until early fall, but will be glad to bring your letter to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissam

Mr. Edward J. Lohan
Drummel & Lohan
204 First National Bank Building
Spokane 1, Washington

fc

DRESSEL & LEHAN
LAWYERS
204 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
SPOKANE 1, WASHINGTON

EDWARD J. LEHAN
HUGH A. DRESSEL

TEMPLE 2701

R.C.

a

July 9, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Hotel Leopold
Bellingham, Washington

Dear Ed:

I don't want to resort to the fraternal handclasp, but unless my memory is failing more rapidly than I suspect, we were supposed to yell "Roccus" when we were in need of assistance. I am, and here's the pitch:

For some time, and for a variety of reasons, Margaret and I have planned on an unlegal sabbatical year when we might spend as much time as the mortgage money will allow in Europe. Our boy, Mike, has completed the eighth grade, and our trip has been planned with the idea of his staying out of school for a year before starting high school. One of the impelling reasons for this time abroad is to acquaint us, and in particular Mike, with the habits and customs of people that motivate their thinking, conclusions and actions, and form the bases for wider understanding. We are interested in an exchange of views and opinions, and above all, in well considered appraisals from those who have had the time and opportunity to reach mature conclusions on the numerous problems that affect the representatives of various countries who must reach compromise and agreement in so many areas.

I talked with Donna Jean today, and am aware, without her telling me, of your extremely tight schedule. I had hoped that we might have an hour or so together in Spokane when you are again on your way east, but if this is not possible, can you do this for us: In addition to being No. 1 fans of your radio program and "See It Now", we are also devoted listeners of Howard K. Smith, Eric Sevareid, and your other associates who from time to time join you in your roundup of the news. We would appreciate more than we can express your help in giving us letters of introduction to the foreign correspondents on your staff, and to such government officials as in your opinion could make it possible for us to better understand the underlying factors which motivate their political thinking and actions. Please understand that we do not intend to foist ourselves upon such individuals for social or entertainment purposes, but merely wish to meet and talk with them, and wherever possible, to have access to the legislative bodies of the different countries. (I well remember that it almost took an act of Parliament to get me into the House of Commons to listen to Churchill, Eden et al. when I was last there).

If by any chance you should again be changing planes at Spokane, and have time for a call, I can be reached only at my office, TEmple 2701, since we have sold our home in town and are living at our place at the lake (Loon Lake) without telephone communication. Whether or not time and opportunity will permit you to do what we ask, we want you to know that your radio and TV programs give some of us outlanders, under-nourished by Truman's favorite, the Spokesman-Review, a glimpse of what real news reporting and insight can be.

This letter should have been written months ago, but I was brought up sharp, while traveling the highway listening to your evening broadcast a short time ago, when you said that you would be off the air until this coming September. We plan to leave Spokane by air September 5th, and to sail from New York September 8th, returning the following June if the mortgage money holds out that long. Our itinerary will include all the European countries except the Iron Curtain countries.

I sincerely hope that your brief stay out west has given you and Janet and the other members of your family some pleasurable times, and above all, I hope that Casey has been able to teach you not only to hook but to land that big one at Westport or wherever it is that you are looking for salmon. Best regards to all of you from Margaret, Mike, and

Yours as ever.

Ed

EJL:ML
cc to Columbia Broadcasting Company
office of Edward R. Murrow
New York, New York

P. S. While this has been planned purely as a pleasure trip, if you know of any jobs in Europe that could be filled by an individual with a B. A., an LL. B., and not a word of any foreign language, please let me know.

EJL

Leigh, Colston

August 31, 1955

Dear Bill:

Thanks for the word about Joubert. I have known him for about fifteen years. He is poised, intelligent, equipped with a good sense of humor, and is a first class conversationalist. I have only heard him talk formally to flying men, and I would think he would do a first-class job for you. Incidentally, he gets on exceedingly well with Americans. I hope you can work something out.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. Colston Leigh
President
W. Colston Leigh, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

W. COLSTON LEIGH
President

W. Colston Leigh, Inc.

NEW YORK - CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Cable COLLEIGH
521 FIFTH AVENUE
New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 2-6624

August 29, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have yours of the 23rd regarding Sir Philip Joubert. I have also had a talk just recently with Mr. George Bijur, who is staying at the Lombardy, and who had a similar letter from Sir Philip. Mr. Bijur assures me he is an excellent speaker. I'd appreciate any comment you might make about him as a speaker. You are familiar with the lecture business and I would be very appreciative of any comments you might make on his ability and his probable success with American audiences.

I am somewhat interested in the possiblity of booking atour for him during 1956-57, since this season is too far along for us to attempt it. I am going to write Joubert direct - and I am returning his letter to you so that you may if you wish tell him he will be hearing from me.

Thanks for thinking of us in this connection. I understand you are interviewing one of our speakers this week - Margaret Bourke-White. She is a grand gal.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

President

Leopold, G. Vernon

G. VERNON LEOPOLD
Attorney at Law
WOodward 3-6459

1570 National Bank Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

November 29, 1955

Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Dulles:

On November 25, 1955, I took issue with Dr. W. H. Van Almsick, West German Consul in the City of Detroit, In a letter to me dated November 22, 1955, Dr. Van Almsick bluntly solicited my professional and personal aid and cooperation in bringing about the passage of Congressional Legislation which would restore to German and Japanese Nationals, assets seized by the United States at the outbreak of World War II.

In the first place, as an American citizen, I most vehemently object to the presence on the American Scene of a foreign consular officer who takes sides in a controversy involving pending Congressional Legislation. In the second place, as a member of the local Bar, I object to Mr. Van Almsick's presumptuousness that he has a right to take sides in such issues "as an attorney". Finally, as a member of the American public, I am incensed at his arrogant and polemic effort to squelch public airing of the issue on the grounds that "the mass should not be stimulated".

Mr. Van Almsick's conduct throughout this entire affair certainly does not evince an appreciation of the democratic workings of the great republic to which he is accredited. If allowed to pass uncensured, such conduct would set a dangerous precedent to diplomats and consular officers of powers less friendly to the United States than the West German Republic.

I therefore strongly urge that on behalf of the United States Government, you consider and demand Dr. Van Almsick's recall as consul.

Very truly yours,

G. Vernon Leopold

GVL:val

Lerner, Arnold

November 18, 1955

Dear Mr. Lerner:

This is merely a note to thank you for sending me a copy of the Second Edition of the Mike & Screen Press Directory.

It was indeed good of you, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arnold Lerner, Editor
Mike & Screen Press Directory
270 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

fe

MIKE & SCREEN PRESS DIRECTORY

Published by the Radio-Newsreel-Television Working Press Association

270 Park Avenue • New York 17, N. Y. • PLaza 1-2720

October 21, 1955

Dear Member:

It is with great pleasure that we are sending you your copy of the Second Edition of the Mike & Screen Press Directory. It is our belief that you will find this revised issue a valuable edition to your reference shelf.

Cordially,

Arnold Lerner

ARNOLD LERNER
Editor

AL/md

Lester, Sarah

HOTEL UTAH

AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE WEST

MAX CARPENTER, MANAGER

SALT LAKE CITY 10, UTAH

Oct 30 1955

Dear Miss Holden;—

You started a ball rolling last May 11th Mr Jenson of KSL that morn- balled to a magnificent day.

At 9 30 this morning we heard the C.B.S. rehearsal & broadcast of the Mormon choir. That was wonderful & worth coming from New York to experience.

Then, if you please, they said we were free to go as in 6 minutes they would rehearse for the N.B.C. (church) television show for this afternoon "World Wide Program" guess - We sat till 11 30 came back 2 15 - 3 45 back 4 - 4 15 for an organ recital -

At 6 30 we take a 6 30 bus tour of the city & hop on the Zephyr at 10 for San Francisco

Many thanks to you for your help

Sincerely Sarah L. Lester

PHONE 3-2661 TELETYPE SU 166

Lester, Sarah

May 11, 1955

Dear Mr. Jensen:

Many thanks for your wire. The name of Mr. Murrow's friend who wants to sit in on the broadcast of the Tabernacle Choir is Mrs. Sarah Lester. She and her cousin will be out your way in November, and I have told her to contact you about a week before they want to see the program. Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Allen Jensen
Program Director
Station KSL
Salt Lake City
Utah

May 11, 1955

Dear Mrs. Lester:

Mrs. Murrow has asked me to look into the possibilities of your sitting in on the broadcast of the Tabernacle Choir next November, and I am happy to tell you that it is possible. Please contact Mr. Allen Jensen, Program Director of Station KSL in Salt Lake City, a week before you want to see the program and he will give you further details.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Sarah Lester
85 Greenacres Avenue
Scarsdale, New York

RECEIVED
1955 MAY -9 PM 4:11
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

SU 32

MAY 9 91//// 1955

REBECCA HOLDER SECY TO EDW R MURROW CBS NY

RE UR 1609, MR MURROWS FRIEND WILL B VERY WELCOME TO SIT IN ON CHOIR BDCST. HOWEVER SINCE CHOIR WILL B IN EUROPE FM AUG 10 THRU OCT 9, SUG HE COMES AFTR MIDDLE OF OCT. PLS HAVE HIM CONTACT ME UPON ARRVL.

ALLEN JENSEN KSL PGM DIR

MAY 6, 1955

MR. ALLEN
STATION KSL
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH

THIS IS A REQUEST FROM FRIEND OF MR. MURROW
WHO WILL BE IN X SALT LAKE CITY IN THE FALL
AND WOULD LIKE MORE XXXXXXXX THAN ANYTHING
TO SIT IN ON THE XXXXX TABERNACLE CHOIR
AS THEY BROADCAST STOP WOULD THIS BE
POSSIBLE? THANK YOU

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW
CBS
485 MADISON XXXXX AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

THE LESTER HOUSE
85 GREENACRES AVENUE
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

May 2nd 1955

Dear Janet:-

In the fall I am going to San Francisco to the Girl Scout Convention Nov 1-4. The one thing I want to see more than anything else is the Tabernacle Choir at Salt Lake City as they do one of the C.B.S. Sunday broadcast.

Would you please ask Ed. is that done on a Sunday? & could my cousin & I get in to hear it?

I am toying with the idea of going Canadian Pacific & home Southern Pacific.

I certainly do get the very nicest assignments. All my "grands" are behaving well - Sincerely Sarah D. Lester

Levin, Marvin
Agree

LOUIS W. LAWSON
MARVIN E. LEVIN

LAWSON AND LEVIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1409 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
EXBROOK 3-4175

LOS ANGELES OFFICE
3460 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA
DUNKIRK 5-1771

February 18, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television News Service
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In accordance with my telephone call of ~~last night~~ 2 days ago with your Secretary, I enclose herewith the following documents: MEL.

1. Committee statement;

2. Copy of letter by Marvin E. Levin which was sent to a local business man in answer to certain questions concerning the nature of our appearance before the Board of Bar Governors, and the reasons why we chose to appear with the inevitable risk that certain business men, in a minority, would object to our appearance and would feel inclined to employ other attorneys;

3. Copy of letter by Louis W. Lawson to the Board of Bar Governors; and

4. Copy of an address before the Board of Bar Governors' hearing February 16, 1955, Los Angeles, California, by Marvin E. Levin.

With my very kind personal regards, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Marvin E. Levin
Marvin E. Levin

MEL/T
Enclosures

Airmail Special Delivery
Registered Mail
Return Receipt Requested

LAWSON & LEVIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1409 WILSHIRE BLVD.
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

February 17, 1955

COPY

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Los Angeles 54, California

Dear XXXXXX

As I stated to you, I appeared on my own individual behalf and as one of the signers of the committee card which was requested by the committee who is named in the printed brief which I have also enclosed for your inspection.

I appeared at the request of the Board of Bar Governors to hear from those members of the Bar, regardless of their political affiliation or other connections, whatever kind they may be. The committee of which I was a member was only one committee that presented their views as a group at yesterday's hearing before the State Board of Bar Governors. We, as a committee, solicited only those members of the Bar who were untainted in any way to our knowledge, and to the best of my ability no member thereof has been subversive, accused of being subversive, convicted of being subversive, called before any Congressional committee, placed on any list, nor has there ever been any form of accusation aimed at any member of this committee. I suspect the McCarthy-ites or bigots will soon list our names as "Communists" which is merely an accusation, but they will do so to encourage the public to accept their views without having any knowledge of the truth.

As I told you on the telephone, our committee was composed of a cross-section of leading representatives of classical western religion, including leading members of the Protestant faiths and, of course, my partner and myself representatives of the Jewish faith, and there were also members of the Catholic faith present. Also a number of the prominent members of the Bench and Bar were on our committee by their signed authorizations which were submitted in evidence along with affidavits to the Board. Interestingly enough 8000 authorization cards were sent out to Los Angeles County Bar members, of which 420 were returned signed by individual members of the Bar who submitted their signature with the authorization to turn it over to the Board of Bar Governors indicating their support of the proposi-

COPY

tions as set forth in our committee report and expressed clear-cut opposition to the proposed legislation and all other legislation which would fall into this same category.

At yesterday's hearing the 420 signed authorization cards, including that signed by Chief Judge Denman, Chief Judge of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, and other signed cards of leading Judges of the Superior Court of the State of California were introduced into evidence. There were only 15 cards received in opposition to our committee's point of view which favored the proposed legislation, of which approximately one-half were unsigned and which included the usual nasty and rather malicious remarks of those who have no reason to oppose the proposed legislation, and are perhaps insane and are not responsible for their acts. At yesterday's hearing 31 people were on the docket to speak, both in favor and against the proposed legislation. 4 persons spoke in favor of the proposed legislation, including Frank Doherty and Mr. Irwin, Assistant Mayor of the City of Los Angeles. Of the 25 remaining persons who spoke in opposition to the proposed legislation, and in opposition to all legislation, which falls in this category of witch hunting and within the category of unconstitutional legislation clearly in violation of the fundamental rights of free speech, both the 4th and 5th Amendments, the 14th Amendment, equal protection of the laws clause, and very many other technical legal rules, I believe 18 were on our committee. The 7 remaining were independent of our committee and I do not know their affiliation. Therefore, in conclusion, let me say, the newspapers of this City are libeling, slandering and giving false information to the public when they say the opposition was only in the ratio of 2 to 1, and in fact the Los Angeles Times have an ambiguity in their article when they say 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 in the very same article in the first edition of February 17, 1955, when in fact the opposition to the proposed legislation was 25 to 4 at the hearing, and therefore our committee was overwhelmingly in opposition to the other side, being a ratio of more than 6 to 1. If you count the actual signed postcards expressing both opposition and favor of the proposed legislation you will that the actual percentage would be as follows: There were 420 in opposition to the proposed legislation as against a total of 15 in favor of the proposed legislation and the ratio, therefore, would be 420 to 15, or 28 to 1 in favor of our committee's report. Stating it another

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way, a good return on direct mailing is 2%. Our committee received from the Bar of Los Angeles County within a period of approximately seven days a better than 6% return signed in opposition to the proposed legislation. The Crotty committee and their proponents sent in signed and unsigned cards totaling 15 which was a .26% in favor of such proposed legislation.

If you will note from my brief, I attempted to state my own position in a non-technical way because I felt that there were other matters to be concerned with than those to be found in the pure legal theory of constitutional argument. As I have stated in my brief, I only ask to be given an opportunity to speak my views freely and because I disagree with McCarthyism I disagree with "Communism". In this brief I expressed my opposition to legislation of the "McCarthy and Levering hysteria type legislation". I do so as a Republican and as a person who thinks in terms of good government under Eisenhower and with, in my opinion, the greatest Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Earl Warren.

Those that might disagree with me have no right to say I should stop talking and accuse me of Communism. I authorize investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other investigative agencies so along as I am given the protection of the due processes of the law. My background is such that it is free from taint and I believe each member of the committee stands in the same position. Therefore, let me speak freely and carry the views on to those other persons who stand for good government and who, by voicing their opinions concerning the operation of our good government, can reunite the various factions of our political parties so that with the individual political parties, and between them, we may take the proper type of action against the subversive forces in America.

It would be advisable at this time to suggest that more of the money that is being wasted by placing it in the hands of those who are neither judiciary or investigators, but whose job is really to legislate, be placed into the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to improve their facilities, increase their staff and more vigorously search out those people who are subversive to our society. It is the humble opinion of this writer that by the suggested method those who are innocent will

not be accused falsely and ridiculed and (convicted) before the people of this nation by the newspapers who are only interested in making publicity and who are not interested in protecting the innocent. Those who are really subversive and can be found by proper methods of evidence subject to the safeguards which are in our Constitution for the benefit of all, including the guilty, should be vigorously indicted and prosecuted and, if found guilty, punished by the proper channels in our government which are the judiciary and investigatory departments of our justice.

Yours sincerely,

Marvin E. Levin

MEL/T
Enclosures

COPY

Levin, Marvin E.

LAWSON & LEVIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1409 WILSHIRE BLVD.
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

January 18, 1955

COPY

Board of Bar Governors
State Bar of California
2100 Central Towers Boulevard
San Francisco 3, California

Re: Proposed amendments to Business & Professions Code, as it relates to attorneys

Gentlemen:

I am writing this letter in accordance with your request that attorneys of this State advise you of their views and their comments concerning the article reported on page 349, in the Journal of the State Bar of California, Volume 29, numbers 4-5. I trust that you will give my letter the careful attention that you have given to the committee reports concerning this matter.

With all of the articles that have been written upon the subject of the "Fifth Amendment", it is difficult to know just where to start. I do not propose to repeat those articles, but I do wish to call your attention to some things, which when added to the rest of the information at your disposal, will give you my reasons why the adoption of the proposed amendments to the Business & Professions Code, would be one of the great mistakes and certainly an injustice to the legal profession, and to the many faithful attorneys who practice law in the best of tradition.

Let us start with an article, appearing in the Los Angeles Daily Journal, December 16, 1954, by your own Joseph Ball. He states that all questions concerning loyalty, of attorneys, should be answered, or they should face discipline, and/or eventual disbarment. Yet in this article he states: "The State must prove the guilt beyond reasonable doubt" and "Either there is a privilege (under the fifth amendment) or there is not. If there is, its use is not an abuse". Both of the latter statements contradict his initial declaration that lawyers who fail to answer questions are subject to disbarment, etc., as he does not mention the fact that IF AN ATTORNEY IS PROVEN BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT (in a trial) to have committed a crime involving moral turpitude, he is subject to disbarment, and/or suspension, nor does he point out that the fifth amend-

ment WAS MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE SPECIFIC REASON OF PREVENTING INQUISITIONS, or inquiries as existed during the early "STAR chamber" trials. By some form of a legal fiction, he approves of the basis for the fifth amendment, but then he takes the position it was made for use BY EVERYONE EXCEPT LAWYERS, because they occupy a special privilege, and if they use the fifth amendment, they must have something to hide, and we do not want lawyers who use the Constitution. THIS IS FANTASTIC, to think that a man trained in the law, could arrive at such a distorted conclusion.

Let us for the moment substitute the word "murderer" for the word or for the words "overthrow" or "Communism" or "Communist", and applying this example to the language of "Exhibit A" of the proposed amendments, on pages 357, etc., of the said article in the Journal of the State Bar of California, we get some interesting results. For example, take part (2)(a), on page 358:

"It shall constitute a cause for disbarment or suspension...if any attorney advocates, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of 'murdering' the government of the U.S., etc. ..."

Would the act of thinking of murdering someone, or advocating same, constitute a crime, under our present laws? Would such an act be considered grounds for disbarment or suspension? I think not, and the arguments that could be made against such conclusions would be that "intention alone" is not and has not ever constituted a crime, and further along this line, that in order for there to be an attempt, or a conspiracy to commit murder, there must be an overt act, or something done in the direction of the commission of the actual crime, before it becomes a legal offense. If a conviction could not be obtained without such evidence of an overt act or attempt to commit the crime, is it Constitutional to eliminate the evidentiary requirement by Legislative fiat, and state that it is no longer necessary to find evidence to support the commission of a crime. All that is needed is to put the person on the witness stand and ask him if he did it. If he answers yes, we can convict him by his own admission. If he answers by asserting his rights under the fifth amendment, then we still convict him, because he must be guilty or he would not have been afraid to answer. The only

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distinction to be drawn between the two types of convictions, is in the punishment. In the one case we can send him to jail while in the other case we can fire him from his job, or disbar or suspend the attorney, and ruin his reputation and his economic future. I am sure that a legal fiction will not eliminate the obvious direction that the proposed legislation will take us.

Now, let us examine another point. Section 6068 of the Business & Professions Code says, in part, that the duties of an attorney are to support the Constitution and law of the United States and of this State. All attorneys took an oath to observe this prior to being admitted. To support the Constitution certainly means to be able to use it, yet by using it, an attorney would become subject to disbarment or suspension. How is this consistent with the original oath? Perhaps the oath to support the Constitution should be changed to read: "I swear that I will support the Constitution and law of the United States and of this State for all of my clients, by all means possible within the law, but not for myself". This would be the net effect, or the result that would occur, from the adoption of the proposed amendments. It puts an attorney in the position of having a lesser amount of constitutional freedom by merely choosing to become an attorney. This is a self-contradiction in terms, as it is the lawyer who upholds the law, and not the one who tears it down. If the proposed legislation were offered by non-lawyers, then it would be understandable. But when it is offered by lawyers, and especially by intelligent, and supposedly clear thinking members of the legal profession, it is rather surprising and unrealistic.

Now, let us proceed one step further into this realm of fantasy, and see what can happen. What if a lawyer advises his client to refuse to answer questions propounded to him by a legislative committee, or otherwise, and to utilize the fifth amendment? What would prevent the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California from concluding that the lawyer is subject to discipline and/or suspension or disbarment for violating 6068(b)? This section provides that it is the duty of the lawyer to maintain the respect due to the courts, and the various congressional committees. Since the proposed section 6106.1(1)(2)a, provides that the attorney cannot advocate, advise, or teach the overthrow of the government, etc., would his act of advising his client to use the fifth amendment constitute a violation of this

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section? It would not be hard to conclude as such if we use the distorted reasoning that lies behind the proposed amendments, to wit: Anyone who is asked a question concerning his loyalty, and who refuses to answer by asserting the fifth amendment, must be guilty of some serious loyalty offense, or he would not refuse to answer, and since he was asked the particular question of whether or not he ever advocated the overthrow of the government, by force or violence, he must be guilty of this specific thing, by refusing to answer, and therefore, any lawyer who advocates, or assists such a person, by advising him to plead the fifth amendment, must be advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing the government by force or violence, and thus is subject to disciplinary action therefor. This would be an absurdity, and perhaps you might argue that it is an impossibility. But take great care in reading the proposed legislative amendments, and you will find that even an expression of an opinion would subject the attorney to disciplinary proceedings. We are only human beings, and how can we distinguish between an expression of "opinion" and the words "advocate" or "advise" or "teach", etc. Perhaps we have created a monstrous semantic puzzle, in other words, everything is suspect, or subject to disciplinary proceedings, excepting those thoughts which have not occurred to us yet, because certainly those thoughts that have occurred to us, and which lie unsaid in the crevices of our grey-matter, can cause us trouble, because they are no longer our thoughts. They are public thoughts, or can be made such, as we must answer questions concerning them, when propounded to us, or we will be disbarred. Can you not see the problems inherent in this proposed legislation?

Most of the legislation today concerns the fifth amendment, and the thought occurred to me that a similar line of thinking could be attached to the fourth amendment, as it pertains to searches and seizures. Both the federal and the state constitutions provide for freedom against unreasonable searches and seizures. This was a safeguard which the American people brought with them from England, and gave them the right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure amounting to an invasion of the privacy and home of the citizen and the seizure of his papers. Before the Revolution, this right was abridged by the notorious writs of assistance. When the Constitution was formulated, the right was fresh in the minds of the people, and to insure against a recurrence, the Fourth Amendment was incor-

COPY

porated into the Bill of Rights. This prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures in ones home, etc., is intimately related to the provisions of the Fifth Amendment, concerning the giving of evidence against oneself, and it is for this reason that I have chosen the Fourth Amendment to show an analogy. Let us assume that the introductory paragraphs of the proposed legislation, 6106.1 (1), remain the same. Would it not be possible to propose the following legislation:

"It shall constitute a cause for disbarment or suspension...

1) If any attorney with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, publicly displays, OR CONCEALS IN HIS HOME OR OFFICE, any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; ...

2) Refusal by an attorney to answer on the ground of privilege against self-incrimination, OR REFUSAL BY AN ATTORNEY TO PERMIT THE SEARCH OF HIS HOME OR OFFICE AND THE SEIZURE OF ANY SUCH DOCUMENTS, shall constitute a cause for disbarment or suspension in any case in which such refusal is made to questions asked, OR SEARCHES DESIRED, in a disciplinary proceeding and relevant and material to charges therein, which charges, if proved, would constitute a cause for disbarment or discipline".

The foregoing provisions are exactly the same as the proposed legislation, the first paragraph above being taken from 6106.1 (2)(b), and can be found on page 359 of the State Bar Journal, and the second paragraph above being taken from 6106.2, and is on page 363 of said State Bar Journal. THE ONLY CHANGES HAVE BEEN THE INSERTION OF THE CAPITALIZED LETTERS, and in all other respects, the provisions remain the same. Would the foregoing provisions raise the cry of an attempt to violate the fourth amendment? Would the foregoing provisions go unnoticed? Would Mr. Joseph Ball issue another article saying that lawyers, because of the part they play in the community, should allow their homes and offices to be searched to find disloyal or subversive materials, and their refusal to permit such a search, or their claim of

privilege under the fourth amendment, should subject them to disbarment or suspension? I wonder whether this thought has ever occurred to those of you who rush to pass this grossly unconstitutional legislation?

I am sure that you can see from the foregoing that there is no end to the encroachments that can be made upon the constitutional rights of the individual, IF EACH THING THAT IS DONE IS JUSTIFIED ON THE THEORY THAT IT WILL PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM, OR WILL ROOT OUT THOSE WHO SEEK TO DESTROY US. There is no justification that will eliminate the constitution. There is no moral or legal right to permit such an exaggeration of the constitutional principles. Certainly lawyers, individually, and as a class, HAVE A DUTY THAT IS THE GREATEST. THIS DUTY IS TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION AND ALL OF ITS RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, not destroy it. Each of you who votes in favor of the proposed legislation without considering all of its implications and ramifications, is, in my humble opinion, violating your duty to the people of this country, and your own oath of office. Consider your duty carefully, and take only those steps which, after careful analysis, you honestly feel are constitutionally correct. Not those steps that are based upon false premises, emotion, and hysteria.

If the privilege afforded by the Fifth Amendment is to be done away with it should be done by appropriate constitutional amendment, not by the devious and unconstitutional means as suggested by the proposed amendments to the Business & Professions Code.

Self-expression and individual responsibility are essential for emotional health and maturity, and the future of our country. I am, therefore, greatly concerned with the appearance of legal controls which limit expression and question responsibility of the attorney.

Respectfully yours,

LAWSON AND LEVIN

Louis W. Lawson

LWL/T

COPY

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE BY MARVIN E. LEVIN OF THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES BAR ASSOCIATION, SANTA MONICA BAR ASSOCIATION, AND THE LAWYERS' CLUB OF LOS ANGELES

President Higgs, honored members of the State Board of Bar Governors, my fellow members of the California State Bar, distinguished Judges of our California and Federal Courts, and fellow Americans.

If Abe Lincoln were alive today and if he were a member of this great State Bar, in my humble opinion he would make a statement to the Board of Bar Governors, as follows:

(Brother members of the Bar, today we are here as one body although we of the Bar share mixed opinions concerning the proposed legislation. I recognize honest differences of opinion among my associates over the interpretation of the United States Constitution as it is presently written not only on the question of the 5th Amendment, but also as to numerous other provisions in that great document. Approaching the question of the advisability of enacting this proposed legislation, we should not look upon it as a local question, but one that may well affect our whole nation. This is the way I approached the question of the Civil War, I then denounced slavery and at the same time I denounced the startling reality of the Civil War. I worked tirelessly to unite our people throughout this land and I always strenuously urged the speedy ending of that conflict and the establishment of peace. "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right." Being a strong believer in a free society to encourage individual ability no matter where it may be found and to duly respect leadership when exercised by any citizen regardless of his political affiliations, religious background, financial position, professional experience or color of skin, I summon you to weigh the matters called to your attention

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today carefully and to pass judgment on the merit or demerit of the proposed legislation only after all persons who wish to speak have been heard, those in favor as well as those opposed.

Further, what we do here today will be the outgrowth of thousands of years of education, both formal and informal as mine was, and the reflection of thousands of years of legal experience accumulated in this one room here today, both from our Bench and our Bar as well as the reflections of the Bench and Bar of our nation. During the Civil War all men had to fight to preserve the American ideals; today, let us not oppose each other except in expression of our professional opinions regarding the advisability or the inadvisability of this proposed legislation.

On the question of what our State Bar's official opinion should be regarding the proposed legislation, let me say, this measure, if it becomes law, will affect the entire nation. The proposed statute would be given legal prominence by legislative draftsmen throughout our nation, both on the state and federal levels. Without a ruling handed down by our United States Supreme Court this statute could serve as legislative precedent to hang their hats upon in drafting similar statutes and in the making of extensions of the proposed statute which is before our Bar for scrutiny today.

In a search for honest constitutional legislation, the most significant factors may be overlooked. The whole procedure of drafting legislation to accomplish a dedicated purpose and to meet constitutional safeguards may unwittingly be in accord with the purposes of the perpetuation and accumulation of error.)

Abe Lincoln was indeed an outstanding example of a fine American and a good Republican. There are a number of examples of good Americans and good Republicans who have spoken out against legislation just like that which we are discussing today. One of those is Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine.

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Senator Smith is quoted by the Santa Monica Evening Outlook of February 15, 1955, on page 1 of that issue, as follows:

(Sen. Smith Sees End to 'Professional Demogogues'. Philadelphia, AP - U. S. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me), said today the end is in sight for the era of the "professional demogogues who question the Americanism of anyone who may disagree with them."

"At long last the shining truth about the false accusers, the half-truth artists, the professional fabricators, the prevaricators-for-pay.... is beginning to break through the dark and ugly clouds of doubt they have so evilly blown up," she added.

The article regarding Senator Smith further said, as follows:

She said she tried in that speech to "warn the....American people against the evils of extremism....that guilty people should not be whitewashed and innocent people should not be smeared."

Last year, she said, was "the climax of the unavoidable delirium that our country was going through..... First the extremists of both the left and the right overextended themselves. The people began to get fed up and disgusted with them.

"Second, they were not able to kill off politically the rare few who continued to speak out against them. .... Once the trend started, the return road to reason and political courage became heavy with traffic.")

Respectfully submitted to the
State Board of Bar Governors
this 16th day of February, 1955,
at a hearing, State Building of
California, Los Angeles, California.

MARVIN E. LEVIN

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Stuart's
MANUSCRIPT COVERS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, } ss.

_____

being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the _____

_____

_____

_____

in the above entitled action; that he has _____ *read the foregoing* _____

_____

and knows the contents thereof; and that the same is true of _____ *own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated upon* _____ *information or belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____

day of _____, *19* ____

_____

Notary Public in and for said County and State of California.
(SEAL)

LAWSON AND LEVIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1409 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
EXbrook 3-4175

Attorneys for _____

Received copy of the within _____

this _____ *day of* _____, *19* ____

_____

Attorney ___ *for* _____

(AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY MAIL—1013a, C. C. P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, } ss.

_____, *being first duly sworn says: That affiant is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county aforesaid; that affiant is over the age of eighteen years and is not a party to the within above entitled action; that affiant's* ~~residence~~ *business address is:* _____

_____

that on the _____ *day of* _____, *19* ____, *affiant served the within* _____

on the _____ *in said action, by placing a true copy thereof in an envelope addressed to the attorney* ___ *of record for said* _____ *at the* ~~*residence*~~ *office address of said attorney* ___, *as follows: * "*

";

and by then sealing said envelope and depositing the same, with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at the city where is located the office of the attorney ___ *for the person* ___ *by and for whom said service was made.*

That there is a delivery service by United States mail at the place so addressed ~~*or*~~ *** there is a regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed.* *and*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____

day of _____, *19* ____

_____

Notary Public in and for said County and State of California.
(SEAL)

**Here quote from envelope name and address of addressee.*

***When the letter is addressed to a post office other than where mailed from, strike out "and"; when addressed to the same city where mailed from, strike out "or."*

Statement in Opposition to

RECOMMENDATIONS OF STATE BAR COMMITTEE on RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

This statement has been prepared in response to the request by the Board of Bar Governors of the State of California (29 Journ. State Bar Nos. 4-5, p. 349) soliciting comments of lawyers concerning the recent recommendations of the Committee on Rules of Professional Conduct. We are opposed to these proposals because we believe they would menace the constitutional liberties of lawyers, greatly undermine the independence of the bar, adversely affect the public welfare and the proper administration of justice, by denying to both the people and the courts themselves, the traditional benefits of vigorous and resourceful advocacy by a completely unintimidated bar.

SUMMARY OF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation A. Amendment to Section 6106.1 Business and Professions Code.

The first three subdivisions of this amendment would establish as causes for disbarment or suspension any advocacy of overthrow of government by force and violence, or organizing or being a member of or an affiliate of (whatever that may mean) any organization having such purposes. Thus the lawyer could be required to stand trial before an administrative committee upon charges amounting to accusation of serious crime without the traditional safeguards for the accused in criminal cases.[1]

An additional subdivision introduces a wholly new concept in the regulation of professional conduct by making cause for disbarment the simple refusal, on any ground, to answer interrogation. This interrogation may deal with the advocacy, membership or affiliation proscribed in the preceding three subdivisions, or it may deal with membership in, or knowledge concerning, a category of organizations broadly and vaguely described as "the Communist Party or any communist organization." In either case, as will be more fully developed below, these provisions would make it possible for the lawyer to lose his license (permanently or temporarily) not for any substantive offense, but simply for maintaining silence until his accusers produce competent evidence of guilt.

Recommendation B. Amendment to Section 6068 Business and Professions Code.

Subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section would be amended to require the attorney "to maintain the respect due" and "never to seek to mislead by artifice or false statement of fact or law *any legislative committee,* the Board of Governors or any Administrative Committee of the State Bar." These duties are imposed upon an attorney "whether in the course of his relation as an attorney or otherwise."

[1]By existing rules and judicial policy charges of criminal conduct would not be tried *as disciplinary matters* until criminal litigation involving them has been disposed of, thus preserving the constitutional safeguards of the accused. (State Bar Rules of Procedure, Rule 19; *Neblett v. State Bar,* 17 Cal. 2d. 77). Upon conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude disbarment would of course follow under existing provisions of the State Bar Act (B. & P. Code, Sec. 6101). There would therefore appear to be no need of the proposed amendments in order to protect the bar and public from supposedly subversive elements. There is reason for concern that in adopting them strong invitation would be created to shortcut normal procedures by trying lawyers on serious substantive offenses before an administrative committee.

Recommendation C. Proposed New Section 6106.2 Business and Professions Code.

It would be made a cause for disbarment or suspension for an attorney to claim the privilege against self-incrimination in *any* disciplinary proceeding in connection with *any* question pertaining to charges therein.

PRACTICE OF LAW — RIGHT OR PRIVILEGE?

The committee assumes that the right to practice law is a mere privilege similar to the status of a public employee. From this premise it presents two recommendations (A and B above) which have in substance been rejected by the bar of this state, and a third (C above) which runs counter to the decided cases and the thinking of our most eminent legal scholars.

The Committee's view is erroneous and highly dangerous to a vigorous and independent bar. The lawyer is not a public servant whose duty to the state is essentially that of the obedience of an employee to his employer. While he is an officer of the court, the very core of his obligations in this respect is his duty to his client whom he owes zealous and indefatigable representation often in opposition to the state and, if need be, to the court itself. For only in the proper discharge of this responsibility can there be served "the fundamental interest of the public in maintaining an independent bar." *Gallagher v. Municipal Court,* 31 Cal. 2d 784.

The privilege thesis stems from *Cohen v. Wright,* 22 Cal. 293 where it was said that the practice of law is a "mere creature" of the legislature, standing on the same footing as eligibility to public office. To this privilege, it was held, the legislature may attach any condition it deems proper even to the point of granting it to one and denying it to another. (22 Cal. at 321). And it was upon such reasoning that the court enunciated the shocking assertion that the legislature could properly exclude Negroes from public office. (22 Cal. at 323).

But the doctrine of *Cohen v. Wright* has been destroyed by more than the rigor of its own logic. The case upheld a test oath excluding from the bar sympathizers with the Confederacy. Later cases in the United States Supreme Court held to the contrary, rejecting the mere privilege thesis. *Ex parte Garland,* 71 U.S. 333, 380; *Cummings v. Missouri,* 71 U.S. 271, 321. The right to practice law was there held to be a part of the "inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" lying at the "root of our political institutions." Deprivation of that right is subject to all the constitutional safeguards attendant upon the imposition of punishment. Later cases spell out the distinction between a government job and the right to pursue a profession, hold-

ing the latter entitled to constitutional protection. *Bailey v. Richardson* (CA, DC), 182 F. 2d 46, 60; in re *Carter* (CA, DC), 192 F. 2d 15. Our Supreme Court has since recognized that the *Cummings* and *Garland* cases have largely vitiated the holding of *Cohen v. Wright. (Danskin v. San Diego,* 28 Cal. 2d 536, 549). Additionally in the latter case the court held that even where the state grants an absolute privilege it cannot withhold it for failure to comply with conditions violative of a guarantee of the Bill of Rights (28 Cal. 2d 545, 546).

It is plain that individuals neither surrender nor compromise their constitutional rights upon admission to the bar. They are as free to advance opinions in the market place, either alone or in association with others, as those outside the bar. One who must tailor his expression to the political trends of the moment cannot be the advocate his oath requires. He who can lose his license by procedures less exacting that the Constitution imposes is by that fact reduced to considering his professional activity from the standpoint of "considerations personal to himself" (Bus. & Prof. Code Sec. 6066). A free bar cannot live upon an abridged Bill of Rights. So also without an independent bar the Bill of Rights can not endure. For it is out of the persistent assertion of those rights—especially on behalf of the unpopular and despised—that the concepts of liberty are made real for each generation. Freedom requires and the Constitution guarantees a free bar defending a free citizenry.

THE LAWYER WITNESS—DOES HE HAVE LESSER RIGHTS?

Recommendation B carries forward the proposals of the Belcher Committee of the Los Angeles Bar Association. It in effect requires of attorneys the same decorum before legislative committees as they owe to courts. This decorum is imposed upon lawyers irrespective of the capacity in which they appear—*i.e.,* as an attorney or as a witness.

The original Belcher Committee report was rejected by a "decisive majority" of the Board of Governors precisely because it "might well result in an impairment of the freedom and independence of the advocate which would be far more harmful to the public and to the discharge of their duties by lawyers than the isolated instances of disrespectful conduct at which the proposed legislation was aimed." (28 Journ. State Bar, 73). Neither the present Committee's report nor a careful review of the period since the Board of Governors last acted reveals any development justifying a revival of the Belcher Committee proposals. They would then, and they would in their present form, accomplish "great and unjustified impairment of the independence of the bar." *(id.* p. 73).

The suggested requirements that a lawyer, who is not acting as such but is before a legislative committee as a subpœned witness, conduct himself as if he were in a court room has no rational connection with professional conduct. Legislative committee sessions are not adjudicatory proceedings. They are a part of the political process whereby the peoples' representatives hear an admixture of fact, opinion, special pleading and partisanship in order to ascertain the popular will. Vigorous criticism of legislators and legislative policies is part of that process, and to exclude it would obstruct representative government. Discipline of a lawyer who has appeared as a citizen before such a body because some may think he expressed himself in bad taste in effect employs his license to curtail his right to speak. The step from that to discipline for what the lawyer says is ominously short. In addition it is contrary to established law under which the lawyer is subject to discipline for non-professional conduct only when characterized by moral turpitude. *Bryant v. State Bar,* 21 Cal. 2d 285, 296; 6 Cal. Jur. 2d 206.

SHOULD WE ABRIDGE THE LAWYER'S PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION?

The Committee's proposal to discipline lawyers who claim the privilege against self-incrimination substitutes an inquisitorial procedure for an accusatorial one. Whether the lawyer's claim of the privilege be in connection with interrogation under Recommendation A or under Recommendation C the result would be the same. If both recommendations were to become law the claim of the privilege would be substituted for proof of wrongdoing as a basis for disciplinary action. Thus, upon charge and silence by the accused in the face of interrogation, his license could be lifted. This is inquisition as plainly as the old ecclesastical oath *ex officio.*

As the law now exists, a claim of the privilege justifies no inference of guilt or of any fact constituting part of the chain of proof of guilt.

> "The privilege is for the innocent as well as the guilty and no inference can be drawn against the person claiming it that he fears he is 'engaged in doing something forbidden by federal law'". *(United States v. Spector,* 9 Cir. 193 F 2d 1002, 1006).
> (See also *Burdick v. United States,* 236 U.S. 79, 94; 8 Wigmore, sec. 2251.)

Intended to be a "protection to the innocent, although a shelter to the guilty", it is a safeguard against "heedless, unfounded and tyrannical prosecutions" *(Twinning v. New Jersey,* 211 U.S. 78, 91) at least to the extent such are predicated upon admissions cœrced from the accused. The origin and nature of the privilege give it a special purpose to protect the individual against political and religious inquiry.

> ". . . the significance of the privilege over the years has perhaps been greatest in connection with resistance to prosecution for such offenses as heresy or political crimes. In these areas the privilege against self-incrimination has been a protection for freedom of thought and a hindrance to any government which might wish to prosecute for thoughts and opinions alone."
> (Dean Griswold, Harvard Law School, in address to Massachusetts Bar Ass'n, February 5, 1954, 18 Harv. Law Sch. Record No. 2.)

To draw the inference from the mere claim of the privilege destroys it. For if its purpose is to prevent self-disclosure, the drawing of the inference from the claim of the privileges converts that very claim into an act of disclosure. And in that case the claim of the privilege would in effect shift to him who claims it the burden of proving his innocence. It is to avoid such results that lawyers are trained not to rely (as the Committee did) upon the attempts of laymen to apply legal science.

There is nothing in the lawyer's status to warrant different treatment. And indeed the cases so hold. *(In re Grae,* 282 N.Y. 428, 27 N E 2d. 963; *In re Holland,* 377 Ill. 346, 36 N E 2d 543.) Lawyers sworn to support the Constitution have as much right to invoke the privilege as those they represent. To exercise that which the Constitution confers upon all can hardly be a breach of duty by one who is an officer of the court.

The premises of the privilege render improper and unwise Recommendation C, permitting action against a lawyer who claims the privilege in a disciplinary proceeding as to any question pertinent to a cause for discipline. This proposal would place the lawyer in the position of having to

disprove a charge against him, before any proof is taken and before he confronts and cross-examines the witnesses against him. The cases cited by the Committee merely permit an inference to be drawn against a lawyer who, *after* the proof against him is in, refuses or fails to testify.[2] That is one thing, and perhaps the special confidential position of the attorney as well as the public interest in the probity of the bar demand it. At most it is little more than permitting comment from the bench upon the failure of the accused in a criminal case to testify in his own defense. But it is a long and impermissible step to require the lawyer to disprove the charge before his opponent has established his case. If a lawyer were to misappropriate his client's funds he should lose his license. But he should not be compelled to prove that he *did not* commit the offense before his accuser has presented proof that he *did*.

CAN PROFESSIONAL INDEPENDENCE SURVIVE THE IMPOSITION OF POLITICAL CONFORMITY?

(A) Conformity Imposed by the Political Test Oath.

Recommendation A would require the discipline of lawyers who refuse to disclose connection with the Communist Party or "any communist organization". Admission of such connection would be grounds for discipline, refusal to answer would bring the same result. This then is a test oath, hated since the days of the Inquisition and "repugnant" to the liberties proclaimed by our Constitution *(Ex parte Garland,* 71 U.S. 333; *Cummings v. Missouri,* 71 U.S. 277). Two earlier efforts to fasten a test oath on the California bar (S.B. 298 in 1949 and S.B. 1666 in 1951) were rejected by the bar, the Board of Governors and the State Legislature.

One of the vices in granting the power to make such inquiry is that its very existence restrains those who may be questioned under it. In this connection the vagueness of the proposed standards and their inherent lack of outer limits renders the power to inquire a pervasive restraint upon any political activity or association that runs the slightest risk of meeting future disapproval. The phrase "any communist organization" is incapable of precise definition. The proposed legislation contains a definition that is startling in its sweep. There (subd. [1][d] of the new section 6106.1) such organizations are said to be "characterized" by "identification" of their program with those of the "world communism movement" and by their regular and consistent effort to effectuate programs "substantially identical" with those of the "world communism movement."

If, as the Wall Street Journal points out, (June 1, 1954) the Communist Party is against juvenile delinquency, would any other organization with similar aims be "communist"? Since the proposal contains only the vague standards just referred to, nothing but the political predilections of the official in charge can fix the point at which parallelism of objectives transforms a legitimate organization into a proscribed one.[3]

The meaning of affiliation concerning which the lawyer must answer or be subject to discipline (Recommendation A, Subd. [2] [d] [iv] and [2] [c]) is similarly vague and sweeping. Mr. Justice Frankfurter has termed it a word of "dubious scope". *(American Communications Ass'n v. Douds,* 339 U.S. 382, 420, separate opinion). One high court has declined to attempt a "comprehensive definition" as "very likely . . . impossible." *United States ex rel Ketunen v. Reimer,* (2 Cir.) 79 F. 2d 315, 317. The Supreme Court wrestled not altogether successfully with the term in *Bridges v. Wixon,* 326 U.S. 135, saying that it imports "something less than membership but more than sympathy." (id. p. 143.)

Moreover the power to inquire is vested in an indiscriminate selection of public officials and private individuals all subject to partisan or opportunistic motivation. The lawyer's inquisitor could be any legislative committee or sub-committee, state or federal, a prosecutor before a grand jury or an opponent in civil litigation. The examination might be engineered by a partisan political opponent, a disgruntled client or a prosecuting attorney irked by a successful defense.

(B) Conformity Imposed Through Imputing Guilt by Association.

Inherent in such interrogation, as in all test oaths requiring disclosure of organizational connections, is resort to proof of "guilt" by association. Under subd. (2) (d) (ii) the attorney is subject to disbarment or suspension if he refuses to answer "specifically" any question relating to his "membership" in the Communist Party or "any communist organization"—this, regardless of the reason for the refusal.[4] Thus from the bare fact of refusal is drawn the inference of unlawful activity and discipline follows.

Twelve years ago the Supreme Court refused to make such an assumption concerning an admitted national officer of the Communist Party, saying, "Under our traditions beliefs are personal and not a matter of mere association . . . men in adhering to a political party or other organization notoriously do not subscribe unqualifiedly to all of its platforms or asserted principles." *Schneiderman v. United States,* 320 U.S. 118, 136.

Only two years ago the same court applied this principle to compulsory oaths requiring disclosure of membership in allegedly subversive organizations, striking them down as unconstitutional unless they are predicated upon personal knowledge by the individual of unlawful objectives. *Wieman v. Updegraf,* 344 U.S. 183. Law and reason demonstrate that "membership may be innocent" (344 U.S. at 190), and this presumption can be overcome only by competent proof.[5] The frightful consequences to both the individual and to our traditional concepts of freedom, of drawing the irrational inference proposed by the Committee are as applicable to lawyers under the Committee recommendation as to the Oklahoma teachers in the *Wieman* case:

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[2]The cases are *Fish v. State Bar,* 214 Cal. 215; *In re Vaughan* 189 Cal. 491. In fact both cases, while holding that the accused attorney may be called to testify in such circumstances, specifically reserve his right to refuse to answer "on the ground that his testimony would tend to incriminate." (214 Cal. at 223).

[3]In this connection it is worth observing that at present there are at least three "official" but constantly expanding lists representing three different judgments as to what organizations are "communist". (Those prepared by the Tenney-Burns Committee in California, the House Un-American Activities and the United States Attorney General.) In the aggregate they encompass the names of hundreds of organizations and thousands of individuals.

[4]In the case of legislative committee investigations the refusal could be based upon grounds that the question exceeded the legislature's authority or is not material to its committee's legislative inquiry. *(Kilbourn v. Thompson,* 103 U.S. 168; *Sinclair v. United States* 279 U.S. 263; *Jones v. S.E.C.* 298 U.S. 1; *United States v. Rumely,* 345 U.S. 41). In *United States v. Emspak* (No. 63 October Term, 1953) the United States Supreme Court now has under review the propriety of a refusal to answer such questions on First Amendment grounds.

[5]It is not without relevance that a federal statute provides that "neither the holding of office nor membership in any Communist organization by any person shall constitute per se a violation . . . of any criminal statute." 50 U.S.C.A. Sec. 783 (f), Internal Security Act 1950). That the "communist organization" referred to in the proposed legislation can not be assumed to have unlawful objectives, is made plain in *Wieman v. Updegraf* above.

"There can be no dispute about the consequences visited upon a person excluded from public employment on disloyalty grounds. In the view of the community, the stain is a deep one; indeed, it has become a badge of infamy. Especially is this so in time of cold war and hot emotions when 'each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy.' Yet under the Oklahoma Act, the fact of association alone determines disloyalty and disqualification; it matters not whether association existed innocently or knowingly. To thus inhibit individual freedom of movement is to stifle the flow of democratic expression and controversy at one of its chief sources. . . . Indiscriminate classification of innocent with knowing activity must fall as an assertion of arbitrary power. The oath offends due process." *(idem* pp. 190, 191.)

(C) Conformity by Use of the "Force and Violence" Formula.

A little reflection makes plain that the Committee's proposals would condition the right to practice upon personal conformity to vague standards of political orthodoxy. The first three grounds for discipline under Recommendation A would adopt as standards of professional fitness the proscriptions against advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force and violence that have come down from the old common law concepts of sedition. The lessons of our history show that the force and violence concept has been most frequently used to eliminate those who propose, not violence, but fundamental change. Whether it was the Jeffersonians' challenge to the Federalists, or the Abolitionists' attack upon slavery, or the encroachments of labor unions upon the prerogatives of employers, those who sought to prevent change by eliminating dissenters had recourse to the charge of force and violence.

The formula is a treacherous one, for the line between speech on the one hand, and attempt at action on the other, becomes more confused as the political conflicts grow in intensity. (See Chafee, *Free Speech in the United States,* Chapter 1). That in the past it has been largely used against political protestants indicates its censorial potential over thought and association.

The Committee points to no instance of attorneys who are not merely dissenters but are actually engaged in plotting violence against the government. But if any there are, let them be tried under existing law with the normal constitutional safeguards. If they should be found guilty, after proper trial, it will not be difficult to eliminate them from the profession. Let us not use fancied evils to convert the State Bar into a body of thought police. It appears to be a gratuitous reflection upon the bar to fashion a political loyalty test for those who daily discharge their oaths to support the Constitution before judges and fellow lawyers.

SHOULD THE LAWYER BE COMPELLED TO DIVULGE INFORMATION OBTAINED FOR THE DEFENSE OF HIS CLIENTS?

A startling aspect of Recommendation A is the requirement that lawyers answer questions dealing with their "knowledge" (gained outside the professional confidence) of the Communist Party or "any communist organization." As with so many key words in the proposed legislation the scope of "knowledge" is not defined. We may assume that it embraces knowledge of the organizational connections of other people. This would not simply turn the lawyer into an informer. It would destroy his ability adequately to represent any unpopular client who might fall within the all-embracing description, "communist". Take as an example the case of Defendant X, on trial charged with a Smith Act violation. Evidence is offered concerning X's connection with a promotion campaign for the sale of a book written by an officer of the Communist Party. His attorney must have all the facts concerning this episode. He must interview not only X (where the professional confidence would apply if all technical safeguards were rigidly observed) but also Y and Z who were closer to the matter and have much more information. The "knowledge gained from Y and Z, who are not clients, is not privileged and the attorney would have to disclose it or be disciplined.

But what attorney can properly discharge his sworn duty of vigorous, informed, resourceful advocacy if he cannot keep to himself his sources of information? Could an attorney in good conscience talk to Y and Z knowing that some day he might have to inform on them or lose his license? Surely the attorney would owe a duty to Y and Z to disclose this possibility. And in that event, would Y and Z furnish him with all the facts—or any facts—or even so much as talk to him? Recall that these results apply both to the attorney who voluntarily represents a Communist client as well as one appointed by the Court. In either case the right to counsel would be reduced to nothing in precisely the situation where its full vigor is most precious to the preservation of our constitutional fabric.

CONCLUSION

The essential vice of the Committee's recommendations is that they create *political* and *ideological* tests for fitness to practice. Under our system all pursuits, all avocations have traditionally been open regardless of religious faith or political opinion. The lawyer in American life has always been both the guardian of individual liberty and the active participant in the political life of the country. It is the inescapable quality of his role that he can be deprived of his rights in neither capacity without consequent impediment to his functions in both. The very adoption of the Bill of Rights was purposed to withdraw its guarantee of liberty "from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials, and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts." *West Virginia v. Barnette,* 319 U.S. 624, 638. Necessarily included is the right to practice law, not only upon the doctrine of the *Garland* case, above, but because the untrammeled exercise of that right is a portal through which our citizens arrive at an ordered defense of their liberties. Only a free bar can effectively defend free speech. When the time comes that only the orthodox may defend the non-conformist, our citizens will have been deprived of the kind of advocacy that gives vitality to the judicial application of democratic freedoms "as legal principles".

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. BROCK
ARTHUR A. BROOKS JR.
SANDER L. JOHNSON
LOUIS W. LAWSON
RICHARD W. PETHERBRIDGE
ANTHONY V. RANDLES
ROBERT J. SCHMORLEITZ

Levin Y. Harry

April 19, 1955

Dear Mr. Levin:

Many thanks for your kind letter of March 24th.

At the moment I have no definite plans to visit Istanbul, but I certainly appreciate your taking the time to write to me and extend to me an invitation to visit Israel during my journey.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Y. Harry Levin, Counselor
Embassy of Israel
1621 Twenty-Second Street
Washington 8, D.C.

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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

(yhl/363)

1621 TWENTY-SECOND STREET
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

HUDSON 3-4100

24 March 1955

Thanks

Mr. Edward Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the course of your "Person to Person" program with Mr. Conrad Hilton on Friday of last week you indicated that you hoped you might be able to visit Istanbul next June.

May I take this opportunity of extending to you a very warm invitation to visit also Israel during your journey? I need hardly add, of course, that you would be equally welcome before that time or after it.

On April 27, the State of Israel will celebrate its seventh anniversary. This milestone will mark both achievements and problems that are more, I believe, than of merely local concern. May I venture to suggest that your broad range of interests and sympathies would find much that is rewarding in such a visit at this time?

Yours sincerely,

Y. Harry Levin

Y. Harry Levin
Counselor

arg

Levine, Paul

June 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Smith:

Many thanks for your letter of May 12th and for the copy of THE NEW GENERATION which I read with interest.

I am sorry to have to tell you that there are no openings on my staff at the moment, and since the turnover is small I cannot foresee any prospect for you here in the immediate future.

We shall, however, be glad to keep your letter on hand in case anything opens up.

I am herewith returning your magazine.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Levine
345 Highland Avenue
Somerville, Massachusetts

fc

Top return

345 Highland Avenue
Somerville, Mass.
May 12, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Gregory Wolfe (of the Arthur D. Little Co.) suggested that I write and sell myself to you. I am young, invariably full of exciting ideas, and excel in chess, math and all related types of analysis.

I would like to be on your research staff, and I believe I could bring to it fresh approaches. I am stimulating, and not nearly so brash as the letter. Will you give me a try-- I could see you in New York before May 20 or after June 5.

Under separate cover is the first copy of The New Generation, which I helped to organize, edit and write. I'd appreciate its return.

Paul Levine

Paul Levine
21 years old
married

345 Highland Avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Education: BA Harvard College 1954, Phi Beta Kappa Magna Cum Laude in Economics; MA Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy 1955 (June), including courses at the Harvard Business School and the Harvard Law School

Courses, 1955: Business Law for Foreign Operations, Management of Foreign Operations, Commercial Policy (import-export policies and techniques), International Law, American Diplomacy

Courses Previous: Statistics(both theoretical and econometrics), Finance, Taxation, Business Organization, Economic Theory, Accounting, Comparative Cultures (China and Japan; India; Middle East)

Extracurricular Activities: President of the Harvard Liberal Union(then the largest student political group), Editor of The New Generation (national student magazine), Lowell House Athletic Award, Captain of high school track team, various other athletic awards

Work Experience: Research assistant for the Boston Municipal Research Bureau (preparation of reports on real estate taxation); New York Times, copyboy; Comptometer operator, Harvard University; Executive Secretary of the New England Students for Democratic Action

Levy, I. D.

July 5, 1955

Dear Ike:

Since you can't make it in August, we will hope for September or October.

Have a good trip.

I am not sure whether or not I am going to the Geneva Conference; but if I don't, I will give you a shout early in August.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. I. D. Levy
123 South Broad Street
Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania

rh

ISAAC D. LEVY
123 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

July 1, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This morning I received your letter and want to thank you for trying to contact Radie Harris.

I know you understand that all of your friends get many requests from people wanting jobs with you. I never bothered with them. This one I thought might be of interest, but I also understand that you can be loaded with personnel.

Unfortunately Rita and I will not be able to visit you in August because we are planning to fly to Spain, Italy, Austria, and God knows where else.

If during the early part of August you are free for lunch some day, give me a call and I'll come to New York and we can throw around some gossip.

Sincerely,

Ike

IDL:F

Levy I.D.

ISAAC D. LEVY
123 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

April 1, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

About a month ago Manie stopped at my home and showed me an Award he had received from RCA. I persuaded him to leave it with me for a few days so I could show it to my family.

Then I had 100 reproductions of this Award made. I know that you, as one of Manie's good friends, will enjoy having a copy.

Sincerely,

Ike

IDL:F

Levy, Ike

ISAAC D. LEVY
123 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

September 20, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
585 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Sometime ago you promised to send Jo Stafford and her sister your autographed photograph. Up to the moment neither has received them.

Jo's address is 11560 Bellagio Rd.,
Los Angeles 49, Calif.

Christine's address is
10984 Strathmore Drive
W. Los Angeles 24, Calif.

Johnny and/or Jerry

This morning I received a letter from Mike Nidorf, her manager, and in this letter is this sentence: "Jo would give her eye teeth to do PERSON TO PERSON with him."

If it is at all possible for you to put her on that program it would make me a big shot. If you can't do it, I will understand and will not fret.

I know you must have received the Official Films statement, but I also know that you don't look at the damn things, so I want to inform you that we made $317,172.67 this year as against $76,882.04 the previous year.

attached

Hope to see you real soon.

Sincerely,

Ike

IDL:F

TO Miss Holden

FROM

Levy

Thanks. I'll keep the printed material.

Lms

9/v4

Lewis, Brackett

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
AIR INFORMATION DIVISION

December 1, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Both Dr. Zenkl and I are overjoyed at the moving foreword you have sent for the little study of his life work. It is so sincere, so well expressed that we are happy to have waited for it.

Thank you for the thought and feeling you put on those two pages. You produced a work of art.

There is one small suggestion I wish to make if you permit. The word "undramatic" in the first line may discourage some readers, although I realize you wish to convey that the story is not overdramatized or exaggerated. Would you permit me to omit that one word and leave your description with the one adjective "unadorned" ? I had to strike several more dramatic scenes and passages out of the MS because Zenkl thought them too personal or laudatory. I realize that I have not done justice to his life-long struggle for principles, but would hate to start readers off with any feeling that the subject is undramatic.

If you do not reply by the time we have to start printing, may I take that as a signal that you consent to this slight correction ?

May I add the personal information that the above letterhead indicates a job where the twenty years I spent in Europe, my knowledge of Russian and Czech are being put to good use. The information we gather for the Government is often extremely interesting and might even turn out vital.

Thank you again.

Cordially yours,

Brackett Lewis

3112 New Mexico Ave., N.W.
Washington 16 D.C.

Lewis, Jerry

MARCH 11, 1955

MR. JERRY LEWIS
1048 N. AMALFI DRIVE
PACIFIC ~~XXX~~ PALISADES
CALIFORNIA

DEAR JERRY: HAVE DECIDED THAT I AM NO ACTOR AND BETTER STICK TO WHAT I KNOW A LITTLE BIT ABOUT, THEREFORE MUST DECLINE YOUR PLEASING ~~XXX~~ INVITATION STOP MANY THANKS AND BEST OF LUCK.

ED MURROW

414-710-43

Lewis, Dr. Robert

March 8, 1955

Dear Dr. Lewis:

Very many thanks for your cordial note of January 27th.

It was a great pleasure to meet you and Mrs. Lewis at the Stork Club that night, and I am sorry that we did not have more time to talk.

It was very gracious of you both to say the kind things you did and I would like you to know how much I appreciate them.

Sincerely,

Dr. Robert M. Lewis
St. Clairsville, Ohio

fc

DR. PORTERFIELD RES. 185 OFFICE PHONE 122 DR. LEWIS RES. 962

R. A. PORTERFIELD, M. D.
R. N. LEWIS, M. D.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO

January 27, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
CBS Building
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the courteous way which you met with Mrs. Lewis and me at the Stork Club the other night.

As you will recall, you were just entering the Club with a friend when I stopped you and explained to you that Mrs. Lewis had always admired you very much. Rather than passing this off as a casual meeting, you took the time to be most courteous to both of us and I am afraid detained yourself unduly in order to be courteous to us.

I can assure you that both Mrs. Lewis and I were very grateful to you for the kind manner in which you received us.

With kindest personal regards, we remain

Very truly yours,

Robert N. Lewis

Robert N. Lewis, M. D.

RNL:ADC

Lieberson, Goddard

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

GODDARD LIEBERSON

Executive Vice-President

July 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 29.

Mr. Lieberson has left New York to attend the National Sales Conventions of Columbia Records in Apple Valley and Miami and is due back around July 19th.

In the meantime Miss Ishlon, Director of Publicity, has been informed of the contents of your letter, which will be brought to Mr. Lieberson's attention immediately upon his return.

~~Sincerely yours,~~

Floria Paci

Floria Paci
Secretary

Mr. Edward R, Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Lieberson, Goddard

June 29, 1955

Dear Goddard:

I think I have served my time on the Ed Sullivan show. I don't think my appearance would sell any records. I don't think I am a performer and I hate to appear to shill for my own product.

If anybody in your shop can figure out anything that I could do that wouldn't be embarrassing all around I will be glad to listen.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Goddard Lieberson
Executive Vice President
Columbia Records
799 Seventh Avenue
New York 19, New York

rh

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

GODDARD LIEBERSON

Executive Vice-President

June 2, 1955

Dear Ed:

I am very happy to tell you that this Fall Columbia Records will receive a rather spectacular tribute - an hour-long salute on the country's leading television program, the Ed Sullivan "Toast Of The Town" show. Of course we feel that a salute to Columbia Records must include a very important program portion devoted to our Masterworks artists and repertoire.

We would like to present some of our outstanding Masterworks artists, either in performance or in some other interesting setting, mentioning their contributions to Columbia's history. Obviously, such a program would not be complete without your participation.

The Sullivan program has distinguished itself for presenting not only popular entertainment but more serious musical artists and performances as well. We believe that such a program can perform a tremendously important service in bringing classical artists and music to the widest possible American audience. I can assure you that your appearance will be planned in the most dignified and advantageous fashion.

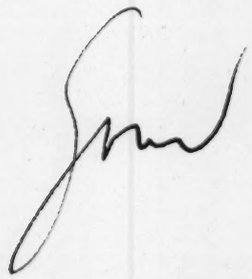
Tentatively we are considering the 9th or 16th of October as possible dates for the program, which will be televised both from New York and Hollywood.

I would greatly appreciate hearing as soon as possible about your availability for participation in the program. David Oppenheim, our Masterworks Director, and Debbie Ishlon, our

Publicity Director, will discuss further with you the more specific matters of dates, fee and so forth.

I sincerely hope that you will find it possible to participate in this program and look forward most eagerly to an affirmative reply from you.

Sincerely,



Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Lieberson, Goddard

January 18, 1955

Dear Goddard:

This is merely a very belated thanks for sending me the book, "The Era of the Oath." My best to you and Brigitta for 1955.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Goddard Lieberson
Columbia Records
799 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

rh

Dear Ed.
I think this will
SEASON'S GREETINGS
be fitting from Kenny Pat
Brigitta + Goddard
BRIGITTA AND GODDARD LIEBERSON

Lincoln, GA

January 7, 1955

Dear Colonel Lincoln:

Thank you very much indeed for your thoughtfulness in sending me the well deserved and also, if I may say, well written tribute to General Beukema.

I do hope that if anything occurs to you where we might be helpful in connection with the interests or activities of the Academy, you will give me a shout.

As ever yours,

Colonel G. A. Lincoln
Professor
Department of Social Sciences
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York

rh

Colonel

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

Department of Social Sciences 20 December 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think you will be interested in the enclosed on General Herman Beukema. I also enclose the discussion agenda and program for the USMA student conference which is attended by representatives of over 60 colleges and universities (6 from Canada) and is arranged by the Cadet Debate Council and Forum.

With personal regards

Sincerely yours,

G. A. Lincoln

G. A. LINCOLN
Colonel, USA
Professor

3 Incls.

1. Information on General Beukema
2. Discussion Agenda
3. Program for USMA Student Conference

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

General Beukema Retires

"Consider that I laboured not for myself only, but for all them that seek learning."

The Class of 1954 expressed the feelings with which all West Point graduates of the last quarter century will receive the announcement of Herman Beukema's retirement. They knew, as they listened to his closing lecture last June, that theirs was the last graduating class he would address. He finished speaking and dismissed them. Momentarily no one moved from his place. Then every man rose to give an ovation which finally sent him first from the hall, spontaneous recognition of the respect felt for him and the inspiration he has been to cadets. The senior colonel in the Army for several years before his retirement, one of the many outstanding graduates of the Class of 1915, he is familiar to thousands of graduates of the last quarter century. No West Point faculty member of recent decades is more widely known and highly respected in the military and civilian higher educational field.

His early career as an officer gave promise that he would one day attain high command and its accompanying responsibilities, but his scholarship, energy, and resourcefulness were to bring him as great achievement and recognition in the field of a soldier-educator. He dedicated himself to West Point and to its mission of preparing young men for a career in the Armed Forces. His twenty-six years of effort brought about enduring advances in the curriculum at West Point, changes that helped the thousands of cadets who now bear many of the responsibilities of our national security program, to acquire the knowledge and understanding necessary for their tasks.

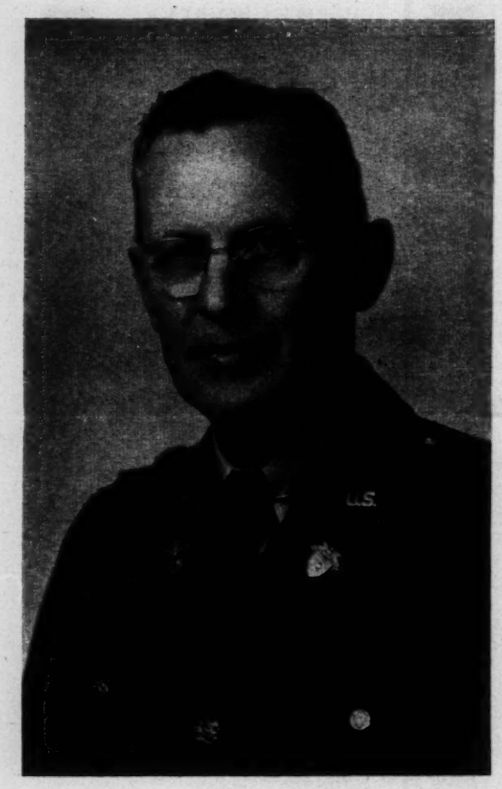
Although he has donned civilian clothes, General Beukema still continues in a position of administrative and intellectual leadership to further education in the Armed Forces. On 1 September he became Director of the European branch of the Armed Forces Education Program, conducted by the University of Maryland. The "campus" covers the seventy-six centers of U.S. troop concentrations from Scotland to Saudi Arabia, and its approximately 5,000 students range from private to brigadier general. And so his dynamic energy and selfless dedication will remain on "active duty." General Alfred Gruenther has written this of him:

"I have known General Beukema for over thirty years, and it has always seemed to me that he grows younger every year. Certainly one gets that impression based on his buoyant enthusiasm and the vigor of his ideas.

"It is difficult to estimate the number of individuals who have been inspired by the Beukema Crusade but certainly it runs into the thousands. He has taught us the true nature of national power, and that effective U.S. leadership can only be exercised in world affairs if we have wisdom, patience, and perseverance. The contribution which he has made to the security of the United States and of the entire free world is a tremendous one. It is gratifying to know that he will be able to continue to contribute significantly to the achievement of that objective in his new position."

Herman Beukema came to West Point in 1911 from Muskegon, Michigan. His background included winning the Michigan State Oratorical Championship, a tour as a cub reporter on the Muskegon *Daily Chronicle* and the Muskegon *Morning News*, a year at the University of Chicago, and an enthusiasm for track. He graduated high in his class and was commissioned in the artillery. He returned to West Point within a year to marry Margaret (Peggy) Shaw, a graduate of Smith College and the daughter of the then USMA Chief Surgeon, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Alden Shaw.

The Beukemas spent two years on the Mexican border and Captain Beukema then



went to France as a battalion commander. Wounded in action once, he returned to combat duty from the hospital. After World War I he served as a Constructing Quartermaster in Panama, for six years as student and instructor at the Artillery School at Fort Sill, and as a student at the Command and General Staff School. In 1928 he returned to West Point as an instructor in the Department of Economics, Government, and History (now the Department of Social Sciences). Upon the unexpected resignation of Colonel Lucius Holt, well-known to many senior graduates, he was given twenty-four hours to choose between line service in the Army and Colonel Holt's professorship. The Academy was forunate in his decision.

The president of one of America's great universities, expressing his regret at General Beukema's retirement, writes that:

"He has been more instrumental than any other man in his generation in pulling up Academy educational standards. He has understood that, in these days when Army men so frequently become policymakers on matters which go far beyond the military and technical fields, they must be well and deeply educated or the entire nation may suffer."

The changes and advances in the social sciences taught at West Point under General Beukema's guidance have been many. At first they were made without additional curricular time, but after World War II ninety hours were transferred to his Department, enabling him to introduce courses in Economic and Industrial Geography, the Economics of National Security, and International Relations.

Into the basic social science disciplines of history, politics, economics, and geography, General Beukema has fitted an arrangement of subcourses to form an integrated composit of studies that are the equal, in the time available, of any to be found in undergraduate education in the United States. He has consistently pointed all the social science courses toward the related goals of education for citizenship and creation of an understanding of our country's national security problems.

In the nineteen thirties he instituted courses in Far Eastern history, comparative governments of the great powers, and the foundations of power of the great nations —subjects at that time little taught in civilian undergraduate schools, but now considered indispensable to any curriculum. The Far Eastern history course was the second such undergraduate course in American colleges. General Beukema, in the early nineteen thirties, recognized the need for knowledge concerning the threats to America's security rising in Europe and the Western Pacific—particularly the latter—and he stressed that need constantly in lectures and classroom discussions. By 1935 every new graduate was keenly aware of his warnings. Some of them spoke of him as the "sabre-rattler."

His span of interest and his definition of his responsibility have extended from the abstractions of political and economic principles to the financial problems of the junior officer. The insurance and personal finance courses he initiated have helped thousands.

Known widely as a geopolitician, General Beukema is the first to say that he suspects the term because of its obscure meaning. But he has continually demanded education about the facts and meaning of economic and political geography. The post-World War II geography course was a goal he had sought for West Point for fifteen years. So likewise was the course in Economics of National Security (instituted just as the Service Academy Board, with General Eisenhower a member, indicated the need for it). This last course, and the course in International Relations, both coming in the last semester of First Class Year, he designed as capstone courses utilizing all the cadet's previous instruction in the social sciences.

Recognizing that some cadets have studied certain of the Department's subjects in college before their entrance to USMA, he arranged that they might take alternate courses if they could pass examinations in

the regular courses. Accordingly, about ten per cent of each class now take courses in Russian History, Middle Eastern History, and Diplomatic History of the United States.

One of General Beukema's greatest contributions to the Academy has been his own writings, and perhaps even more, his encouragement of his Department personnel to write. The Department is now using as texts five books written by him and other department officers. The text (published in 1946) on contemporary foreign governments was the first in the field. All texts were prepared because of local need, but all are now also in demand in civilian institutions or, as is true of the insurance and personal finance books, in the Service at large. In addition, General Beukema is co-author of six books prepared in collaboration with civilian educators.

Many years before the Military Academy adopted the goal of having its instructors educated in graduate schools prior to assuming their tasks, Herman Beukema was pressing for such a policy in his department. Every member of his department now has at least a Master's degree from a leading university. This achievement has, among many other gains contributed to cross-fertilization with civilian higher education.

The Beukema contribution to West Point has extended beyond the fields of cadet education. General Beukema's gracious and charming wife has made their West Point home a place in which thousands of guests, ranging from cadets to the great men of the nation, have found intellectual stimulus and warm hospitality. And she will be remembered for her great efforts in post activities and for the consideration and help she has extended to the wives of the many officers who have served with her husband. His interests have always transcended the implications of his mission as Professor of Social Sciences. Many, for example, will remember him in part for his contributions for a decade as an officer of the West Point Horse Show Association, some may recall that he was one of the small group responsible for instituting West Point Round Pond Boys' Camp, others will recall the Beukema family activities in amateur dramatics and in music. Friends will long remember Hermie's enthusiasm for leading an informal gathering in the Mountain Artillery Song, and his deep interest in gardening. In 1953 after the doctors advised him to give up his hobby of cabinet making, he turned to his lifetime interest in art. His paintings have the dynamism characteristic of the man.

The characteristics of always being interested in people as individuals and of giving encouragement to initiative have contributed greatly to General Beukema's successful intellectual leadership of cadets and officers. This interest in, and support of, the activities and careers of other people has extended across the entire scope of Academy activities. He inspires dedicated effort in those who serve under him. The thousands who have sought his advice or aid on special projects and assignments, graduate study, or cadet activities, felt this inspiration and remember with gratitude his warm response.

Recognizing that character and educational advance can come from undertakings stemming from cadet initiative, and that such undertakings are often as rewarding as directed effort in the classroom, General Beukema has strongly supported extra-curricular educational projects. The Cadet Debate Council and Forum activities, that include the National Debate Tournament, the Student Conference on United States Affairs, lecture programs, and voluntary discussion seminars—all have had his support and his vision to help in their development.

General Beukema accepted from Colonel Holt the premise that the department for which he became responsible could not be static, but must, in its field, meet changing forecasts of our national security needs. Continual association with civilian education and contact with Government agencies were consequently necessary. Colonel Holt had carried on much of this liaison at his own expense. Fortunately for General Beukema government funds were made available that enabled him to expand contacts with learned societies, educators, and the Government agencies concerned with the subject matter of the Social Science courses. He is a well-known lecturer at civilian institutions and the war colleges, and has lived to see the civilian disbelief and opposition of the 30's to many

To
HERMAN BEUKEMA
Soldier, scholar, friend and close associate who for twenty-four years, as Head of the Department of Social Sciences, at the United States Military Academy, has been a source of inspiration to each of us.
West Point, New York
23 August 1954

of his theses change to respect and support in this period of perpetual crisis. Implementing a general program of maximum cadet participation in the widening intellectual contacts of the Military Academy, he encouraged representation of West Point by cadet attendance at conferences and institutes. In this and many other ways he did much to destroy the derogatory myth of the West Point "military mind."

Early in World War II the Army called on General Beukema to initiate two difficult and unprecedented programs. By direction of the Chief of Staff, he organized and was director of the Army Orientation Course from December 1941 to May 1942. Shortly thereafter he was made Director of the Army Specialized Training Program at its inception. The citation for the Distinguished Service Medal he received for this task mentions that the program extended to 230 colleges and universities and trained more than 150,000 enlisted men in critical specialties. And the same citation mentions that his personality, professional and scholarly attainments, and tact commanded the respect and admiration of the leading educators of the nation. Perhaps even more significant was the resolution of his Advisory Committee of ten college presidents on the occasion of his resignation. They testified to his professional efficiency, and to his insight as educator and citizen into the immediate problems as well as the long-range objectives of higher education.

Recognition of his achievements includes honorary degrees from Washington and Jefferson, Rutgers, and Norwich. And this tribute from the only cadet taught by General Beukema who has thus far reached four-star rank, General Norstadt:

> **"His contribution to the U.S. war effort deserve the label 'great.' He did not command armies or operate great logistics organizations. His success was due to the influence that he exerted on the lives of his associates and his standards of a lifetime in the Service. He opened up new fields of interest to many of us and instilled in us a curiosity in things other than technical military matters. Most of us contributed only ourselves and our own efforts, General Beukema has contributed to scores of officers whom he inspired."**

During the years following World War II, instead of a slower pace warranted by seniority, General Beukema continued his intensive efforts toward continual improvement in his department. In addition, he was in greatly increased demand for lectures, conferences, and as adviser, formal and informal, on many projects of military and civilian education. Examples of his activities are his conduct in 1949 of the first trip to Europe designed to orient a selected cadet group in military problems overseas, his work with the Brookings Institution on the teaching of International Relations, and his membership on the Board of Consultants to the New York State Board of Regents on Secondary School Courses in United States History.

General Beukema has had a firm conviction that the first line of USMA representation to education, government, and the public is by those at West Point, and that he alone could not carry the load of representation and exploration across the field of the social sciences. Hence he has implanted among the members of his Department the practice of consultation with government agencies and attendance at conferences and the meetings of learned societies where contacts with other educators can be made and developed. His department has thereby kept pace with the accelerating flow of developments in its field.

West Point has had few names that live in the history of our country's higher education. Herman Beukema's name will so live. He followed the great men of West Point before him in their vision of building an Academy that would serve our constantly changing national security problems. He led the minds of men in a way that caused them to advance with and in front of him, the highest achievement of an educator and of leadership. The future will record that he built well for his country. To the Academy's motto of "Duty, Honor, Country," he has been faithful. He has fought uncompromisingly and with foresight to maintain it. He leaves a monument more durable than stone: the department he has built and the thinking he has shaped in furthering our national security.

"The noble acts that he did, and his greatness, they are not written: for they were very many."

—*G. A. L.*

Reprinted from the October 1954 issue of **Assembly**.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES

SENIOR PARTICIPANTS

Kingan, John J., Canadian Marconi, Ltd.

Vince, Donald M.R., Acadia University.

STUDENT PARTICIPANTS

King, Anthony, Queens University.

Kress, Mary, University of Toronto.

McGloan, Thomas L., University of New Brunswick.

Murphy, Claire, Mt. St. Vincent College

O'Donnell, Vincent, McGill University.

Representative of Laval University.

OBSERVERS (U. S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY)

Molyneaux, Major Silas R.

Stan , Major Raymond H.

SIXTH
U.S.M.A.
STUDENT CONFERENCE
on
UNITED STATES AFFAIRS

WEST POINT, NEW YORK

December 1-4, 1954

ARMY-U.S.M.A. WEST POINT, N.Y.-350 11-16-54

The Panel Discussion and a Round Table at Last Year's Conference.

CONFERENCE PURPOSES

To produce an informative examination and discussion of the national security policy of the United States.

To provide an outstanding representation of college students with an appreciation of the complexities of government policy formulation.

To broaden students' contact with their contemporaries in an academic endeavor.

SIXTH STUDENT CONFERENCE
on
UNITED STATES AFFAIRS

WEST POINT, NEW YORK
December 1-4, 1954

SPONSORS

The Jacob R. Schiff Fund Committee
and
The United States Military Academy

HOST

The United States Military Academy

Lieutenant General Blackshear M. Bryan
Superintendent

Brigadier General Harris Jones
Dean of the Academic Board

Brigadier General Edwin J. Messinger
Commandant of Cadets

CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS

Department of Social Sciences:

Colonel George A. Lincoln
Professor

Captain Robert C. Stender
Officer in Charge
Debate Council and Forum

Major Sidney B. Berry, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Student Conference

U.S.M.A. Debate Council and Forum:

Cadet Carl H. Cathy, Jr.
Chairman, Student Conference

Cadet Harvey A. Garn
President, Debate Council and Forum

Cadet William E. Haas
Vice-President, Debate Council and Forum

SUBJECT

THE NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEAKERS

First Plenary Session
4:15 and 7:00 P.M. December 1

Welcome.....Lieutenant General Blackshear M. Bryan
Superintendent, U.S.M.A.

Military Aspects of Our Security Policy.....Major General James M. Gavin

Political and Economic Aspects of National Security Policy.....Mr. Paul H. Nitze

Panel Discussion
7:30 P.M. December 2

Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin
The New York Times

Dr. Albert C. F. Westphal
Congress of the United States

Brigadier General Paul W. Caraway
Department of the Army

Mr. Edwin M. Wright
Department of State

Colonel George A. Lincoln
U.S. Military Academy
Chairman

Banquet
6:30 P.M. December 3

The National Security Council in the Making of Policy.....Mr. Robert Cutler

ROUND TABLE CHAIRMEN

ROY LAMSON
Williams College

JOHN W. MASLAND
Dartmouth College

JOSEPH G. K. MILLER
U.S. Military Academy

PHILIP MOSELY
Columbia University

SIGMUND NEUMANN
Wesleyan University

RALPH POWELL
National War College

BRENT SCOWCROFT
U.S. Military Academy

ABBOT SMITH
Central Intelligence Agency

ALBERT C. F. WESTPHAL
Congress of the United States

ROUND TABLE ADVISERS

BENJAMIN H. BROWN

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
Harvard University

WALLACE H. GRIFFITH
U.S. Military Academy

STANLEY K. HORNBECK

RAYMOND J. KLEMMER
U.S. Military Academy

RUTH RUSSELL
Brookings Institution

WINTON U. SOLBERG
Yale University

EDWIN M. WRIGHT
Department of State

OBSERVERS

CAPTAIN J. O. DORSETT, USN
Naval War College

COLONEL HAROLD M. FORDE
Department of the Army

COLONEL E. S. LELAND
Air War College

CAPTAIN B. S. HARRAL, USN
U.S. Naval Academy

COLONEL R. D. OFFER
Texas A. & M.

COLONEL W. D. McKINLEY
Army War College

CAPTAIN CARLETON E. MOTT, USN
Industrial College of the Armed Forces

PROFESSOR JOHN R. PROBERT
U.S. Naval Academy

ROCCO M. PAONE
U.S. Naval Academy

PRESIDING AT PLENARY MEETINGS

FIRST PLENARY SESSION 4:15 and 7:00 P. M., December 1	LIEUTENANT GENERAL BLACKSHEAR M. BRYAN CADET CARL H. CATHEY, JR.
SECOND PLENARY SESSION 7:30 P. M., December 2	COLONEL GEORGE A. LINCOLN
BANQUET AT CULLUM HALL 6:30 P. M., December 3	CADET CARL H. CATHEY, JR.
THIRD PLENARY SESSION 2:00 P. M., December 4	COLONEL GEORGE A. LINCOLN

ROUND TABLE MEETING PLACES

Round Table A (International Organization) Chairman: John Masland Adviser: Benjamin H. Brown	Reception Room, Cullum Hall
Round Table B (International Organization) Chairman: Joseph G. K. Miller Adviser: Ruth Russell	Green Room, West Point Army Mess
Round Table C (Western World) Chairman: Roy Lamson Adviser: Winton U. Solberg	Military Room, Library
Round Table D (Western World) Chairman: Sigmund Neumann Adviser: Raymond J. Klemmer	Brigade Conference Room, Cadet Headquarters
Round Table E (Eastern World) Chairman: Ralph Powell Adviser: Stanley K. Hornbeck	Fourth Class Club, Thayer Hall
Round Table F (Eastern World) Chairman: Albert C. F. Westphal Adviser: Edwin M. Wright	Second Class Club, Mahan Hall
Round Table G (Communist Orbit) Chairman: Abbot Smith Adviser: Wallace H. Griffith	First Class Club, Church Hall
Round Table H (Communist Orbit) Chairmen: Philip Mosely; Brent Scowcroft Adviser: Zbigniew Brzezinski	Weapons Room, Gymnasium

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Wednesday, December 1

10:00 - 4:00 P. M.	Arrival at West Point, registration at Grant Hall, living quarters assigned.
4:15 - 5:30 P. M.	First Plenary Session. Welcome by General Bryan; first keynote address by General Gavin. Army Theater (Gymnasium).
7:00 - 8:30 P. M.	First Plenary Session. Second keynote address by Mr. Nitze, followed by orientation conference. Army Theater (Gymnasium).
8:30 - 10:00 P. M.	Reception for all participants in Weapons Room of the Gymnasium.

Thursday, December 2

8:30 - 11:00 A. M.	First Round Table.
1:15 - 2:45 P. M.	Option Tour of Post. Assembly Point: Grant Hall.
3:00 - 5:30 P. M.	Second Round Table.
7:30 - 10:00 P. M.	Second Plenary Session. Panel Discussion on "The Formulation of National Security Policy." Electricity Lecture Room, 2nd Floor, East Academic Building.

Friday, December 3

8:30 - 10:45 A. M.	Third Round Table.
11:00 - 12:00 noon	Optional Visit to Classes and Labs. Assembly Point: Grant Hall.
1:30 - 4:00 P. M.	Fourth Round Table.
6:30 - 9:00 P. M.	Banquet: address by Mr. Robert Cutler. Ball Room, Cullum Hall.

Saturday, December 4

8:30 - 11:00 A. M.	Fifth Round Table.
2:00 - 4:30 P. M.	Third Plenary Session. Presentation and Discussion of Conclusions. Electricity Lecture Room, 2nd Floor, East Academic Building.

All participants are cordially invited to remain and attend the Cadet Hop (formal dance) Saturday evening and Chapel services on Sunday.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Amherst College
Barnard College
Bates College
Bowdoin College
Brooklyn College
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
University of Buffalo
Carnegie Tech
University of Cincinnati
College of City of New York
Columbia University
University of Connecticut
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
University of Delaware
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Fordham University
Georgetown University
Harvard University
Haverford College
College of the Holy Cross
Hunter College
Johns Hopkins University
Lehigh College
University of Maine
Manhattan College
University of Maryland
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mount Holyoke College
University of New Hampshire
New York State Maritime College
New York University
Ohio State University
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State College
Princeton University
The Principia
Radcliffe College
Rutgers University
St. Johns University
Sarah Lawrence College
Smith College
Swarthmore College
Syracuse University
Texas A. & M.
Tufts College
U. S. Coast Guard Academy
U. S. Military Academy
U. S. Naval Academy
Vassar College
University of Vermont
University of Virginia
Wellesley College
Wesleyan College
William and Mary College
Williams College
Yale University

Six Canadian schools have been invited.

LIST OF STUDENT PARTICIPANTS

AMHERST COLLEGE
Thomas P. Alder
Charles G. Kopp

BARNARD COLLEGE
Frances Evans
Marion Toman

BATES COLLEGE
Richard Hathaway
Helen Katherine McLin

BOWDOIN COLLEGE
Neil Alter
David B. Starkweather

BROOKLYN COLLEGE
Edith J. Rosenberg
Joel Silbey

BROWN UNIVERSITY
Joan Paskow
Frederick Stavis

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
Anne Mazick
Emily Rauh

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO
Byron Burke Bair
Sallie Sessler

CARNEGIE TECH
Webster E. Howard, Jr.
Leonard B. Whiting

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
Mabel Bidlingmeyer
Sanford Seltzer

COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK
Martin Gruberg
Art Pittman

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Harold L. Rosenthal
Larry Semakis

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
M. Claire Christian
Edward D. Fucella

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Leonard Bebchick
Stephen R. Hardin

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Nathan K. Kotz
Joseph D. Mathewson

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
Cynthis D. Fiery
Richard A. Greenstein

FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW & DIPLOMACY
Allen Price Daw
George Norman Grosshans

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Ralph Della Cara
John J. Jones, Jr.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
John A. Kilcoyne
Paul E. Troy, Jr.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Richard L. Bushman
Harry K. Schwartz

HAVERFORD COLLEGE
Robert W. Alvord
Han Broekman

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS
Edward Roy Mack
Patrick M. Wall

HUNTER COLLEGE
Emma Bernardon
Joan Cavagnaro

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
David Cohan
John C. Lambert

LEHIGH COLLEGE
Richard C. Davis
Anthony J. Principe

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
Dorothy St. Onge
Adolph A. Storey

MANHATTAN COLLEGE
Donel A. Kinney
George M. Murphy

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
Alwyn C. Dodge
Charles W. Rollins

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Eldon H. Reiley
C. Harry Schreiber, Jr.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
Francoise Christiaen
Mary Low Judd

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Douglas N. Jones
C. Peter Magrath

NEW YORK STATE MARITIME COLLEGE
Donald P. O'Keefe
Phillip D. Ohl

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Albert Silberman
Lawrence H. Taub

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
Bernard G. Elliker
Kathleen Vernon

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Mary Rogers
Charles J. Shaffer

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
George M. Fitting
Paul Zrowka

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Ricardo A. Mestres, Jr.
Benjamin L. Zelenko

THE PRINCIPIA
Arthur Leon Coit
Mahlon J. Saxon

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
Jean E. Hardy
Nannette Pierson

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
August Fischer
Bernardine Thomas

ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY
Peter D. Cacio
Frederick E. Hueppe

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
Phyllis Brown
Lynn Zanbler

SMITH COLLEGE
Sylvia Finger
Deborah Shaw

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
Barbara Culin
Daniel Lewin

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
Oleg Jerschkowsky
Edwin F. Stabbert

TEXAS A. & M.
Jesse Frank Ford, Jr.
Herbert Ward Whitney

TUFTS COLLEGE
Wileve Cowles
Donald Perkins

U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY
David B. Flanagan
Charles F. McFadden

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY
William L. Anderson
Gregory Barras
Vane Q. Bates, Jr.
Robert Carpenter
C. Coulter, 3d
Robert Cummins
Felix Dorough
George A. Dulk
David D. Finley
L. D. Fitzgerald
H. G. Holmquist
Robert La Frenz
Kaye D. Lathrop
Martin McGuire

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY (Cont'd.)
Charles E. Poole
John F. Sloan
James Staudaher
Philip A. Stynes
Robert St. Louis
Frank D. Troyan
Bert Tucker
Brien D. Ward
David E. Wheeler
Stanley Wilker

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY
Barry V. Bowen
Walter B. Christmas
Frank L. Ingram
R. Todd Meloy
Joel D. Patterson
Joel A. Robinson
John C. Sterling
Francis G. Stokes

VASSAR COLLEGE
E. Josephine Bisharat
Enid Stenn

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT
Luther F. Hackett
Marjorie M. Rowell

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Archie M. Bolster
Norman R. Magee

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
Joyce A. Wareing
Winifred Weinstein

WESLEYAN COLLEGE
David E. Bodner
Robert T. Brown

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE
Gray Bromleigh
Edward Watkins

WILLIAMS COLLEGE
William A. Montgomery
David W. Sterling

YALE UNIVERSITY
Lloyd Thomas Bryan, Jr.
Stephen E. DeForest

CANADA
Six students have been invited from Canada.

CADET ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

C. H. Cathey, Conference Chairman
T. M. Faurer, Administrative Assistant
L. S. Sorley, Administrative Assistant

ESCORTING
H. A. Garn, Chairman
L. D. Olvey
P. H. Jacobs
*B. C. Anderson
*P. T. Blanton
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*F. A. Burd
*N. M. Luft
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J. F. Russell
J. G. Woods

MESSING
C. C. Torrey, Chairman
R. A. Stewart
T. E. Kirchgessner
C. J. Zabriskie

* Alternate Conferees

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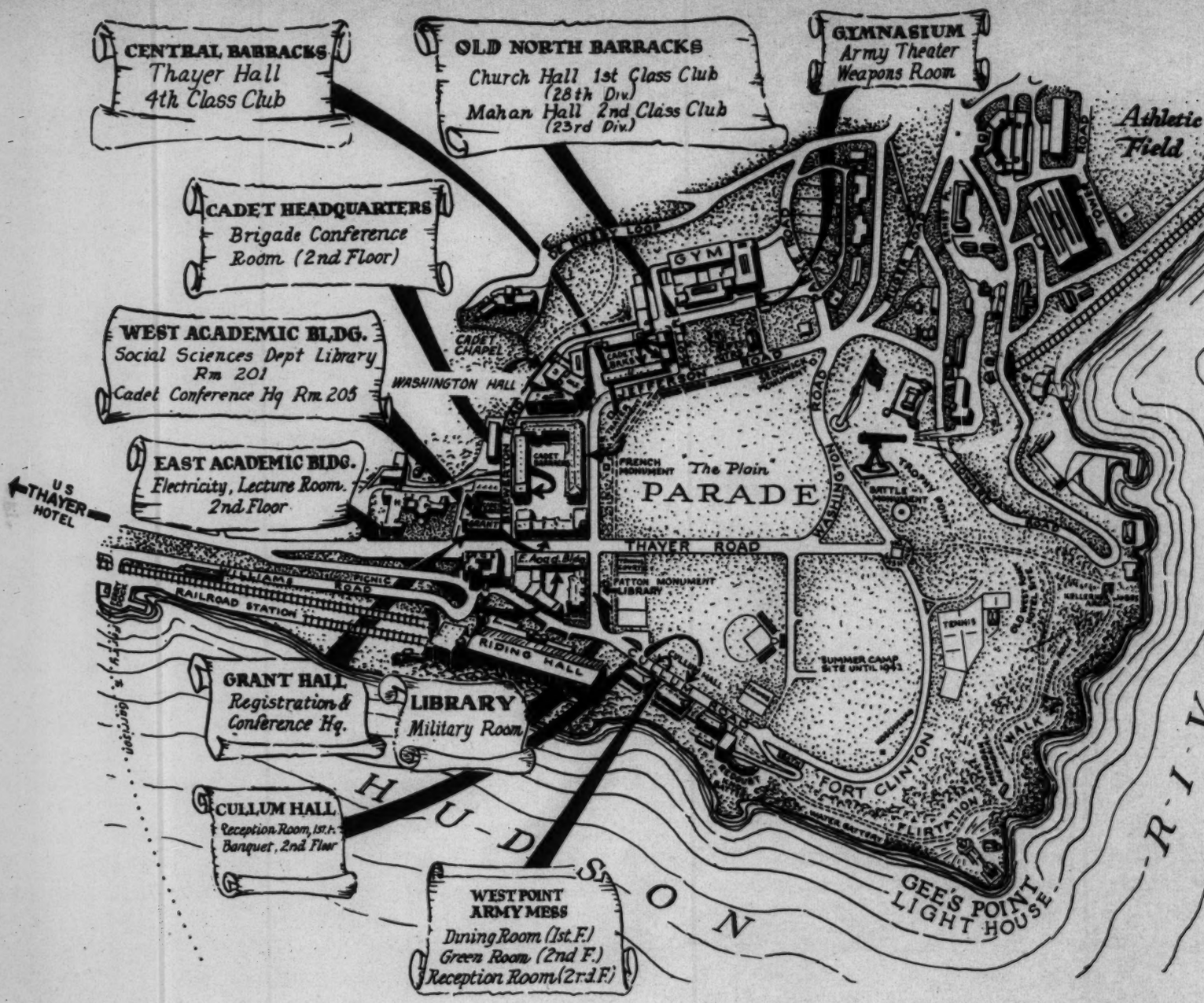
F. O. Bonnarens
A. N. Bone
E. C. Kielkopf
R. K. Andreson
M. L. Pedersen

SECRETARIAT
R. R. Redhair, Chairman
D. L. Anderson
W. A. Duncan
H. Johnstone
G. D. Landry

TRAINING AIDS AND CONFERENCE ROOMS
J. I. Town, Chairman
J. Rudzki
E. Dantos
R. A. Hewitt
L. D. Fitzgerald
C. F. Burgdorf
G. W. McGovern
A. E. Miller
J. W. Devens
D. E. Carter

TRANSPORTATION
L. R. Coyle, Chairman
K. N. Ellis


CENTRAL BARRACKS
Thayer Hall
4th Class Club
OLD NORTH BARRACKS
Church Hall 1st Class Club
(28th Div.)
Mahan Hall 2nd Class Club
(23rd Div.)
GYMNASIUM
Army Theater
Weapons Room
Athletic Field
CADET HEADQUARTERS
Brigade Conference
Room (2nd Floor)
WEST ACADEMIC BLDG.
Social Sciences Dept Library
Rm 201
Cadet Conference Hq Rm 205
EAST ACADEMIC BLDG.
Electricity, Lecture Room.
2nd Floor
US THAYER HOTEL
GYM
CADET CHAPEL
WASHINGTON HALL
JEFFERSON ROAD
FRENCH MONUMENT
The Plain
PARADE
WASHINGTON ROAD
TROPHY POINT
BATTLE MONUMENT
THAYER ROAD
PATTON MONUMENT
LIBRARY
WILLIAMS ROAD
RAILROAD STATION
RIDING HALL
TENNIS
SUMMER CAMP SITE UNTIL 1942
GRANT HALL
Registration &
Conference Hq.
LIBRARY
Military Room
CULLUM HALL
Reception Room, 1st F.
Banquet, 2nd Flor
FORT CLINTON
FLIRTATION WALK
HUDSON
RIVER
GEE'S POINT
LIGHT HOUSE
WEST POINT
ARMY MESS
Dining Room (1st F.)
Green Room (2nd F.)
Reception Room (2rd F.)

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NOTES

NOTES

SIXTH ANNUAL

STUDENT CONFERENCE ON UNITED STATES AFFAIRS

United States Military Academy

West Point, New York

1-4 December 1954

PROBLEM PAPER AND DISCUSSION AGENDA

ON THE CONFERENCE SUBJECT

THE NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

The West Point Cadet Debate Council
and
Forum

ARMY-U.S.M.A. WEST POINT, N. Y.-1200 9-24-54

CONFERENCE PURPOSES

To produce an informative examination and discussion of the national security policy of the United States.

To provide an outstanding representation of college students with an appreciation of the complexities of government policy formulation.

To broaden students' contact with their contemporaries in an academic endeavor.

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SIXTH STUDENT CONFERENCE ON UNITED STATES AFFAIRS

THE CONFERENCE SUBJECT AND METHODS*

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."--Preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

The theme of our conference is National Security Policy of the United States. This policy includes objectives and methods pertaining to such matters as personal service in the armed forces, stockpiling of raw materials, the balance of forces between reserves and regulars, and many other subjects which require a considerable degree of technical knowledge--and usually a large amount of statistical information and analysis--in order to assure a useful group discussion. The following agenda deliberately concerns itself little with security matters requiring a technical military competence for their consideration. We cannot discuss everything in three days. Rather, the agenda concerns itself with even more foundational aspects of national security of the type described in the following extracts from Charles Burton Marshall's The Limits of Foreign Policy:

"Those values (the objectives for which our government is founded as set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution) prosper in a climate of security. They would wither under the blight of dread. The goal of our foreign policy, enduring until death or defeat, is to preserve in the world a situation permitting the survival of those values as political realities in the United States."

While speaking of goals, Mr. Marshall also spoke of means to achieve them:

"[In] The circumstances of this mid-century.... We have had to reach out in a system of alliances to keep from hostile hands the control of positions and resources that would shift the balance perhaps irretrievably against us, ... Our forces stand abroad not in the service of foreign interests but in the service of American safety."

The points just made are almost certainly known and accepted by the participants in our conference. But, as they are thought worthy of stress in a scholarly publication, we hope to be excused for taking space to stress them here.

Earlier student conferences were concerned with United States policy in a particular geographical area, such as Europe or the Far East. The present subject represents two departures from these earlier conferences, which were tried and proved successful last year. One, it is a world-wide subject. As such it was found manageable when broken down into geographical sub-topics for different round-table discussion groups. The world setting is, after all, the scene of actual policy planning. The resulting difficulties, or impossibilities, of student agreement within the round tables and in combined sessions are no less than an exercise in the frustrations of governmental planning.

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*Any views stated or implied in this problem paper are those of the authors as private individuals and are not necessarily those of any government agency. It is requested that anyone wishing to reproduce all or material parts thereof communicate with the Department of Social Sciences, USMA.

Two, the term "national security policy" is used whereas earlier subjects used only "policy." This amounts to a clarification, for external U.S. policy is for the most part national security policy. It contains a whole range of economic, political, social, diplomatic, and military considerations, and, in actual practice, involves a preponderance of civilian planners to formulate it. Civilian students need feel no concern that this conference will become a technical military discussion, and they will find their cadet fellow conferees very interested in non-military matters.

Experience has shown that the conference subject is best divided into four sub-topics, with the conference working in eight discussion groups (round-tables), two for each sub-topic. Discussion groups can then work in pairs in preparing for the final plenary meeting since time permits only four reports on the progress made by the groups.

Three geographical areas provide three of the sub-topics: the non-communist world of the West; the non-communist world of the East; and the Communist orbit. Some arbitrary line between the first two is called for, and a logical distinction would be between the area primarily adjacent to the Soviet Union and the area experiencing rapid change and generally adjacent to Communist China. Thus the Western sub-topic will have chief interest in the areas along the periphery of Soviet Russia and her satellites, namely Western Europe, the Middle East, and for discussion purposes will be called the "Western World." Africa and the Americas, since they lie behind this shield, are included in this sub-topic. The Eastern sub-topic will be called the "Eastern World," which ranges from Japan to include India. The "Communist Orbit" sub-topic includes all communist dominated territories. This sub-topic also inevitably concerns itself with some fundamental questions of cold and hot war strategy such as the development and possible use of weapons of mass destruction and the development of our continental defense.

The fourth sub-topic is of a different category and is called "International Organization." Interest here will be directed both to the United Nations Organization and to regional arrangements. Naturally there will be overlapping of the subject matter of the other, geographical, discussion groups. The "Western World" group, for example, will be concerned with NATO. This "International Organization" group, on the other hand, will examine the advantages and disadvantages of belonging to regional arrangements in general, and the relationship of these arrangements to the United Nations. Because of the universal nature of this sub-topic, it is the first to be described in the agenda which follows.

It is obvious that the four sub-topics described above have an orientation external to the United States. It is hoped by this arrangement of the agenda to avoid any over-preoccupation, in this conference, with internal political and economic affairs. There are, however, provisions in this arrangement for the discussion of essentials such as the capabilities of the United States (all round tables, in the opening session), and continental defense (the "Communist Orbit" sub-topic).

The registration forms provide for conferees noting their order of preference of these four areas of discussion. The conference staff will assign individuals to discussion groups according to their wishes, with priority in order of the time of receipt of registration forms, in so far as this can be done while still balancing individual talents and experience among the groups. The net result is that most of those who return their registration forms by the date requested will receive their first or second choice. Since there will inevitably be considerable overlapping of the areas of discussion, it is anticipated that every conferee, regardless of assignment, will have a satisfying opportunity

to utilize any specialized qualifications he may have.

This discussion agenda incorporates a few facts and analytical questions which approach the scope of a problem paper. It also suggests some readings as a guide to that great majority of participants which past experience has shown will spend some time in preparation for the conference.

The speeches in the opening plenary session will provide a basis for the conferees to start their round table discussions, each of which will be chairmanned by an experienced senior participant in the conference. Past experience indicates the desirability of following the agenda as a guide, though not necessarily in the listed sequence of topics and not necessarily confined to those topics--or even covering all topics. Procedures in the USMA student conferences have been patterned after the faculty level conferences sponsored by the Brookings Institution in recent years. Such experience led to the following general guidelines for the conduct of such discussions:

a. The general framework of U.S. policy and policymaking should be accepted. Time should not be spent discussing proposals entirely inconsistent with U.S. basic policy, or proposals which have no chance of acceptance by the U.S. people.

b. A concerted group view or a firm unqualified conclusion on a question should not be pursued as an objective at any length. Time should rather be spent on the identification of the aspects of a problem and the interrelationships of those aspects. The report of a discussion group at the final plenary session has, in practice, usually described a range of opinion and the reasons therefore.

c. Each conferee should recognize the responsibility that would be his if he were a government official analyzing the same problem. A government planner, for example, might accept a calculated risk of losing a minor point in the cold war; probably he would not risk national annihilation simply because of soundness in principle if the hazards were significant and another (and safer) policy were available.

Most of the issues of our national security policy are definable by citing alternative courses of action. These courses are not always mutually exclusive. The agenda is framed as a series of questions which indicate certain of the alternatives and will suggest to the conferees many other possibilities. During the discussion and preparation of reports, the feasible courses may well be enumerated, recognizing that the choice of any one may be less than the optimum in desirability or even consistency.

A security program must be not only consistent and flexible, it must be planned long in advance. The budget appropriations cycle of the U.S. is over two years long; the time from the blueprint stage to delivery in quantity of new military equipment is rarely less than three and as much as ten years; alliances and regional arrangements are rarely of less than ten years duration. Discussion groups should think in terms of a period at least five and perhaps ten years into the future.

It seems advisable for all discussion groups to spend a brief period considering why the United States has such a large and complicated security program. Hence the first section of the agenda provides headings under which to discuss this fundamental

aspect. Any disagreements on these points should be identified early, since differences on later points may be traceable to them. These points, of course, could lead to a prolonged discussion, so it is suggested that all groups pass on to the remainder of their agenda no later than the end of their first meeting.

DISCUSSION AGENDA--SCUSA VI

TOPICS FOR ALL EIGHT ROUND TABLES AT THEIR OPENING MEETING

1. What is the threat to the United States which occasions our national security policy? Is it:

   a. the possibility of armed attack in the foreseeable future on (1) the U.S.?, (2) nations which are important to the U.S.?

   b. the possibility that the communist orbit will increase in relative power to the point where it can enforce its will by threat and coercion?

   c. the piecemeal capture of peoples by communism, particularly those experiencing rapid socio-economic change?

   d. the development of disunity or schisms in the free world?

   e. primarily military? political? economic? psychological? other?

2. What is the nature of the future threat of weapons of mass destruction?

3. What is the military capability of the United States in terms of:

   a. economic resources?

   b. military expenditures, in relation to the health of the national economy?

   c. manpower resources, in relation to the public will to utilize them?

4. Is a long-continuing co-existence with communism possible? Under what circumstances?

DISCUSSION AGENDA FOR TABLES A AND B

NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
(Short Title: International Organization)

A. What is the relationship between (1) our need and desire for freedom of action, and (2) our dependence on our allies?

1. To what extent and in what ways does our security require freedom of action?

2. To what extent are we dependent on our allies and on "collective security?"

   a. To what extent can either we or our allies "go it alone?"

   b. What is the contribution of allies in a collective security effort?

      (1) To prevent seizure of power by indigenous communist elements?

      (2) To deter, and if necessary, repel peripheral aggression?

      (3) To deter general war?

      (4) Other?

   c. To what extent can we sustain: (1) loss of free world areas to communism, (2) neutrality, without a dangerous shift of the balance of power against us?

The U.S. is now bound to about 40 nations by agreements which read in substance that "an attack against one is an attack against all." The answers to the above questions must be sought in light of what area needs to be held against communism in the long run in order to preserve U.S. security.

We have to consider the dangers of overstraining allied economies as well as our own.

Any alliance, being a cooperative association of equals, is bound to bring some disorder and comparative inefficiency in relationships--and political fluctuations with changing appraisals of the threat to security. The details of relationships become internal political issues in democracies (although this is also true of any other aspect of security policy). Allies certainly restrict freedom of action. On the other hand a "go it alone" military policy may quickly become a "go it alone" policy across the spectrum of international relationships, with consequent increased opportunities for communist advance by means short of war. The current area of contest is primarily in the in-between world--not in the U.S. or the U.S.S.R.

B. The United States is presently associated with international organization on three general scales:

1. The United Nations Organization, and other subsidiary or related organizations which are nearly world-wide.

2. Regional and multilateral arrangements, with varying degrees of integration and military commitments. These are primarily the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization of American States, and the system of Pacific alliances.

3. Bilateral treaties and alliances, many of which are closely associated with the above.

The importance to our national security of each of these three types of international organization should be initially evaluated in the following questions:

a. What security purposes does the U.N. serve?

b. What security purposes do regional arrangements and alliances serve?

c. Are these several purposes mutually supporting or contradictory?

C. <u>What should be our political policies toward our allies?</u>

In the context of the previous discussion, particularly Question A, above, it should be possible to concentrate on some specific issues regarding our associations with allies. These issues are wide-ranging and are not subject to systematic arrangement; hence it is especially likely that discussion groups will here insert issues of their own. It should be borne in mind that, in discussing these issues, reference to particular country problems is both desirable and inevitable, but that detailed answers to these country problems are the domain of the other discussion groups.

1. To what extent should we exercise firmness toward our allies in attempting to gain adherence to our policies?

   There are reports from abroad that our national attitude is considered unnecessarily provocative, and that it is causing a deterioration of our relations with allied and neutral nations. Should we give credence to these reports and what should we do about them?

2. Should we increase or decrease our commitments to military alliances against aggression?

   This issue is based upon the question of whether our military alliances are effective deterrents to war, or would provide effective, or vital assistance in war. Or do our alliances impair our flexibility to an unacceptable degree?

3. Should we attempt to integrate our bilateral arrangements into multilateral or regional arrangements wherever possible?

   This issue goes a step further than the above, implying a greater faith in collective action, and a greater loss in flexibility.

4. Should we enter into any "Locarno type" commitments, sharing responsibility for a status quo with not only our allies, but also neutrals and our enemies?

D. **Concerning the UN:**

1. **Should we stress furtherance of our security through use of the U.N. to provide:**

   a. **military force against aggression and threat of aggression?**

   b. **conciliation, mediation, etc.?**

   c. **social and technical activities directed primarily to the underdeveloped areas?**

   d. **other?**

2. **Is U.N. action on security matters now materially obstructed by the veto?**

3. **What are the pros and cons of undertaking a revision of the charter: (a) could a more effective charter be attained today, (b) what are the probabilities that a less effective one would result?**

4. **What are the possibilities of development through the avenue of the "living charter?"**

5. **What are the prospects for progress on regulation of armaments?**

DISCUSSION AGENDA FOR TABLES C AND D

NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD OF THE WEST
(Short Title: Western World)

AND

DISCUSSION AGENDA FOR TALES E AND F

NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD OF THE EAST
(Short Title: Eastern World)

Because there are certain general issues common to both the Western and Eastern portions of the non-communist world, this part of the agenda will begin with questions to be discussed by the four round tables C, D, E, and F. Tables C and D should discuss these common questions with particular reference to their area, and tables E and F with particular reference to their area. Then there will follow specific problems for tables C and D only, and other specific problems for tables E and F only.

A. Should the United States define a line beyond which communist aggression will not go without occasioning military action on the part of the U.S.?

The discussion might consider such questions as: What countries, now adjacent to the communist orbit, are not included under some U.S. guarantee? Does every country want such a guarantee? Is the "line-drawing" concept applicable to a considerable portion of communist aggressive techniques? How much is our current security policy underlaid by the "line-drawing" philosophy?

B. How, and how much, should the U.S. press allies (NATO, Japan, etc.) to maintain and increase armed forces?

Each of our allies generally has most of the same economic problems as the U.S. and, in addition, has (1) lower per capita productivity, and (2) balance of payment difficulties--particularly in dollars. Should urging by the U.S. be accompanied by economic and other aids consistent with the efforts desired?

C. What structure of U.S. foreign economic policy contributes most to our national security?

Under this heading it will be desirable to discuss foreign assistance of various types: (1) direct grants in aid, (2) Point IV type technical assistance, (3) the economic activities of the U.N. (4) tariffs and other forms of international trade control, (5) provision of capital for underdeveloped areas, (6) distribution of raw materials. The possible range of discussion is very wide and time is obviously not available. It is suggested that discussants may wish to concentrate most of their attention on three areas: (a) the economic interdependence of the U.S. with the remainder of the world, (b) the great dependence of some important nations (Japan, Netherlands) on foreign trade, (c) the international economic aspects of the underdeveloped areas problem.

D. What should be our policy and program with regard to "neutralism?"

Is there a third or "neutral" force rising in the world and a consequent shift from bipolarity? How do we manage our external affairs to as to prevent the development of neutralism? Is neutralism, on the part of some states, really too disturbing if they are politically stable and tend to be "neutral against" the Soviet Orbit on critical issues?

E. What should be U.S. policy in meeting efforts on the part of communism to seize power through indigenuous communist elements?

We have had a recent case example in Guatemala. What other places are there where such efforts are reasonably possible? What can we do to forestall such efforts? If the effort develops, what is the best way to handle the situation--U.N.? regional arrangement? direct U.S. intervention? other?

F. What should be our policy concerning colonialism?

The United States has, since the beginning of the cold war, been in difficulties on this question. Our country has a long and consistent anti-colonial record in its policy. The period of rapid international change since World War II has included pressures for complete freedom on the part of many colonies. The trend is clear and does not seem likely to decelerate or be reversed. The colonies are usually the possessions of allies. Generally these allies have internal political problems and economic difficulties bound to arise in connection with freeing of colonies. Rapid evolution to independence often carries with it dangers of political and economic instability. Here, as in other foreign policy matters, there are no easy answers.

G. What should be our policy with reference to alliances and collective security in the area you are discussing?

The U.S. has, since World War II, swung sharply away from isolationism and to a policy of collective security. The resulting associations are cooperative efforts of equals. There has not been complete agreement, at times among the partners. The results have included considerable criticism, and even recrimination, on the part of portions of the U.S. public. The President of the United States has spoken of our policy as being that of "the good partner." But such a policy implies a willingness to recognize views and interests of partners, compromise on some issues, and engage in a certain amount of give and take.

Is it desirable to expand our bilateral alliance system? Should we press for expanded multilateral arrangements (e.g., expanded NATO)? There are pros and cons to every likely proposal made in answer to these and related questions. There is also a problem of proper timing of action.

H. How do other nations' definitions of their national security problems and objectives (some differing with ours, some consistent with ours) affect our national security problem?

It is reasonably obvious from press reports that the Indians, the Indonesians, and even perhaps the British, see the threats to their security as somewhat different from the threats we see to ours. Why? Now, if at all, should these differences affect our policy? Some nations are more concerned with economic problems, some more concerned with colonial problems and the residual feeling of anti-colonialism. Some are perhaps more fearful of choosing the use of armed force to preserve national values.

TOPICS FOR TABLES C AND D ONLY
(Short Title; Western World)

Time does not permit a country by country discussion. It is suggested that, in the Western World area, many of the principal problems central to our security turn about France and Germany. Hence, it is suggested that any time devoted to country problems be spent on these nations. Suggested questions are:

a. What should be U.S. policy concerning reunification of East and West Germany?

b. What should be U.S. policy concerning the place of Germany in the Western European scene? the world nation-state structure?

c. How does the eclipse of EDC affect our security policies?

d. What should be our policy toward French colonial problems?

TOPICS FOR TABLES E AND F ONLY
(Short Title: Eastern World)

Because of the shortage of time there will be little, if any, opportunity to discuss individual country problems. Two of the most important problems of the Eastern World, from the standpoint of our security, are the political and economic stability of Japan and India. Suggested discussion topics are:

a. How can viable economic arrangements be made for Japan? Under what circumstances can Japan support forces adequate for her security?

b. How should the U.S. assist in combatting indigenous communism in Japan?

c. How can India be induced to participate in collective security arrangements?

d. How can India be kept on our side of the balance in the struggle with communism?

DISCUSSION AGENDA FOR TABLES G AND H

OUR NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY TOWARD THE COMMUNIST ORBIT

(Short Title: The Communist Orbit)

A. What are the ingredients of the Communist threat to U.S. security?

1. What are the main elements of Communist power and capability which concern us?

   a. Geographic position?

   b. Human and material resources?

   c. Conventional military capabilities?

   d. Nuclear weapons and capabilities for their delivery?

   e. Growing Soviet economic and technological capabilities, with their far-reaching effects on future Soviet military strength and on Soviet capabilities for economic, political and psychological warfare?

   f. The international Communist conspiracy?

   g. Rigid Party and policy controls which permit the intensive application of all of the foregoing resources in support of Kremlin policy?

2. What is the relationship of China to the USSR?

3. What are the ultimate Communist aims?

   Is there any chance of conflict between the aims of Moscow and Peking?

4. What are the guiding principles under which the Kremlin employs the foregoing resources in pursuit of its ultimate aims?

   a. To what extent is Soviet strategy based on Marxist theory?

   b. On Russian military tradition?

   c. On considerations of naked power politics?

   d. To what extent does it rely, for the achievement of its aims, on military conquest?

   e. On the use of military force for threat and blackmail?

   f. On political and economic warfare?

   g. On piecemeal aggression, including the use of Satellite forces?

   h. On its expectation of the disintegration of the Free World?

5. Can the enemy best be described as Communist Power? International Communism? A combination of both?

6. Time is on whose side?

In view of the foregoing appraisal of the Communist threat, is this threat, relative to our own counter-capabilities, growing or diminishing?

B. What should be the ultimate U.S. aims for countering this threat?

1. Complete destruction of Communist power? (In effect, "unconditional surrender")

2. Reduction of Communist power?

a. If so, to what geographic areas?

b. With what limits or conditions regarding the areas remaining under Kremlin control?

c. Should we insist on abolition of all Communist nuclear weapons?

d. Should we demand general disarmament?

e. How vital are political and economic reforms?

3. Should we settle merely for a change in the Kremlin attitude toward the Free World, leaving physical Communist power intact?

4. Should we rely on defense and/or massive retaliation?

What should be the relationship between expenditure on continental defense and on peripheral defense?

C. Through what concrete policies should we pursue these aims?

1. "Preventive" war at once?

2. Ultimatum, with "preventive" war in case of its rejection?

(If so, what should be terms of the ultimatum?)

3. "Liberation," or "rolling back" of Communist control?

a. To what lines?

b. What risks should we be willing to assume?

c. At what point might the Kremlin react by launching general war?

4. "Containment?"

a. Along what lines?

b. Should we automatically react with general war if these lines are violated?

5. "Co-existence?"

a. If so, should we seek to reassure the Kremlin by trying to ease its possible concern regarding our intentions?, or,

b. Should we try to impress it with the threat of our retaliation against future Communist moves?

6. Might any of the foregoing policies, short of destruction of Communist power, be likely to bring an eventual change in Communist aims or attitude?

D. In the light of the foregoing, what specific measures should we adopt regarding particular areas and problems, such as:

1. The Satellites?

2. Communist China?

3. Control of nuclear weapons and other?

4. Continental Defense of the U.S.?

5. Regulation of Armaments?

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Lindeman, Philip

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear General Lindeman:

Very many thanks for your cordial and generous letter of June 29th.

I am delighted to learn that THE WHITES OF THEIR EYES was given such a good reception, and I assure you that it gave me great pleasure to be associated with the project.

Sincerely yours,

Philip F. Lindeman,
Brigadier General, USA
Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

fe

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE AND ROTC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

29 June 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may be pleased to know that "The Whites of Their Eyes" was given a special showing at the Pentagon last week. The audience included Senator Strom Thurmond, President of the Reserve Officers Association; Hugh M. Milton, II, Assistant Secretary of the Army (M&RF); General Mathew B. Ridgway, Chief of Staff; and other senior officers of the Army. The consensus of opinion is that this picture is one of the finest documentaries that has been produced on behalf of the service and that your masterful narration is one of the major reasons for its excellence.

The picture was also shown later last week at the Reserve Officers Association National Convention in Boston. The audience was so impressed that a resolution from the floor of the Convention expressing appreciation to you for your contribution to this film was passed unanimously. I am sure that you will hear directly from the Reserve Officers Association in this connection.

We are now preparing to release the film for TV and local audience showing in accordance with distribution plans outlined to you by Lt Colonel McPherran of my office. He will keep you posted on developments.

On behalf of the Army staff I wish, once again, to convey to you our deep appreciation for the help you are giving the Army Reserve. We realize your many commitments and consider your patriotic support of our program a most fortunate assist for the cause of national defense.

Many thanks, indeed.

Sincerely,

Philip F. Lindeman

PHILIP F. LINDEMAN
Brigadier General, USA
Chief, Army Reserve and
ROTC Affairs

Lindsay, Ken

39, Hill Street,

London, W. 1.

Fifth
December,
1955.

Mr. Eduard Marrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

Herewith a recent broadcast reprinted in "The Listener" Christmas number. I return to New York, January 7th on Rheindam, under Colston Leigh's agency. But my lecture list is thin. If there is a chance of being included in any radio or television on arrival, fresh from Britain and Western Europe, I would of course be grateful.

"The political climate here is calm, with occasional storms in tea-cups: policies and personalities in Melting-pot; three and a half Tory Rule while Labor 'thinks' it all out again: deadlock broken but still no clash. With death of Amery, Lionel Curtis, Altringham (Gregg), Buchan, Lothian (not to mention Kipling): with publication of Tom Jones' diaries and Geoffrey Dawson's life - end of era, Empire-Duty and British - What next? Nobody believes in Nationalisation and nobody is worked up about slums and poverty. Wanted - some inspiration? Eden and young Tories; Gaitskell and young Laborites - no real clash." etc., etc. Has U.S.A. anything to offer? This would or could be my line.

All Christmas wishes to you both!

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Lindsay

Kenneth Lindsay.

P.S. My U.S. address is: c/o Colston Leigh Inc.
521, Fifth Avenue,
New York 17.

Understanding America

By KENNETH LINDSAY

ONE million American tourists have returned home this last summer, mostly from Europe, and Europe to an American includes Britain. One or two of us, perhaps a few hundred in all, have come back from the United States. In fact only three kinds of visitor can enter the United States: business men and merchants who are rightly allowed a daily allowance; secondly, exchange professors, teachers, and students who receive a special visa—under this heading I include government officials and dignitaries, who are guests of government departments and large foundations; and, thirdly, people visiting relatives and friends who must be cared for from the moment they arrive.

Off the Beaten Track

In the course of crossing and re-crossing the continent to reach my destination in Oregon, I was lucky enough to get off the beaten track, either through the kindness of friends or to give an occasional lecture. So I was something of a tourist, but this is rare. Sometimes I would meet our exchange teachers or students hitch-hiking, and I marvelled at their ingenuity. Most visitors have a planned tour. It is difficult to stop, look, and listen; to take in the seasons; to sit in the back row, to sample meetings and festivals, to see the many beauty spots in lake and mountain—and there are many. Indeed, a new tourism has now started, though mostly for Americans, within the United States. It is the dollar gap that does not give the ordinary visitor the chance to stand and stare. This is nobody's fault in particular, and of course American families are proverbially generous.

In contrast, a hundred different agencies cater for the American tourist in Britain and Europe, for his travels, his hotels, his instruction, and amusement. People of modest means make long-term plans to visit their favourite beauty spots, galleries, and museums. Even in September, when I returned, the tourist and cabin classes were filled with Fulbright scholars, other students, and autumn tourists. The main reason for this contrast is finance; but cannot something more be done to stimulate a two-way traffic? I think so. Much more could be done in the field of exchange. A hundred different industries and professions could set up their own schemes (a few have done so), on the lines of the exchange teachers, with a small government grant. Ships cross the Atlantic half-empty in the off-season, and there should be more one-class boats. What is required is imagination and organisation, as was shown by the late Sir Stafford Cripps when he set in motion the joint-productivity teams after the last war. In my opinion, the Government itself should take action to stimulate private agencies. I am sure that there would be a sympathetic response across the Atlantic.

You may ask: Why should these English people go? Later I hope to show why a closer understanding of the great American experiment is important and how a new kind of civilisation is being born. But there is one more obvious reason. Our relations with the United States are unique. We are not only the oldest member of the Commonwealth and, I hope, good Europeans, Britain is also a founder member of Nato and what is sometimes called the Atlantic Community.

The doctor-patient relationship between the United States and Europe is over: we are partners now. Every schoolboy knows that one of the main objects of Russian policy is to disrupt Nato and weaken relations between Britain and North America, and that includes Canada. General Marshall once said in London that Americans were probably better informed about Britain and Europe than vice versa. He was referring to the 5,000,000 G.I.s who had seen war service. But today almost every family I visited had a son serving in Britain, Europe, or elsewhere. Admirable foreign reporting appears not only in world-famous American newspapers but also in the excellent syndicated columns that appear in numerous smaller journals. Every city of any size has its own World Affairs Council and every university at least one Chair of International Affairs. Forty thousand foreign students, many from underdeveloped areas, are studying technology, engineering, and agriculture in America: at the same time the State Department is sponsoring technical aid and education projects all over the world. It is plain nonsense to say that Americans are not interested in foreign affairs, whether in Europe or Asia. But are we? In particular, do we understand the American approach? Do we understand, for example, how the late Senator Vandenberg, a Republican, supported President Truman at a critical moment on the North Atlantic Treaty, and how today the venerable Senator George, a Democrat, is supporting President Eisenhower? Only last Saturday Senator George said: 'We must assure the world that we are capable of having a non-partisan policy, regardless of who will win the election in 1956'. Do we give the President credit for his wisdom and restraint in the Far East and for his dedication to peace? We live at a time when the United States has become, however reluctantly, a world leader, and it is important that we should appreciate and understand the burdens of that responsibility. That is the essence of partnership.

But much more is at stake. At a moment when the rival conceptions of democracy and communism are in deadlock, it is vital that we should re-appraise the unique social and economic system commonly called the American way of life. European ideas of right and left, capitalism and socialism, do not fit the American picture. The absence of caste and class structure has not only created a respect for man and for work, it has helped America to make use of talent which elsewhere would not be cultivated. In the switch from brawn to brain jobs, with 65,000,000 employed (20,000,000 of them female) there is less and less place for semi-skilled, unskilled, or household workers. Applied technology has not only revolutionised life in industry and agriculture but in the office and the home. In the United States seven out of ten seventeen-year-olders are in high school, and in the State of California one out of two between the ages of eighteen and twenty attend some institution of higher learning. There are more Negro students in universities than the total number of students in British universities. Most of the taxi-drivers and waitresses, where I have been teaching, are also students, some working for their doctorate of philosophy. The large state universities, for example in Indiana and Michigan, with their vast extension systems in engineering and agriculture, have played a unique part in turning the American economy into a hybrid economic system. Without them the initiative of the farmers and soil specialists and engineers could never have flowered, as I have seen, on the prairies, the deserts, and newly irrigated lands, so that 60,000,000 more people can be fed from the same land area.

Guaranteed Annual Wage

The year 1955 may be remembered as the year when 1,000,000 automobile workers, many of them Negro, changed their status from wage earner to the new salariat under a people's capitalism by way of the Guaranteed Annual Wage (GAW). Next year it will be the steel workers. As Walter Reuther put it to me in Detroit, this is a financial incentive for employers to stabilise productivity. The year 1955 also saw the twentieth anniversary of social security. The Beveridge of America is a Mr. Folsom, now the Minister of Social Security and formerly a business man who introduced these schemes into the Kodak firm. Another great event of 1955—which in fact takes place next Monday—is the merger of the two great groups of trade unions. But as the president of one group said: 'I do not know of a single responsible trade-union leader who favours the creation of a Labour Party in the United States'. Although in 1956 the two great parties will be locked in an election, 'both parties', in the words of Adlai Stevenson, 'start from the same basic premises—a shared belief in civil freedom, property rights, and in democratic capitalism'. How different this is from Britain and western Europe and how little is gained by easy comparisons with a so-called British or European norm.

The truth is that after two wars, a depression, a New Deal, with a vast new suburban population and its super-markets; social security to cushion recessions; the rise of the professional manager and his new techniques, the release of new research, especially in the second world war, America is creating a new sort of economy. The case for competition is argued on sheer material grounds, as being the surest way to

attain that wide distribution of well-being, without which high culture, good schools and universities, symphonies and art galleries are unattainable. The broadened sense of equality, to share in the miracle of production, means a levelling up, means equality to consult the same doctor, to consume the same quality of milk and orange-juice, to go to college. It also implies that a worker should understand not only what he is doing but why he is doing it, and that this knowledge can help to determine output. In this land of competition there is more exchange of information and more technical co-operation than exists in so-called socialist economies. This fact can be observed in industries as different as the fashion trade and petroleum or in the way trade unions help small businesses, such as printing, with information on technology. There is a healthy distrust of experts, bureaucrats, *élites*, and hierarchies. Secrets are considered discreditable; nobody is born to authority. Again how different!

Even a writer as acute as André Siegfried can say in his latest book:

> The United States could easily be capable of forgetting that the essential aim of civilisation is not technical progress, but man himself.

This is to beg the whole question, when the United States is experimenting in a civilisation that makes Man the very centre of the picture. Scores of American writers, poets, philosophers, and political scientists have written profoundly on this subject. The late Russell Davenport, in his recent *The Dignity of Man*, or Rheinhold Niebuhr in *The Irony of American History*, and many others show men on the search for a more satisfying philosophy. But none of them finds an answer in André Siegfried's country nor in mine and yours.

The United States is expert in self-criticism; indeed everything is investigated, including the investigator. I do not consider it my role to give long-distance advice nor to generalise. The canvas is so vast that even an impressionist picture is apt to tell us more about the writer than the continent. As the aged ex-President Hoover said this year: 'Here, even with all its defects, is human dignity not a dream but an accomplishment'. In the face of that accomplishment, which every American knows is unfinished business, we might be a little more objective. In the last resort American society is unique in the commitments by which it lives. Equality is a gift of God for which He requires an accounting and it cannot be alienated to any body or institution, not even to what we western Europeans call the state. It is a religious conception. It is expressed in hundreds of voluntary societies at home and through the spirit of compassion in countless examples of overseas aid.

To most people, the United States suggests size and space. Let me quote therefore some words from *The Dignity of Man*:

> Democracy is a method of accounting for everyone, through the little work of many hands, the little loves of many hearts, the little lights of many minds. It accounts for everyone through the little applications of universal principles—in the home, in the backyard, in the office, in the factory, in the little world in which *each* of us can act. That is the challenge. The country that accepts it will change the history of the world.

Perhaps our two countries can help each other to accept that challenge.

In the course of the last few years, I have visited many areas of the United States to carry out university engagements. Besides looking at schools and colleges and industrial plants, I have stayed with friends in countless homes, shared their chores and ups and downs, picnicked with them by lakes and mountains off the beaten track. Everywhere I have found a receptive ear in my efforts to explain some of our problems and triumphs. I only wish that thousands more of you could share my experience of learning to understand the 'other' America.

—*Home Service*

How New is the 'New Japan'?—IV

HESSELL TILTMAN concludes his series of talks

EN ROUTE from Yokohama to San Francisco in 1948, an American fellow-passenger remarked to me: 'Those Japanese have certainly changed'. Enquiry disclosed that the gentleman—who hailed from California, the optimistic state—had spent two days in Japan, during which he and his party had been efficiently shepherded round by English-speaking guides of the Japan Travel Bureau. Even had my fellow-passenger remained considerably longer in Japan, he might reasonably have detected no reason for altering his snap judgement. For when the Japanese nation once decided that, as the post-surrender phrase put it, 'co-operation with the Americans is the patriotism', the whole country, bent upon making a good impression on the conquerors, proceeded to co-operate like nobody's business—a process powerfully assisted by General MacArthur's loyal *aides*, one of whom was responsible for the destruction of an entire edition of an English-language Tokyo newspaper for reporting a suggestion that the Japanese people should not regard the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as a god!

So completely and efficiently did the Japanese enter into the spirit of the Occupation that within a few months after the surrender ceremony on the American battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay, General Tojo had become for millions 'Idiot Tojo'; the atomic bombs exploded at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were being regarded by many as blessings in heavy disguise; they had even, at terrible cost, liberated the nation from military tyranny. Japanese cities were holding special 'days' to greet what banners across main streets called 'our gallant American visitors'. A group of influential Japanese industrialists called a press conference to inform a group of foreign correspondents that Japan needed economic aid and we were all friends again, so why the delay? And the purple passages in *communiqués* issued by General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo recording the wonderful transformation that had allegedly taken place in Japan served to emphasise the prevailing belief that Japan had indeed undergone a change of heart and that, as my American fellow-passenger declared, the Japanese had genuinely embraced the nations and the men who had inflicted upon them their first defeat in more than twenty-six centuries.

It was all too good to be true. And for the discerning and those who best knew Japan, the signs speedily multiplied that it was not quite true. The Emperor, in calling upon the nation to lay down its arms, had avoided the word 'surrender'. The victorious Americans were not Occupation Forces, but first 'the advancing army' and later simply 'the visitors'. The Pacific war was rationalised as 'the recent unpleasantness'. And the Japanese, while openly co-operating with broad smiles, kept their real thoughts to themselves—and reverence for their Emperor and devotion to their national heritage and the ways of old Japan locked deep in their hearts. They had been humbled, disillusioned. They were often hungry and homeless and without either sense of direction or hope. But they were still and obstinately Japanese: men and women who looked upon the Pacific war as a momentary stumble in their march towards the nation's manifest destiny: and upon the Occupation as a passing affliction to be borne with the same fortitude with which the country habitually faced earthquakes, floods, tempests, and other natural disasters.

The singing of the Japanese national anthem and patriotic songs was prohibited, but in the mountains one came across groups of young men singing them. The teaching of love for the Emperor was proscribed in schools—but patriotic teachers took their pupils into the woods, posted scouts to warn of the approach of Occupation personnel, and held patriotic singing lessons. The ultra-nationalists were discredited and purged from public life and sunk without trace, but underground they maintained contact as a co-ordinated force, waiting for the long night of Occupation to end. And in the cities the cold, hungry Japanese observed—through a haze of austerity—the 'Occupationaires' settling down to a standard of living so luxurious by Japanese (and often also by American) standards as to be too incomprehensible to them even to evoke feelings of envy. The average Japanese resident of Tokyo could not imagine living in a house with a flush 'toilet', a refrigerator and waffle iron, unlimited light and heat, and five servants. As a Japanese editor explained to me at that time: 'I have carefully observed you Occupation people for over two years and so far as I can make out, democracy consists of driving in a limousine car to the U.S. army

THE PUBLIC PULSE OF AMERICA

by

KENNETH LINDSAY

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THE PUBLIC PULSE OF AMERICA

By Kenneth Lindsay

I HAVE lived in the United States not only during the McCarthy *versus* the Army televised investigation, but also during the General MacArthur investigations and during much of the 1948 and 1952 Presidential elections. I have rarely been during any of these periods in Washington itself, but out among the people in New York State, in Illinois, Kansas and Indiana, in California or the deep South. Admittedly my base has usually been a university, but I have had plenty of opportunities to sound public opinion in a score of non-university environments. In 1948 I saw two weary candidates half-way through their long campaign in the so-called isolationist, *Chicago Tribune* territory and attended a meeting in a small town to hear them speak. When I read on the tape in the House of Commons three months later that Adlai Stevenson had been elected as Governor of Illinois and that Paul Douglas, ex-professor of economics, had been elected Senator from the same state my mind went back in astonishment to the small Baptist Church in Urbana, Illinois, where the meeting had been held. That campaign must have lasted at least four months. Earlier that summer in Nashville, Tennessee, I had seen Estes Kefauver and his Scottish wife defeat a formidable machine in his own party. Last month he again secured the nomination, in spite of opposition financed from the very interests he exposed in his sensational crime investigation three years ago. Last month also Paul Douglas was re-elected as Senator.

In spite of the single-minded public spirit of the late Senator Taft, it was the Liberal Republican wing that put President Eisenhower into the White House. I watched over television the 1952 election and later heard the President outline his broad-minded national programme in his message to Congress.

During these last eight months I have observed from the Pacific Coast in California and more recently in Boston and New Hampshire the public re-action to Senator McCarthy. Slowly but surely the momentum has mounted against this man and his tactics, from the churches and world of education, from a considerable body in his own state of Wisconsin, from businessmen and professional classes, from the press and radio-commentators, from the primary elections of Maine, New Jersey, and indirectly from California and more recently from a signed statement of 30 prominent Americans, until at last the matter rests with his fellow

peers and Senators, to jud
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and supporters—a numbe
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But I am concerned to expl
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Most Americans are abs
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His father and mother wer
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he works weekends during
free scholarships for this yo
of grass-roots Americans,
Adlai Stevenson, General
Senator McCarthy. Befor
immediate voting decision i
be a bitter fight put up by
Senator.

My friend's name is Jam
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James Macdonalds scattere
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and is keen on giving his
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Meanwhile there is baseb
other young Macdonald co
Jeannie Macdonald, his inte
listened to itinerant lecturer
were at school. It is most

judge whether his practices conform with the
e. Nobody outside Senator McCarthy's admirers
mber which must be a matter of conjecture—
have done serious harm both internally and abroad.
explain and defend the peculiar American process
dgments through the medium of public debate,
to see America through rose-coloured glasses.
absorbed in earning not only a living, but some-
le, like the man who has just spent a morning
trimming up the garden here in New Hampshire.
were born in Scotland, his father worked on the
nd their son, was born in New Hampshire. He
each day where he has a good job superintending
hoe factory. But he also has a daughter and it
to put her through the State Teachers College, so
ring the summer to make the thing possible. No
is young lady. This man is typical of the millions
ns, who gradually form their own judgments on
eral MacArthur, President Eisenhower and now
Before long he will have to make a much more
ion in New Hampshire, because there is going to
by Democrats against the incumbent Republican

James Macdonald, and he is the kind of man who
decisions in America along with 40 million other
ttered over 3000 miles. He uses radio and tele-
owling club and veterans' organization, he attends
in a house which he owns, he drives his own car
his children a college education. Now James is
in politics as such: he thinks America is giving
nd he is right—50 billion dollars since the end of
is a fair and tolerant sort of chap, but he has read
U.S.A. persons holding down a dozen high jobs,
have been discovered as security risks, so he tends
enator McCarthy is doing a necessary job. It is
has been accused of Communism, after he has
he rest of the family, some of the McCarthy hear-
nates in a neighbouring factory has been wrongly
to form that judgment, which thousands of pro-
or more.
baseball to see, the house to get painted and an-
d coming along. It may well be the case that
intelligent wife, has also joined a local club and
urers during the winter months, while the children
nost likely that she has her views on the Korean

war, the cost of living and the local school-board. It is my own experience that most women have developed fairly strong political views. So there is likely to be a family forum as well as a local community discussion club, especially if the older children have had a taste of college life and return home with new-fangled ideas.

Here in New Hampshire and elsewhere in the east and parts of the south life is more settled, but in California where the inward movement is over 1000 persons a day and indeed in other parts of the west and south-west, political ideas are inevitably as unsettled as the population. One further fact must be added which is new to American life. East or west or south the most familiar sight on any train or plane is the man-in-uniform going on leave, moving to a new assignment or returning from overseas. These men are voters or potential voters, and though they have no time for Communism, they don't like to see a decorated combat General knocked about by any Senator.

There are two misconceptions common in the eyes of Europeans and especially some British. Mr. Bevan, for example, seems to be living in the days of Jack London's *Iron Heel* and Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie* and Andrew Carnegie's fabulous fortune. If he and others would fortify their knowledge by reading the late Frederic Lewis Allen's *The Big Change* they would get some fairer perspective of modern American society. Both the distribution of the national income and the distribution of the population has for many years been horizontal rather than vertical. In the last seven years over nine million people have moved to the suburbs. This means that a suburb population of over 30 million people exists in America. Just as no British political party can win an election without the ex-Liberal, skilled-worker, teacher, civil-servant, dormitory vote, so this middle-of-the road American voter (including many trade unionists) is the arbiter of American politics and opinion far more than the old-fashioned big city machine. The income spread of this vast and influential cross-section may be anything from 3500 dollars to 8000 dollars a year. My friend James Macdonald and his family fit into this category. One district chairman of a Citizens for Eisenhower organization has said: "Our local workers simply refuse to go all-out for a candidate they don't believe in." If they resent an imposed American candidate, they resent still more long-distance advice from Britain and the Continent.

It is my opinion that American youth and American universities are caught in a dilemma over politics. The ablest students and creative minds, as in Britain, appear to be studying science. The biggest opportunities for enterprising young men are still in business, especially in the west. On the other hand there are far more courses in political science and international affairs than in Britain. Indeed many experiments are taking place within universities to bring together politicians, administrators and students at the state level. I have attended such conferences

in Maine and California.
young professors of politica
to work on the inside of Co
perience. Similarly there
careers in the Foreign Serv
international studies. But
practice, between the admin
of political life. This is a
inquiring visitor. The wor
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every two years than in th
Europe. But it is hardly
first stone. McCarthyism
origin is European and a
through the so-called Atlan
because political deadlocks

The second misconceptio
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social sciences, must be lef
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influence, there were lively a
protest meetings organized
in press and radio, and a h
Elmer Davis' *But We Were*

Again to quote a more loc
UNESCO has become a sy
unpatriotism, there recently
account of UNESCO'S acti
of education generally there
of quality versus quantity a
in for much criticism, especia
groves. It is in accordance
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only in the United States
President of the magazine
President of Harvard; only
the Chambers of Commerc
budget for education.

These few examples, cho

rnia. There are also inter-fellowships held by
litical science at Washington, which enable them
of Congress and thus gain valuable first-hand ex-
here is to-day far more careful preparation for
Service and widespread interest in the content of
But there is still a hiatus between theory and
dmirable studies and books produced, and the facts
is a puzzle for many Americans as well as for the
working out of democratic functions and prac-
lt in a widespread Federal Republic with elections
in the closely knit homogeneous communities of
dly proper for Europe or ourselves to throw the
ism is a re-action against some tendencies whose
nd also against a shallow Liberalism prevalent
Atlantic community. We all have much to learn
ocks are not confined to any one country.
eption, more noticeable in western Europe and
but prevalent also in Britain, is the intellectual
nst America in general. Anyone familiar with
American literature, let alone the natural and
e left gasping at such an attitude. The picture
e of contrasts which defy generalizations. Even
n Senator McCarthy seemed to be gaining in
ely and heated discussions in every home I visited,
zed by prominent citizens, challenging opposition
l a high priority on the best-selling book list for
ere Born Free.
re local example. In the Los Angeles area where
a symbol of something which can only be called
ntly appeared an admirable, well-written factual
activities in the Los Angeles *Times*. In the field
there is a nation-wide ferment on the broad issue
ity and the public system of education has come
pecially from certain intellectuals in the academic
ance with the American tradition for the National
(nearest equivalent of our National Union of
two chief opponents to address their annual con-
ral or perhaps inevitable that a strong national
f citizens should defend the public system. But
tes would such a body be headed by a Vice-
ine *Life* and be strongly supported by the late
nly in the United States would the President of
merce come out squarely in favour of a higher

, chosen at random, demonstrate the dangers of

generalizations in the field of public opinion. But if one looks more closely within the universities this must be said. In no other country, with the exception of eastern Canada, does such a variety of institutions exist. I could enumerate, according to origin, control, function and scope at least a dozen "species" of institutions of higher learning. In the half-dozen with which I can claim some intimate acquaintance, the quality of teaching and research varies, but the standards compare favourably with anything I know in Britain or Europe; and of course in some subjects Americans lead the way. No nation is more hospitable to ideas from whatever corner of the world they may come. Yet side by side with this statement of fact must be placed the current immigration legislation, which has kept away several famous scholars, because of alleged Communist sympathies. My concluding judgment on this second misconception is as follows.

Americans have now become culture conscious as distinct from isolationist. They admire much in Britain and selectively from a score of other countries. Witness the tours of ballets, orchestras, choirs, entertainers and lecturers from all over the world. But with world power have gone not only American air-bases, but American libraries and the Voice of America. There is admittedly criticism from Senator McCarthy and his friends, but equally though less audible from the intellectuals and for quite opposite reasons. From the mouths and writings of philosophers, theologians and novelists—men like Niebuhr, Paul Tillich, and Faulkner—have come not only self-criticism, but also self-affirmation. The emergent American Way of Life is not to be confused with the necessarily propagandist Voice of America. Its motto might be "Let us as a world power rise to the height of our responsibilities." Its expression can be seen in the theme of Columbia University's centennial celebrations, "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof." Not only has Columbia invited scholars and statesmen from all over the free world to share its celebrations; it has sent its top scholars, philosophers and scientists all over the United States and now to South America to expand and develop the centennial theme.

It can be seen again in the American attitude of mind and in scores of books and articles on foreign policy. I choose those of George Kennan, once Ambassador to Russia, *Fifty Years of American Foreign Policy;* Chester Bowle's book on India written after some years as Ambassador there; and a modest volume just given me by Charles Burton Marshall, late of the State Department, entitled *The Limits of Foreign Policy.* These three studies and countless others strike a new note. They are all written by men with experience from within administration, they are all self-critical, but they each offer Americans some surer sign-posts for a wiser foreign policy. It is no accident that Mr. Marshall quotes, in a chapter-heading, from Walt Whitman:

Long, too long America,

Travelling road
learned from joy
But now, ah now
anguish, advanc
fate and recoilin
And now to conc
world what your
really are . . .

In a word there are two
appearance of being drunk
inating and would-be isolat
of anguish" to hold its hea
but above all is determined
policy, to train young men
an internal, domestic phil
This I have observed from a
not the rest of the world to
ism? Are we not all due fo
domestic and foreign?

I have my own difficultie
Britishers to compare every
Again I am cursed with an
matic thinking. It has ofte
licans won the 1952 election
own method of bringing tog
more remarkable I have tri
see how it separates and th
perts explaining to me the h
mittes, an essential check on
not to have adopted the Briti
or the French system of pa
scheme of combining Federa
ing the Liberals on the winn
the British and Canadians e
mains that with all those vot
Consequently it appears to
have been a period of black
Carthyism would be an issue
foreign policy would loom
elected were running off to W
a posed photograph with
and financial programme of
eight months ago, is what ma
way every time, of course it
to be what most Americans w
election results have confirm

UBLIC PULSE OF AMERICA

roads all even and peaceful you
m joys and prosperity only.
h now, to learn from crises of
lvancing, grappling with direst
coiling not,
o conceive and show to the
t your children en-masse

. . .

: two Americas; the more audible one gives the unk with power, suspicious of all foreigners, dom- solationist. The other has learned from " crises : head erect, is willing to listen to trusted friends nined to carve out a positive American foreign nen in its career and to match such a policy with philosophy, way of life (call it what you will). om a hundred different points of vantage. Ought ld to take some note and cease its nibbling critic- ue for an agonizing re-appraisal of our own ways,

culties. I never thought it the exclusive right of everything abroad with the great British norm. h an insatiable curiosity and an aversion to dog- often occurred to me for example that the Repub- ction and that President Eisenhower may have his g together the various wings of his party. Even ve tried to study the American Constitution and nd then balances powers. I have listened to ex- the history and procedure of Congressional Com- ck on Executive power. Of course it is all wrong British Cabinet system and strong party discipline f parties and committees or the subtle Canadian ederal and Cabinet systems and in addition keep- winning side all the time. I am well aware that ans elected Mr. Stevenson, but the stern fact re- e votes—and it was a record poll—he missed out. s to the outside world that the years 1953-1954 lack re-action. It never was my opinion that Mc- issue at the November elections; nor indeed that oom large. The politicians who wanted to get f to Washington to get the blessing and if possible vith President Eisenhower. The domestic and ne of the President, as outlined in his speeches at matters most. Of course he has not had his own se it is a middle-of-the-road policy; that happens ans want after 20 years of Democratic rule. The nfirmed that candidates blessed by the President,

for example Senator Case, have done well and those tainted by Senator McCarthy have lost.

I should add that in spite of long-distance advice from British and European commentators I have found that the centre of American life is still the family hearth and home. Indeed there is a significant self-help movement which has led millions of families to paint and plaster and plumb their own houses. When I mention this self-evident fact to some of my fellow-countrymen I am told that this is either undermining trade-unionism, or an advertising racket of Sears-Roebuck or a conspiracy by the association of occupational therapists. It is a hard life satisfying world opinion.

Together with this revival of family life has gone a most interesting and unorthodox return to religion and philosophy, as the book-sellers can witness from their sales lists. You can find it in the universities and colleges, among business executives but above all in the vast church-attending public. It takes many forms and overlaps sects and denominations. For me the Mormons everywhere are a shining example; Jews and Catholics are making their distinctive appeals; Non-conformists, Unitarians and Episcopalians are talking a more realist language to their wide-spread congregations. Once again, as the great Christian Conference held outside Chicago has demonstrated, Americans want to hear the word of conviction from whatever corner of the free world it comes.

So farewell, America, I am going home, I am going to a people very like yourselves, but different. "Give me your difference" cried Goethe; "it is the highest compliment you can pay me." Farewell, kind and generous people, farewell California poppies and New Hampshire lakes, farewell taxi-drivers working for your Ph.D. in Berkeley and mothers and fathers working to put Sally and Tom through college. The burden of prosperity hangs hard on you. Relax, take it easy, have fun. After all you didn't invent Communism, Fascism, the Peoples Democracies or even the Welfare State. You are working out the American Way of Life. Your contribution was the Comman Man and now Herbert Hoover is agreeing with Max Beerbohm that what you need is the Uncommon Man. So down with the Century of the Common Man; here's to the year 2000 and 1! And hats off to the American woman, not only that idle fringe that plunges into every form of civic endeavour, but the mothers who keep the home fires burning and not seldom save up their cents to make a family visit to Europe and my own beloved country. Finally and lastly farewell students who dared to listen to my lectures and question me on everything under the sun.

(The author is late Independent Member of Parliament for the English Universities. He took the first Oxford debating team to the United States 30 years ago, and since then has been visiting lecturer in many American universities.)

Algonquin Hotel Lindsay, Ont
New Years Eve

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

We will see

Dear Ed Murrow, The enclosed is my attempt to see a little interpretation of U.S.A to U.K & your name occurs in it. I hope in the right context.

I leave for Toronto Sunday to give a few talks & return to the Algonquin from about Jan 14-20, when I would much appreciate a talk with you on a couple of matters.

I am going to be a visiting lecturer at Seattle (Univ of Washington) and

later University of Oregon from February to June, talking mostly on International Affairs & the Political Deadlock in Western Democracies.

My address in Canada is:-

c/o Upper Canada College
Toronto 12
Canada

before returning to N.Y.

My kindest wishes to your wife & one more man's congratulations on the fine job you are doing

Yours sincerely
Kenneth Lindsay

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

Monday
Sept. 12

Dear Ed, No Ques.

1) Thank you for your kind hospitality at the Century.

2) I enclose:-

a) Outline of a potential book.

b) Some notes on my 1955 visit – Tourism etc.

My object is not to ask you about publishing; that is in hand. But rather, could my knowledge – for what it is worth

be utilized via C.B.S for:-

a) This is what an Englishman thought after 6 months

b) Some future project in 1956 when I return of a more ambitious kind.

Yours very sincerely,
Kenneth Lindsay.

THE OTHER AMERICA

Kenneth Lindsay

Argument

There is no lack of books, written by acute American publicists and by brilliant foreign observers on various aspects of the contemporary American scene. One has only to quote such a varied assortment of writers as Brogan, André Siegfried, Robert Waithman or Jacques Barzun, Frederic Lewis Allen, Alistair Cooke and the late Russell Davenport among American citizens. My case is that none of these writers has succeeded in presenting to British and European readers the startling uniqueness of American civilization. Most of their books are brilliant impressionist pictures and in some cases written with encyclopedic knowledge. But with all their brilliance, I am never confronted with a total picture of the American scene treated objectively and squarely on its merits. Above all, except say in a poem like "My Country," do I capture the spirit of America. This has long puzzled me.

My suggestion, therefore, arises from this doubt in my mind. Can a book be written by anyone without a comparable knowledge of institutions in both Western Europe and in the United States? Comparisons are futile unless they are made to live and they must be carefully weighed and evaluated, especially if statistics are used. Second, it is no use constantly comparing the American scene with some European or British norm. The United States does not act from any

norm. Thirdly, it is no use generalizing about such a vast and varied country, without a maximum foundation of factual information. But what sort of information?

Plan

I would, therefore, propose to select a dozen significant examples, from the social, industrial, economic, educational, political and scientific life of the United States and describe them. My sole criterion of selection would be that they could not have happened anywhere else. In a word they would be unique to America. By placing together this variety of achievements within the covers of one book, I would hope to let the reader see emerging a new and dynamic picture of what really constitutes America. At a time when world leadership is being assumed by the United States, it is imperative that the world should know what to expect. Perhaps Americans themselves are only partly conscious of their uniqueness.

In the process of thinking out in more detail, which areas of activity should be selected, I have felt that the description of concrete institutions might be supplemented by a dozen pen pictures of distinguished, but lesser known, men and women. This would give breathing reality to the mere institutional framework.

In choosing industrial and educational experiments it might be necessary to take more than one location in order to explain

a particular idea. For example, I think the State Agricultural Collect and its impact on rural social, economic and technical life is unique to America, but the composite picture might well include Lansing, Purdue and Davis, California. It would be the same with G.A.W. which affects different types of industry. It would be the same with "The Foundations," which are big and small, but peculiar in their scope and influence to the United States.

Of course, everything would depend on the selection of significant experiments. The very fact of selection presumes certain ~~predictions~~ insights and values in the writer's mind, therefore I must make the final choice. On the other hand, I must search high and low and consult with knowledgeable Americans for counsel and understanding. My bias is to choose some positive experiments as well as proved institutions. The book is frankly meant to be appreciative without being merely laudatory. Other people, especially Americans, are better critics.

Whatever direction international events may take, understanding the ~~incentives~~ uniqueness of the United States ways of life, becomes every day more necessary. But it is not easy. The writer has not only to strip himself of old notions and inhibitions and surrender himself to the subject, he has also to be free to wander and tour. Tourism is not permitted to non-Americans, because of the dollar gap. If, however, these mental and material hurdles can be overcome, I feel that,

with the necessary faith and humility, a fresh approach to an old subject can be made. My own experience for over 30 years on both sides of the Atlantic makes me want to 'try it out,' a phrase I first learned from American lips.

TOURISM IN THE UNITED STATES

The Dollar Curtain

By
Kenneth Lindsay

The Tourists are returning from Europe, some from behind the Iron Curtain of the satellite countries and Russia, from Canada, from Mexico and from the Middle East and Africa. They tell us that anti-americanism is waning everywhere, but particularly in Europe; they say that this change is due in no small measure to a change in the political climate within the United States. I have been a privileged guest inside the dollar curtain for six months, but there is virtually no tourism inside the United States except for Americans. However, in the course of crossing and re-crossing this continent to reach my destination in Oregon, I made some side trips to visit friends or to give an occasional lecture. Thus I have been both a witness of the changed political climate and in addition, due to the kindness and generosity of countless friends, been something of a tourist. Before the vision fades, I wish to set down some of my impressions. Perhaps I should add two points: first, this is not my first visit; secondly, when one is "giving out" more than "taking in" (which teaching and lecturing imply), the whole venture becomes as exhausting as it is stimulating. The United States is so vast, the newspapers and magazines so generous in their space, that no one person has the absorbive capacity to "take in" more than a segment of the scene, and still has to see that segment in perspective or sub specie aeternitatis

These are some of the limitations.

Earlier I have said that tourism does not exist in the United States for persons who live outside the dollar curtain. For my country, and I presume most others in West Europe, only three kinds of visitors can enter the United States. First and obviously, businessmen and merchants who are allowed per diem allowance; second, exchange professors and students who are provided with a special visa; third, persons visiting relatives and friends, who must be looked after from the port of arrival. There are some few others, notably government officials and dignitaries, who are guests of departments or the large Foundations or learned societies. I have met several exchange teachers who have made interesting side trips by bus and hitch-hiking and have marvelled at their ingenuity.

For most of the "Exchange" group, a visit to Canada or Mexico is prohibited, because their visas include "valid for single application for admission at U.S. ports of entry". This is a pity, because a visit to the United States which includes New England or the North West or the South West is greatly enhanced by crossing the border to Canada or Mexico. North and South of the 48 states lie two countries, different from the Big Cousin, and yet with three things in common. Both countries were opened up by British capital and now are deeply involved in the United States trading orbit. Both countries are in the throes of industrial development with enormous natural resources. Both countries are culturally self-conscious and insist on creating their own national image; witness the exciting murals and art development in Mexico and the Massey Report on Canadian culture.

On this and other occasions I have visited Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver and also once Mexico, if only to learn of the immense impact of the U.S. on trade and culture and the friendly but firm resistance of

Canadians and Mexicans to much in the American Way of Life. Canada may be on the North American continent, but it does not share the peculiar, unique characteristics of the United States. Whatever terms, laudatory or carping, foreigners apply to the United States - "peoples' capitalism," "melting-pot", "dollar diplomacy" - they cannot be applied to Canada. The five regions of Canada, the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the prairies and the West have a superficial resemblance only to comparable regions over the border.

There is a further difference between tourism in Europe and visiting in the United States. A hundred different agencies cater for the American in Britain and Europe; for his travel, his hotels, his instruction and amusement. The whole continent is laid before him. He makes elaborate plans to visit his favorite beauty spots, galleries and theatres. People of modest means save up for years and make an investment in their travels. They bring back films and photographs, some of superlative standard, to show their neighbors; they bring back antiques, souvenirs and their quota of untaxed clothing.

The British or European visiting the United States is usually dependent on a planned tour by the Government or Foundation. On the invitation of kind friends he may get off the beaten track. Some few of us have been lucky enough to have that experience. There are only a handful of Fellowships given for the maturer visitor who wishes to wander, to stop, look and listen, to take in the seasons, to sit in the back row, to sample meetings and conventions, round tables and workshops. Time is money, but America grows on the perceptive mind only when time and money lose their immediacy. The immigration laws do not permit a visitor to stand and stare; indeed, the vagrancy laws might pick him up if he wandered

too obviously.

The supremedanger of generalising about the United States becomes only too apparent to the traveller who spends his life in any one section. Such a continent resists the man who studies, however devotedly, only one corner. Equally no one has the knowledge to spread his view over the larger landscape. Thus interpretation goes by default and the world relies on a series of impressionist pictures, now by an Englishman, now by a Frenchman, now by an Orientalist. These pictures are often brilliant, but too often they tell us more about the writer than the Continent. Just at the moment when the United States has become, however reluctantly, the world leader, it is vital that the rest of the world should know in which direction the United States may lead.

Just at the moment when the rival ideologies of capitalism and communism are locked in an impasse, it is important for someone to re-appraise the unique social and economic system which commonly goes by the name "American Way of Life". There are numerous features of this society that are unique. But no one, to my knowledge, has taken the trouble to separate and identify these features.

Let me be more precise. André Siegfried, one of the most acute observers of national cultures, has often made the point that the United States is unique. But in the concluding chapter of his latest book he writes, "It needed a Montaigne and achieved an Emerson.[5] Dominated by the didactic tendency of the century it could easily be capable of forgetting that the essential aim of civilisation is not technical progress or output or equipment, but man himself". This is to beg the whole question. Scores of American writers, to mention only the most recent, the late Russell Davenport in his "Dignity of Man", have written profoundly on this very

subject. In 1951 a galaxy of talent, sponsored by the National Advertising Council, spent a week analysing the very subject. The truth is, of course, the the United States is experimenting in a civilization that makes man the very center of civilization. What is more, those concerned officially and unofficially with American Information overseas are making desperate efforts to give a fairer picture of the spirit of the United States, its cultural achievments, its motives and aspirations. In my experience, the United States is not lacking in domestic critics. It has almost a genius for washing its dirtier linen in public. I am, therefore, not the least surprised to hear the aged ex-President Hoover point to some of the more positive manifestations of the American Way of Life and not only to "the greatest productivity of any nation on earth and the highest standard of living" but also to the "vast educational apparatus and the spirit of compassion as shown in countless examples of overseas aid". Here he concluded "even with all its defects is human dignity not a dream, but an accomplishment."

In the face of that accomplishment which every American knows is unfinished business, the visitor might well apply rather more ~~humanity~~ humility and objectivity. Some of us were brought up on Israel Zangwill's "Melting Pot", but we tend to take for granted the formidable, ethnological origins and divisions of American society. By so doing we miss the first essential of comprehending almost any American city, whether it be New York or Buffalo, Chicago or San Francisco. We are led to misinterpret domestic as well as foreign politics.

When I visited the United States over 30 years ago as the leader of the first debating team from Oxford, I coined a typical undergraduate idiom

to explain the U.S.A. to myself. I wrote in my diary "America is a middle-class, Anglo-Saxon capitalist civilization unevenly poised on a foreign proletariat". On reflexion I find that nearly every key word in this description is wrongly slanted. Indeed it may well be that 1955 will be remembered as the year when a million workers, many of them Negro, changed their status from wage-worker to the new salariat, under a peoples capitalism by way of the Guaranteed Annual Wage. I might add that not only has school segregation been dealt its death-blow during this year, but the number of University Negro students now surpasses the total number of University students in Britain. But perhaps this is a mere quantitative assessment and I must beware of false comparisons and return to my journeys.

In the course of the last two years I have twice crossed the Continent to fulfil a teaching assignment, but en route I have visited some big cities: such as Philadelphia and Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver. I have seen something of great University cities, like Bloomington, Indiana and Urbana, Illinois, as well as Harvard and Yale in the East. I have seen something of Utah, Idaho and Nevada and more intensely have taught and lectured from Pomona in Southern California to Berkeley and on to Seattle and Eugene in the North West.

Some of the beauty spots are now part of my being; the desert, both South and North, Yosemite, the Santa Barbara coast, Southern Oregon and the Cascades, Pyramid Lake in Nevada, Jenny Lake in the Grand Tetire, sublime Yellowstone in Wyoming and Montana, not to mention the farms of Vermont, the lakes of New Hampshire, Penzance Point in Massachusetts and the warm countryside of Bucks County in Pennsylvania.

I wish that some of my fellow-countrymen could have enjoyed the picnics, the fishing, the natural beauty that I have seen, alongside with

ordinary American families. But I also wish that they could have experienced the extremes of climate (sometimes in one day as at Dallas), the hurricane damage last year and the cruel floods this year. They would know in a flash that there is nothing normal nor uniform about American geography or weather. They would quickly see that generalisations about weather are as futile as those made about the habits and customs of the people, about American women and children, about American education. There is no norm in American politics, trade unions, civil liberties, religion or philosophy, nor is anything gained by comparisons with a so-called British or European norm. Coin a generalisation and its currency will be worthless by the time you enter the next state. The United States is a permanent dialogue, a permanent debate. Everything is investigated including the investigators. One year UNESCO is out; the next year UNESCO is in and receives good marks from the American Legion. In Britain it would be more accurate to say UNESCO is tolerated. An American friend of mine said that the hyper-passivity of the British is as dangerous as the hyper-activity of the American. Social investigation in Britain is still not done, except by a few select groups. It took an American economist to show up the undemocratic nature of our Trade Union organisation. There is no book in Britain on pressure groups, not because we lack such groups, but because we have no name for them. Recently in London I pointed out a fact which seemed to me of importance, namely that in Sir Winston's last government 35 out of 80 members were educated at one school (Eton) and the 35 came from five schools (Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby and Marlborough). I happen to agree that all five are excellent schools, but my observation was regarded in some quarters as out of taste and not mildly subversive.

In the United States there is much talk of a new Conservatism - perhaps one of the most interesting developments in the field of ideas: there is, I believe, a totally new conception of the social responsibility of industry; there is a brand new interest in the gifted or above normal student, but let anyone mention the world élite and a flood of pent-up, egalitarian, civil rights feeling is let loose from Democrat and Republican alike.

What are the changes in the American political climate, which account for the waning of anti-Americanism overseas? I have lived for six months in the United States and I ought to have noticed some of them. Let us look at foreign policy. The relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have been softened, largely because the President told the world at Geneva in stark, simple and sincere language that the United States is dedicated to peace. He said the same thing at the United Nations celebration in San Francisco a month before, as I well remember. He even appointed a special Minister for peace and disarmament. Public opinion shares the President's point of view and (unlike Canada) has demonstrated it by a friendly reception to the Russian agriculturists. Senator George, Democrat has assumed the ~~mouth~~ mantle of the late Senator Vandenberg, Republican. It is also true that the President by a series of restraining actions has quietly given a new slant to the direction of foreign policy.

Wherever I have gone, from Oregon to Vermont, I have seen and often taken part in discussions sponsored by World Affairs Councils or other voluntary bodies, the like of which does not exist in Europe nor in my own country. In some places radio and television programs are geared into carefully prepared meetings and seminars. It is plain nonsense to say that Americans are not interested in Europe and Asia. They are not only

interested, but millions of them, including 5 million GI's have seen Europe or Asia. Almost every family I have visited has a son serving in Europe or Asia or elsewhere. Admirable foreign reporting appears not only in world famous papers, but in the syndicated columns of countless smaller journals. Anyone who was privileged to hear, as I was six months ago, Ed Murrow's fellow C.B.S. correspondents answer loaded questions from a team of trained journalists in New York, must be aware of the caliber of American radio and television reporting. But of course I must not generalize. There may be a change in atmosphere and it may be due to half a dozen different reasons, but essentially the core of American foreign policy has been consistent during the last ten years.

In the field of Civil Liberties there is an ebb and flow. Everyone admits that McCarthyism as such is dead, partly because everyone is bored with the man and his tactics. A friend of mine was probably right in saying that McCarthyism was a skin disease, not a cancer. This also must be added. Civil Liberties in the United States are concerned with many things: academic freedom, censorship of books, discrimination by color or creed, loyalty oaths as well as the more publicized cases of communist infiltration. This is partly due to the fact of a written Constitution and a peculiarly legalistic approach; partly to the heterogeneous population including Puerto Ricans and Mexicans as well as the 16
million Negroes; and partly to the special relationship of the two large powers U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Domestic and foreign politics are more closely intertwined than in most free countries. After World War I in the 1920's there was a wave of intolerance; in the 1930's, particularly during the depression, many people joined societies which are today regarded as disloyal, even though some of them are defunct. If this

year the air is freer of mutual distrust, this is due to a complex of causes: boredom with McCarthy, the lessening tension with Russia, the fact that most doubtful federal employees have been investigated and a reaction against the obviously unfair treatment of certain individuals. The public has seen not only a reversal of judgment on individual cases, but also the publication of reports, such as that sponsored by the Ford Foundation "Fund for the Republic" which threw doubt on many practices, such as paid informers, guilt by family association and so forth. On these and other matters a compromise solution has been reached which modifies existing abuses. There would seem to be a permanent dialogue between security and freedom, between a latent disposition to harrass dissenters and an equally vigorous disposition to defend freedom and tolerance.

I have witnessed on this visit opposing views taken on the same issue and at the same time by neighboring states. Indeed I must be the only person who lived through the controversy over Professor Oppenheimer in the North West. One month I listened to a daily and running debate by faculty and students at the University of Washington, Seattle and the next month had the pleasure of listening to him, along with 2,449 other students and citizens at Eugene, the University of Oregon. Indeed the University of Oregon got an extra kick out of receiving the distinguished scientist because its neighbors turned him down. Most of us who heard the lectures at Eugene and Portland could hardly understand a word, but we all agreed that it was a deft and delightful exposition - not unlike listening to a new symphony. Far more explosive and controversial were the talks of Bishop Bromley Oxnam and Nobel Prize winner Faulkner. But I heard others

who spoke vigorously and critically on contemporary failings or who deplored attacks on liberty and personal privacy. This visitor-tourist listened respectfully to all sides, but was equally interested in the phenomena of free speech in action. In his spare time he addressed a score of societies including the League of Women Voters, U.N. meetings, Rotarians, church and P.T.A. groups, UNESCO seminars, State legislatures; took part in radio and television assignments with college groups, businessmen and high school students. In this University town of Eugene with 35,000 and an admirable daily newspaper - not so different from hundreds of other towns - Riverside (California), Purdue (Indiana), Pocatello (Idaho), Urbana (Illinois) - there may be issues of civil liberty, but there is a veritable sea of public discussion on every issue under the sun.

From civil liberty I move to Social Security. This year is the 20th anniversary of the four-fold agreement signed by the late President Roosevelt in August 14, 1935. In the last 20 years, $6 billion dollars has been paid out to American citizens. Most people believe that the Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Compensation, Public Assistance for the needy and blind, the Program to help states finance child welfare and child health have stabilized the American family and the national economy. But even more remarkable and unnoticed in the foreign press is the fact that the new Minister, Mr. Folsom, is not only the architect of these schemes, but probably the greatest American authority on the subject. It is as if Lord Beveridge had been made Minister of Social Security with Cabinet rank. Of course when he started these schemes in Kodak and drafted the Federal agreements in 1934, he was told that the scheme would be too

costly to administer and would destroy incentive. But, as he foretold, the American scheme has stimulated private savings and also employers' pension schemes and Group Life Insurance schemes. Last year two million federal employees were covered by life insurance. Mechanical computers have provided a low-cost solution to administrative costs. I was told that the recession of 1953 was cushioned by the various social welfare agencies.

Fortunately my journeys took me to Detroit, because there is another side to social security. 1955, as suggested earlier, may well be remembered for another reason. I had the pleasure of discussing with the Auto Workers what I had already discussed with various employers and economists, namely the significance of the Guaranteed Annual Wage (G.A.W.). There will be much further discussion on the details and application of the principle, but the principle itself is now imbedded in several agreements, among others by the United Steel Workers and the American and Continental Can Companies. If in the latter case Mr. David McDonald was able to secure a 52 weeks instead of the 26 weeks won by the Auto Workers, it must be added that the Can companies have more regular employment and negligible lay-offs. It is not long ago since the Automobile industry was a six months employment with farming as a side-line; even now ten months is more the rule than the exception. There is not only a financial incentive to stabilize productivity, not only a partnership between state unemployment benefit and industrial provision, but virtually the conversion of a million workers into annual employees. These agreements have been made not by legislation, but by industrial methods across the table. The dilatory procedure and pressure groups of the political machinery have been by-passed. General Lucius Clay, chairman of the

Continental Can Company said at the conclusion of the negotiations "We are very pleased to have reached this agreement which will lay the groundwork for the continuance of good labor-management relations." The same year 1955 is seeing the greatest merger of labor unions in the free world. It was Labor Day last week and the 15 million workers, who with their families make up some 50 millions or over one third of the population, have just celebrated their annual holiday in dinners, parades and at religious services. Outside one New York church stands a large poster with the words "Every calling is great when greatly pursued". Total employment at the moment stands at 65 million persons so that unions represent less than a quarter of the entire labor force. Nor is there any intention of creating a labor party in the United States. As George Meany, President of the A.F. of L., declared "I do not know of a single responsible trade union leader who favors such a step." This course of action may be approved or disapproved by British, Australian or European trade unions, but it is as well to note that the American scene is different.

There is no "average worker". Most men own a car, a telephone and television set. Of the 65 million employed, 20 million are women and girls, three million more than a year ago. There is a switch from brawn to brain jobs. Educated man-power is needed for the increasing automation, hence the importance of school and college training. Job holders must keep pace with technological and scientific changes because these skilled and clerical workers and foremen, not to mention owners, managers and salesmen, must read books and in many cases cultivate a broad outlook outside their field. The interesting fact is that semi-skilled, unskilled, private household workers and unskilled farm workers jobs are decreasing.

These basic facts show how important are not only the famous private and state Universities but the many other institutions I have visited. In the large towns like Kansas City, Philadelphia, Detroit and Portland there are municipal universities, part private and part public in their finance, which are performing for less privileged citizens and minority groups an invaluable service. In the rural districts the State Agricultural Colleges have revolutionized farming and are now engaged in assisting conservation of soil, irrigation and development, on a scale unprecendented in the history of man. I have visited some of the great agricultural and engineering colleges such as Purdue (Indiana), Davis (California), Lansing (Michigan), Logan (Utah) and Corvallis in Oregon. It would take pages to describe the variety of their activities, the thousands who attend summer schools and short courses and (equally significant) the place they all find for the humanities and social sciences. What is unique about the Institutions is the crucial part they have played in turning American economy into a hybrid economic system. Without entering into the vexed question of Private versus Public power, it must be conceded that without federal and state money, without an extensive agricultural system centred on the University (publicly supported), without price supports and surplus crop controls, the initiative of farmers, foresters, soil specialists and engineers could never have flowered either on the prairies, or in the newly irrigated areas. Pioneering in the West is still something to behold, but it is the turn of the massive engines and bull-dozers. To see a really large dam in process of construction, as I have seen in Idaho by moonlight, with the trailer town and the improvised schools may be wildly different from the covered wagon and Buffalo Bill, but

the pioneers are still at work, taming the rivers and moving mountains. ~~Brighton~~ Brigham Young and Lewis and Clark may be only names of colleges - and I visited both - but brand new developments and discoveries are being carried on in the land they so courageously explored.

As an American historian writes, "American ingenuity has been fertilised and cross-fertilised by immigrants from all ever Europe and elsewhere". It is partly environment, partly reward to effort, a kind of psychological climate that has helped men to express themselves. The absence of caste and class structure has created a respect for work and has helped America to make use of talent which elsewhere would not be cultivated. In so doing, the United States has displaced 15 million horses and can feed 60 million more people from the same land area. This does not mean necessarily that European plants are inferior to those in the United States, but that mass distribution has been added to mass production. The government-citizen relationship has re-built American agriculture.

Now comes the opportunity to tackle the American city; indeed a Minister of urban culture has been suggested as a new Cabinet post, especially as nearly 100 million or 65% of the population live in cities. Already there is a trend of industry to the countryside as I have seen in the West and Middle West; already some factory workers are becoming commuters. But my own hunch is that long before any new Ministry is created, a citizen movement will start, industry will give a lead and then invoke some state or Federal aid. The economist here agrees with the industrialist. Both seem to fear a static economy as much as they fear chronic inflation, but both look with suspicion on Britain, Australia and Sweden as models of economic planning. They further believe that with

more knowledge gained since 1929, with social security providing a temporary cushion against depression, with unions that are less political and more flexible, the American people can find their unique way through the dangers ahead. Who can tell?

I can only observe what I have seen. The United States after a Depression, after the New Deal and the experience of two wars, with tremendous investment in defense and world-wide obligations, has come to accept new standards for all its people. Everyone is agreed that the mass of the people must share in the "miracle of production" and this means equality to consult the same doctors, to consume milk and orange juice, to go to college. As Clinton Golden, trade unionist and sociologist puts it "free enterprise implies the freedom to be enterprising". The shock of the depression, urbanization which deprives men of alternative subsistance jobs, social security, the rise of the professional manager, the release of new research, especially during World War II, have combined to create a new sort of economy. The regulation of this economy is no longer controversial politics; it is probably more stable than in past years. But everyone is prepared to examine weaknesses. No name can properly be attached to such a new set-up, though most people would like to see a broadening sense of equality. In this spirit economists and businessmen can be seen in discussions, seminars and round tables re-examining their foundations, and the moral implications of industry, and the responsibilities of industry to society. It is perhaps this complete freedom of inquiry which as much as anything distinguishes the American and particularly the American industrialist from his opposite number in Europe. The idea that a worker should understand, not only what he is doing but why he is doing it and that this knowledge can help to determine output, is not normally accepted outside the United

States. In this land of competition, there is more exchange of information about problems, processes, management and labor than anywhere else. As I have been privileged to see in many industries there is more technical co-operation than exists in so-called socialistic economies.

It can be seen in industries as different as the fashion trade and the oil industry. The Petroleum Institute spends 600,000 dollars on co-operative research, while individual firms spend 100 million dollars on their own research. It can be seen in the case of labor unions who help small businesses with information about business operations and provide engineering units to advise on technological problems of their trade, as in printing. But side by side with this area of co-operation, the case for competition is argued on sheer material grounds because it is believed to be the surest way to attain that wide distribution of well-being, without which a high culture, good schools and libraries are unattainable. Hence the relegation of politics to a secondary place and the relegation of ideological parties to a much lower position.

This conception is completely foreign to most European and British visitors. But when a historian of Professor Nevins distinction can say "There can be no greater disaster than the emergence of ideological parties, labor or others. It has been so throughout American history that we have a system of two composite parties, representing every group in our national life, industry, labor, farmer, Catholic, Jew Protestant.", it is perhaps time for the outside observer to take notice. If Professor Nevins has not sufficient authority, let me quote Adlai Stevenson himself. "Where one party does fall under the domination of a single interest, it loses confidence and therefore power...Both parties in our system must of necessity be coalition parties. They start from the same basic premises - shared belief, for example, in civil freedom, property rights and in democratic capitalism."

One if forced back inevitably not to any political theory or doctrine, but to the Constitution itself. Equality to the American is a gift of God for which He requires an accounting and which cannot be alienated to any body or institution - not even to what the Western European world calls the State. It is a religious conception. Thus in the last resort American society is unique in the commitments by which it lives. Secular law is not the highest law; nobody is ever born to authority; society has always been lacking a sense of class.

But there are the thinkers outside the dogmatic dissenters and the new Conservative school who are impatient with the optimistic and somewhat materialist philosophy so often associated with the United States. In a world of prejudice and pressure groups such thinkers are searching for an answer to a question which is beyond industry and politics, in a word a philosophical basis for political science itself. I have taught the subject of political science in various American Universities and my conviction is that no student is satisfied with the various courses, however deep his individual interest may be. Students of political science and increasingly students of education are anxious to make some assumptions concerning the nature and purposes of man. The best book I have read on the subject of Education has lately appeared from Washington University, St. Louis, entitled "The Purposes of Higher Education". It is significant for three reasons. First, it was actually written by a philosopher; secondly, it is the result of numerous discussions among a team of professors in widely different faculties; thirdly, it was made possible by a grant from a Foundation, in this case, the Carnegie Corporation. It would be futile to try a precis of the book, except to say that it is an attack on the "either-or" school of thought and equally unsparing of the "cultural adjustment methodology." I quote its concluding passage in part. "The entire aim

of liberal education is to nurture this common core of excellence" — "To summarize: maximum self-realization generally involves, though it is not completely defined by, an understanding of one's physical, biological and social environment, and the processes through which personal and group satisfactions can be obtained; the ability to use language and reasoning processes effectively, to evaluate and to participate effectively in social situations. It calls for wonder and appreciation of beauty, people, differences and the potentialities of man. It involves motivations toward increased value clarification, constructive orientation, self confidence, social participation, largeness of heart and self-fulfillment." Of course, nobody can do justice in "matter-moulded forms of speech" to such a vast subject, but Professor Huston Smith means something by every word used. I do not think the same words would be used by an Englishman or a European. Sir Richard Livingstone has expressed some similar sentiments in his own beautifully written books. But this particular book could not have been written anywhere outside the United States.

Mr. Russell Davenport, Professor Huston Smith and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, and of course many others, are trying to put in new language something that many Americans feel. European concepts of Left and Right, Socialism and capitalism, the planned society and the welfare state just do not fit in to American ways of acting. Practice has outstripped theory. It is, therefore, impossible for a mere observer of the scene to take the argument further.

Almost every week I wake up to read in the press of some new and formidable experiment. As I write, my morning paper tells me that a National Merit Scholarship Corporation has been founded with a grant of 20 million dollars from the Ford Foundation and 500,000 dollars from the Carnegie Corporation. Already the firm of Sears Roebuck has given an

additional 600,000 dollars. Indeed the whole breath-taking scheme is geared to match increasing contributions from industry and other donors. Earlier this year the Ford Foundation gave a sum of 50 million dollars to raise college teachers' salaries. It was, I think, Stephen Leacock who, when speaking of Oxford endowments, said that Rockefeller was the Henry VIII of America. In this case the Ford Foundation plus a large number of industries has partially taken the place of the government itself - yet with a real difference. Already State governments and the federal government also support vast institutions of learning. This particular scheme involves private industry supporting private colleges in a nation-wide search for talent, through all secondary schools, public and private and assures the winners of the completion of college education regardless of financial means. I have seen this vast movement grow from the idea of one man in Indiana, now the president of an admirable private college known as Wabash. Support of private colleges is of course no new thing, but co-operative giving first on a State, then on a regional basis and now at the national level is a post-war phenomenon. It has come to a head in 1955.

This particular visiting-lecturer-tourist must now go home, not with antiques nor burdened with many parcels, except a few books and pamphlets, He will have much to tell of new friendships and old ones renewed, and a thousand memories of shared experience in class-rooms, on trains and air-planes, in the mountains and by the sea but above all in the countless homes with young and older America. I wish that millions more could share my experience.

Lindsay, Kenneth

March 18, 1955

Dear Kenneth Lindsay:

In this unpredictable business no one can be sure what the possibilities will be in the autumn of '56, but in general I would certainly be interested in having you labor in our not always productive vineyard round about that time. Let us talk about it when next you are passing through New York.

If an English University is scraping the bottom of the barrel, that is where they will find me ready and willing and greatly honored.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Lindsay
University of Washington
Department of Political Science
Seattle 5, Washington

rh

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEATTLE 5

March 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

Forgive the impertinence of asking you to listen to this 1/4 hour reel, hurriedly coping with a foreign policy situation which deserved at least a week. So be it. I learned much from your C.B.S. Team at the Overseas Press Club in late December. — I have it. RH

I am signed up for lectures with Colston Leigh for 1956, and leave this Coast in July, travelling across the Continent, departing for Britain probably in August. But from September to December 1955 I will be refreshing my information from the sources, attending both Party conferences and re-visiting Strasbourg, Luxembourg, Germany, etc., etc.

I have done scores of talks everywhere and T.V., which I am glad to do, for nothing tangible in remuneration. For the moment I have no connexion with government and am earning my living writing and lecturing. There will shortly be an article in the N. Y. Times (Magazine Sunday Section) on Universities of the West. I have also done a book on "Britain, Second Half of the 20th Century -- Warning and Example," my Pomona lectures of last year, and am working on a book "The Other America."

What, if any, are the chances of my getting on your programme in 1956, in some such way as Aidan Crawley did? I have some specific ideas, but before putting anything down on paper, thought it best to sound you on the more general principle.

I will be at Eugene, Oregon, in April - May and so will meet Oppenheimer after all. It is an odd feeling being a Walker-Ames lecturer here when he is refused. But that is a long story. Enclosed is a note on my lectures and a typically exaggerated biography.

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Lindsay

Kenneth Lindsay

P.S. Quite unconnected with this letter, perhaps I ought to ask you again in principle whether you would have any objection to receiving an Honorary Degree from an English University, because some of us are starting the ball rolling.

The Honorable Kenneth Lindsay: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

This is the first in a series of three lecture-discussions on British foreign policy. The second, "Influence of the Commonwealth on British Foreign Policy," will be presented on Monday, February 21. The third will be presented on the following Monday, February 28. It is entitled "British Foreign Policy in Europe."

THE HONORABLE KENNETH LINDSAY is an eminent British statesman and educator. As leader of the first Oxford Debating Team competing with American universities, he began developing the brilliant oratorical style which now gives him the reputation of being one of England's most outstanding speakers. He was a member of the House of Commons for seventeen years. As Under Minister of Education, he was virtually in charge of British education. He was formerly a Civil Lord of the Admiralty and President of the Oxford Union. Mr. Lindsay has attended a number of important international conferences such as the Strasbourg Assemblies and the Lisbon Conference of NATO. He is now Chairman of the British Committee of the College of Bruges. He has been a visiting faculty member at many leading American universities and this autumn he lectured at the important Graduate Institute for International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. This series of three lecture-discussions on British foreign policy will provide an excellent opportunity to learn in some detail the underlying factors influencing the foreign policy of our principal ally.

Linn, Leon

April 27, 1955

Dear Leon:

Sorry, but I am afraid there is no chance of our making the races again this year. Janet and I are both going over for the British elections and won't be back until the end of May. Let us know when next you are going to be in town for a week-end.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leon Linn
P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

rh

13 APR 55

Dear Ed & Janet:—

Hope you are all doing well out there. Since I probably won't be in N.Y. in the next month thought I'd write to see if any or all of you were interested in the Races:— they begin 30 MAY on Monday.

Best regards and hope you can make it. Give Casey one best

Sincerely

Leon

Linowitz, Sol

October 25, 1955

Dear Mr. Linowitz:

Many thanks for your letter of October 17th and for your kind words about my appearance on the ED SULLIVAN program.

I read the article you sent me with a great deal of interest and appreciate your taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sol M. Linowitz
Sutherland, Linowitz and Williams
820 Union Trust Building
Rochester 14, New York

fc

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ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND
1862-1949
ANDREW R. SUTHERLAND
SOL M. LINOWITZ
GEORGE R. WILLIAMS

October 17, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbis Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Like a lot of other people, I have long been an admirer of the things you do and the courage with which you do them.

Last night in your appearance on Ed Sullivan's show you indicated that behind all this lay our basic belief in the Bill of Rights and what it means to us. If some time in the course of your busy schedule you have a few minutes, you might want to take a look at the enclosed short article which just appeared in the American Bar Association Journal and which touches on a few things you mentioned.

Sincerely,

Sol M. Linowitz

SML:GD
Enclosure

War for Men's Minds:

The Fight We Must Not Lose

by Sol M. Linowitz • *of the New York Bar (Rochester)*

■ A recent survey produced the following startling—and frightening—results: one third of the American people did not know what the Bill of Rights is, another third, according to the survey, were apparently opposed to the principles for which the Bill of Rights stands. The results should give us real concern, Mr. Linowitz declares, for the crucial battle of our time is for the minds of men.

■ In these times of national anxiety and peril there is reason for grave concern that we have become badly confused as to the real nature of the struggle and the place where the crucial battle is being fought. For it is not in Korea, in China, or even in Western Europe that we are today facing our greatest challenge. The real, the vital battle is being fought where the hardest battles are always fought—in the minds of men.

If there is one thing we must clearly understand it is that a nation's power can no longer be measured in terms of Francis Bacon's catalogue of "walled towns, stored arsenals and armories, goodly race of horses, chariots of war, elephants, ordnance and artillery". National power, *real* national power, depends as much upon ideas and traditions and those things which are basic to a nation's beliefs and aspirations. What a country believes and why it believes it, the things for which a nation stands and why, these are vital considerations in evaluating the strength of the bond that holds a people together. In this respect, we who share the democratic idea have the touch of centuries, the heritage of the West's steady search for light and truth. Out of the Reformation, the Renaissance, and the constant groping for ways to make men's rights and freedoms secure, we have evolved for ourselves a pattern of inching forward toward a more ethical and therefore a stronger society. Measured beside our own past, Russia stands coarse and naked and empty; for Russia has never known an awakening from darkness, has never experienced the enrichment which comes from history's mellowing, has never attained the binding power which comes only from the free thought and deep conviction of free men. In the test of strengths, the free open mind has been our immensely rich and powerful resource.

The bitterly distressing fact is, however, that precisely in this area of the mind where our strength is and must be greatest we have been sapping away at our own resources. Men of great lung and muscle power in this country, off base and off balance, have sought to equate scholarship and intellectualism with disloyalty. By attack and innuendo, new ideas and free operations of the mind have been made suspect. The word "intellectual" has become the rallying cry of the bully in our society. And men and women of learning, alarmed by the fierceness of the chase and feeling themselves abandoned by the American people, have scurried for spiritual air-raid shelter rather than standing their ground.

We have seen these things happen in this country; have stood by as the eroding smog of suspicion, fear and distrust has settled over our colleges, our universities, our governmental employees, our foundations, our churches, and countless other areas of our national life; have watched the cement of our society begin to crumble; and yet have remained apparently unconcerned.

How did this come to pass? How could it happen that a people so steeped in the tradition of freedom of thought and belief would be unmoved by the coarse dissipation of its greatest strength and richest birthright? The answer may be too clear —clearer than we wanted to see or want to believe. Here are a few signposts: At a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science a paper was read presenting the results of a survey of popular understanding of the Bill of Rights in this country. One third of the American people, the paper showed, do not know what the

Bill of Rights is or the function it is intended to perform. And another one third, the survey found, apparently oppose the principles for which the Bill of Rights stands. Last year, in delivering the Lovejoy Lecture at Colby College, the distinguished journalist of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch,* Irving Dilliard, asserted that the Bill of Rights could not be adopted in this country today because it would not have enough support. "The Press", he went on "would not fight for it."

And very recently the Chief Justice of the United States indicated his own deep concern when he suggested the grave uncertainty in many people's minds as to "whether ratification of the Bill of Rights could be obtained today if we were faced squarely with the issue". He then went on to ask these deeply disturbing questions:

> Have we not had enough controversy over teaching in, and the conduct of, our colleges and schools, both public and private, to warrant the inference that an effort would be made to curb freedom of speech and thought in that important segment of American life?
>
> Have not sufficient doubts been expressed concerning the rights of individuals to invoke their constitutional privilege against self-incrimination to justify the belief that the proposed adoption of this safeguard against tyranny might provoke heated discussion?
>
> Does not the suspicion that has attached itself to lawyers who represent unpopular defendants indicate some departure from the constitutional principle that every person charged with crime is entitled to be effectively represented by counsel?
>
> Are there not enough shortcuts advocated—and too often practiced—in our time-honored legal procedures, resulting in what we call a denial of due process of law?
>
> Have there not been enough invasions of the freedom of the press to justify a concern about the inviolability of that great right?

Are these accurate reflections of the measure of our failure? Have we left so shockingly far behind us that which is most precious in our heritage? Have we really managed to forget so very much about freedom at the very moment when we need it most?

Let us not deceive ourselves: The cement of our society will begin to bind again as it must only if we can regain an understanding of what we are and why—only if we can remember what it is that has given our democracy its strength and virility —only if we can once more put flesh upon the bones of our freedoms—only if we can make certain that our principles of justice and fair play born in the crucibles of war, despotism and tyranny are made to shine bright and large again.

We are a nation with deep roots of justice which go far back to some simple words in the Magna Charta: "To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice." When those who fought our Revolution had finished binding up their wounds, they adopted a Constitution and Bill of Rights, knowing that the price they had paid was high, but not too high, for freedom. They remembered well the trials of Sir Walter Raleigh and the Earl of Essex in which both were browbeaten, condemned without the right of counsel, without the right to call witnesses, without the right to testify; they remembered the bills of attainder under which Parliament had, as judge, prosecutor and jury, sent men to their death without giving them a chance to defend themselves. They recalled Somerset mounting the steps to the chopping block a few months after he had sent his own brother there by another bill of attainder; they recalled the despairing cry of Stafford, who was condemned to death for a political act and heard it asked in Parliament: "Why should he have law himself who would not that others should have any?"; and most vividly of all they remembered the Salem witch trials when Cotton Mather had instructed the judges as to the manner of handling the accused: "Now first, a credible confession of the guilty wretches is one of the most helpful ways of coming at them. . . . Whatever hath a tendency to put the witches into confusion is likely to bring them to confession."

Because the Colonists remembered these things they put into the Bill of Rights a series of magnificent restraints embodying what Norman Cousins has described as "the only political philosophy which entitles and enables the individual to say 'No' to Government—and get away with it." They fashioned these "thou shalt nots" out of abuses they had known and seen and never wished to know or see again.

In the First Amendment they provided that there could be no law abridging freedom of speech, religion or press. These were things written by people who understood as well as Milton that "the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience is above all liberties". Because they also perceived the perils in infringing the people's right to bear arms and remembered the history of forced billeting under Louis XIV of France, they wrote restraints against such practices in the Second and Third Amendments of the Bill of Rights, and in the Fourth they outlawed unreasonable searches and seizures. Then in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Amendments they spelled out the lessons they had learned in the Star Chamber and in other dark places by assuring to all men a right to a fair hearing, to trial by jury, to avoidance of self-incrimination and to protection of life, liberty and property through substantive and procedural processes of law. These were safeguards put together for a great and solemn purpose, their object (as Zechariah Chafee has said) "to make it harder to punish innocent men and to require that guilty men should not be punished by methods which produce the kind of society which is obnoxious to free men and women".

What better statement of the deep and decisive difference between the form of government which we have brought into being here and that of the Communist state than this one —that here we have a fixed determination to avoid methods which will produce a society "obnoxious to free men and women"? And it is precisely because a society which is afraid, uncertain and anxious can

carelessly destroy that which made it strong, that there is an urgent need that these rules of justice and legal due process be widely known and broadly understood. For the true meaning of basic rights, the fundamental sense of how justice is administered and what makes law and order secure in a republic belong not only to those trained in the law but to all who seek to inherit the American democratic tradition.

It is a basic and undeniable fact that in these times and in this kind of a world when democracy has most at stake, we need more zealous vigilance than ever before to assure that we do not here create the kind of society which is "obnoxious to free men and women". What is desperately required as an essential part of the world struggle in which we are engaged is not fewer but more men free to think and act with requisite independence, wisdom and courage. What this country needs if we are to remain a land which is both free and brave is more great men to accomplish more great things, and this greatness must be of the mind and spirit and not merely of the voice or of the arm.

We fail in this test—and fail utterly and abjectly—when we become frightened and unnerved by whispers and shadows; when we assume that eternal vigilance requires that we become vigilantes; when we deny an auditorium to Bishop Bromley Oxnam solely on the ground that unfounded and unsupported charges have made him "controversial"; or when we refuse to listen to Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" music lest his alleged past affiliations somehow make Lincoln's words less moving or meaningful; or when our Government finds a civil servant named Wolf Ladejinsky trustworthy for security purposes of the Department of State but not for those of the Department of Agriculture; or when we establish visa restrictions so onerous and complex as to induce the International Red Cross to hold its convention in Canada rather than in the United States; in short and in Walter Lippmann's phrase, whenever we act as though we really believe that the best way to prove you are not red or pink is to act yellow.

The founders of this republic knew there would be times when this nation would be sorely tested, when public excitement would imperil liberties and when men would have to summon the greatest degree of restraint and moderation. They also believed, however, that if men's souls were being tried, there would always be those who would look back to the past in order better to understand the future. They did not believe that this nation which they had built with their blood, their prayers and their hopes would in an hour of emergency forget basic forces of its strength while its people huddled silent and fear-bound like clusters of polyps. They knew that the coercive eliminaters of dissent would, as Mr. Justice Jackson put it, ultimately seek out the dissenters. They understood that a truly democratic nation could exist only on forthrightness, courage, confidence and, above all, integrity. This, they knew, would require people of a clear eye, an open mind, and an understanding heart.

Sol M. Linowitz practices in Rochester A graduate of Hamilton College, he received his legal education at Cornell Law School where he was editor-in-chief of the Cornell Law Quarterly. He was a lieutenant in the Navy during World War II and also served as Assistant General Counsel in the OPA in Washington. Mr. Linowitz is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester.

These are some of the things we had better relearn in these troubled times—and quickly. These are things which all of us—the Bar, the press, educators and, indeed, all who are concerned with our national survival—must make known and understood throughout the land. For with them, and only with them, can we achieve our full strength as a nation. And with them—and only with them—can we truly fulfill our American destiny and win through to the tomorrow which can be ours.

The Committee on Law Lists

■ On July 25, 1955, the Standing Committee on Law Lists of the American Bar Association issued a Certificate of Compliance to the Directory Publishers, Inc., Galesburg, Illinois, publishers of International Trial Lawyers, for their 1955 edition.

Linzer, Estelle

January 17, 1955

Dear Miss Linzer:

Thank you for your letter of January 10th. I am passing your letter along to Mr. Fred Friendly, Co-producer of SEE IT NOW, who will get in touch with you about Mr. Young.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Estelle Linzer
Associate Director
American Association for the UN
345 East 46 Street
New York 17, New York

rh

Lipphard, William B

May 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Lipphard:

Very many thanks for your kind letter of May 18th. I am greatly honored by the expression of confidence expressed by the Associated Church Press and grateful to you for taking the trouble to convey it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William B. Lipphard
Executive Secretary
The Associated Church Press
152 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

rh

THE ASSOCIATED CHURCH PRESS

152 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD
TREASURER

May 18, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Morrow:

At the annual meeting of The Associated Church Press here in New York City April 21-23, 1954, at which 123 editors and staff members, representing 82 of our 125 member publications were present, a resolution was adopted which I was requested to bring to your attention. It reads as follows:

WHEREAS: Individuals and agencies here, in the past year, fought the good fight for the freedom and wholeness of man's God-given personality;

BE IT RESOLVED: That The Associated Church Press thanks and commends Churchmen Bishops G. Bromley Oxnam and Henry Knox Sherrill and Dr. John A. Mackay, and journalists Edward R. Murrow and Elmer C. Davis for unwavering and splendid service to the cause of civil liberties.

It thus gives me pleasure to convey this expression of confidence to you on behalf of The Associated Church Press.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD
Executive Secretary

WBL:MM

Lippman, Walter

3525 Woodley Road, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

January 20, 1955

Dear Ed:

I am so pleased to hear from you, and the 10th is good for us. We should like nothing better than to dine quietly with you.

Ever yours,

Walter Lippmann

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

changed - not coming

Lippman, Walter

January 17, 1955

Dear Walter:

I hear the glad tidings that you are going to spend a little time in this city of steam, scurry, and scamper. Could you and Mrs. Lippman dine quietly with us on February 10th? Is there anyone you would like us to ask or would you prefer the theatre and a late supper? If the 10th isn't convenient, we will have another try.

As ever yours,

Cancelled

Mr. Walter Lippman
3525 Woodley Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

rh

Listowell, Judith

The PITTSBURGHER
A KNOTT HOTEL
DIAMOND ST. AND CHERRY WAY
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

out of country
no

Nov. 10th 1955

Dear Ed,

I am in America again - this time lecturing - & I hope to see you. I will be in New York next week then I go to Canada for a fortnight & will be in New York again for a fortnight in December.

Is there any chance of seeing you next week? Do get Miss Campbell to

arrange an appointment.
Am staying with friends
at 8 - East 80th Street
New York
BU 8 - 9467.

Yr v. truly
Judith Listowel

Listowel, Judith

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

CHATEAV FRONTENAC
QVEBEC

March 17th 1955

Dear Ed,

I will be in New York on March 28th, 29th & 30th & would much like ~~to see~~ you. Please drop me a line (or send a message) to the Ritz Towers when I could come round — or where you could drop

in to have a drink with me.

On Sunday - March 20th - I will have a T.V. show in Toronto, on the Berrigan "affair". I wish you could hear it & tell me what you think of it, but I know you cannot get it in (or near) New York.

Much looking forward to seeing you

Yours v. sincerely.

Judith Listowel

Littlejohn, Harry

March 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Littlejohn:

I have your letter of February 23rd.

This is merely a note to tell you that it would serve no useful purpose to discuss your television program with me. I am no longer a vice-president of CBS, and therefore have no authority or control over any programs other than my own.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry E. Littlejohn, Jr.
201 East Earle Street
Greenville, South Carolina

fc

HENRY E. LITTLEJOHN, JR.
201 EAST EARLE STREET
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

no.

February 23, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Subject: Television Program Idea

Dear Sir:

I have an idea for a new program for Television. Please advise if you are in the market for such material.

Enclosed find stamped return envelope.

Thank you,

Yours very truly,

Henry E. Littlejohn Jr.

Lochner, Louis P.

November 9, 1955

Dear Louis:

Thanks for your letter of October 28th and for sending me the material on Lili Petschnikoff.

Unfortunately I cannot make use of her statement since THIS I BELIEVE is no longer on the air. The program closed down last April.

I believe that some local stations are still presenting some of the programs recorded many months ago, but there will be no new ones.

I am returning the material as you requested.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Louis P. Lochner, President
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39 Street
New York 16, New York

fc

encl.

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York. *Phone:* MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable:* OPCLUBAM

PRESIDENT: Louis P. Lochner. SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Wilfred May
VICE PRESIDENTS: Kathryn Cravens, Ansel E. Talbert, Hal Lehrman.

October 28, 1955

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Ed:

Here comes your pain in the neck again! This time I am writing you at the request of one of the most fascinating old ladies I ever met, Lili Petschnikoff. In hereday she was an internationally famed violinist and now a grand old lady approaching the eightieth milestone who is terribly plagued with arthritis, who moves only with difficulty, and yet has retained her wonderful sense of humour.

My wife and I used to see Lili often when I was commentator for N.B.C. in Los Angeles in 1943 and 1944.

Lili wrote me the other day wondering whether you could possibly use the enclosed statement of her philosophy of life in your "This I Believe" show. To make matters easier for me in identifing her to you, she has enclosed a three page statement about herself.

Please do not feel that I am trying to butt in on your work. I have not the faintest idea whether her statement would fit in with your program, nor whether she is the type person from whom you would want such statements. I can say, though, that Lili Petschnikoff in my book is a chosen spirit.

If you cannot use her idea, please be good enough to return this stuff to me. With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Louis

Louis P. Lochner
President

encl.
LPL:mc

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Lockwood - Roy

September 15, 1954

Dear Roy:

Thanks for your note. So far we haven't formulated any concrete plans on the new show, but I am grateful for your offer of help.

I will be sure to let you know if there is anything you can do.

Sincerely,

Mr. Roy Lockwood
31 Beekman Place
New York 22, New York

fc

roy lockwood

THIRTY-ONE BEEKMAN PLACE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 5-5211

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N.Y.

August 31 1954

Dear Ed:

If there is anything I can do for you on the new "Youngsters" show - writing, production, whatever, please call me.

Sincerely,

Roy

Roy Lockwood

Loesch, Russell

May 3, 1955

Dear Russell:

Many thanks for your note of April 14. I am sorry but I will not be able to have lunch with you on May 12th due to a long-standing appointment I have had.

If your Public Relations man would like a copy of the film, we will be glad to loan him one.

As ever yours,

Reverend Russell T. Loesch
The Congregational Christian Churches
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

rh

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TWO EIGHTY SEVEN FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

RUSSELL T. LOESCH
Minister to Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel
Department of the Ministry of the General Council

April 14, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have been trying to catch you by phone for a couple of weeks but without success. How do you keep up the pace?

I have recently come onto this new job of being minister to all of our Congregational Chaplains all over the world. It is facinating and I believe one that will be able to bring some worth to these men of our denomination who are forgotten by many.

On May 12th one of the Public Relations men from the Chaplains Division of the Navy is coming here to New York. He has seen what you did with the film at Christmas time and is very enthusiastic. He wants to get a copy for his work in the Navy. Could you have lunchwith us on Thursday, May 12th so that we could talk over some of the phases of this work and chat about past days? I would so much like to get to see you again. Perhaps we could inviegle Ken Holland into it.

Let me know if there is a possibility of making the lunch date.

Yours,

Russell

Russell T. Loesch

Long Joe

RECEIVED
1955 FEB 17 PM 3:52
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WNOX

FEBRUARY 17, 1955

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS RADIO NY

RE REUQUEST TAPE OF YOUR 745 PM PROGRAM OF WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1955 AND PERMISSION TO RE BROADCAST CIVIL DEFENSE PORTION ON OUR SUSTAINING "CIVIL DEFENSE AND YOU" PROGRAM.

REGARDS

JOE B LONG

NEWS DIRECTOR

WNOX

Sent Yes

Loos, Melvin

November 4, 1955

Dear Mr. Loos:

Very many thanks for your nice note.

I am glad to hear that you enjoyed the show on the Vice-Presidency. We had a fascinating time putting it together.

We have one coming up on Education which we hope you will enjoy.

Sincerely,

Mr. Melvin Loos, Manager
Printing Office
Professor of Graphic Arts
Columbia University Press
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

fs

cc: Fred Friendly

Columbia University Press
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

FRANK D. FACKENTHAL
PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. PROFFITT
DIRECTOR

JOURNALISM BUILDING
TELEPHONE UNIVERSITY 5-2000
CABLE ADDRESS "CUPRESS"

28 October 1955

Thanks: copy F.F

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Wednesday night Mrs. Loos and I watched your program "See it Now" and although you have done many fine things, we think your show about the vice-presidency was one of your best.

Our mutual friend, Professor Lyman Bryson, and I were talking at dinner one night, and in the course of our conversation, I told Lyman about the program you did on the air force lieutenant who was accused of being a security risk. What impressed me was your impartial coverage and your skill as reporter. Lyman told me that he considers you one of the most competent reporters in television, and your program certainly confirmed this.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin Loos

Melvin Loos
Manager, Printing Office
Professor of Graphic Arts

ML:jem

Lorenz, Ronald

April 19, 1955

Dear Mr. Lorenz:

Thank you for your letter of March 23rd.

This is merely a note to tell you that at the moment, we have no definite plans for a fourth volume of I CAN HEAR IT NOW.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ronald Lorenz
268 Eagle Avenue
New York 34, New York

fs

Refer to Jap Guide

268 Nagle Avenue
New York 34, N. Y.
March 23, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

With regard to your series "I Can Hear It Now", on Columbia LP Records I should like to know if any additional of this type are to be made. Your last was, I believe, number 3. On the cover of the record was stated your intention to continue , perhaps on an annual basis. As an enthusiast of these recordings , I am looking forward to the next release, the first three being both entertaining and educational.

Sincerely,

Ronald Lorenz

Louisville Jr. Chamber of Commerce

NOVEMBER 26, 1954

MR. JAMES R. RICE
PRESIDENT
LOUISVILLE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
COMMERCE BUILDING
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

THANK YOU FOR NOVEMBER 17 LETTER. WOULD YOU PLEASE LET US KNOW WHAT TIME THE BANQUET WILL BEGIN AND WHAT TIME YOU WANT MR. MURROW TO BE THERE, AND ALSO HOW MANY MINUTES HE SHOULD SPEAK.

THANK YOU.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO
MR. MURROW

414-710-43

Kentucky and Louisville Salute and Honor

AMERICA'S TEN OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN

November 17, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We appreciate your letter of November 11 and assure you that the Louisville Junior Chamber of Commerce is appreciative of your acceptance and the fact that there will be no fee involved. I am positive that the 1500 people in attendance will also appreciate your speech and will be glad to see you in person.

In the very near future will you please send us your expected time of arrival, hotel accommodations needed and expected time of departure. Upon receipt of this information we will make arrangements for your transportation and hotel accommodations.

I might add that immediately following the banquet, January 22, a reception will be held at the Pendennis Club where the business leaders will have an opportunity to meet the Ten Outstanding Young Men. We would appreciate your attendance at this function if it can be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Rice, Jr.

James R. Rice, Jr., President
Louisville Junior Chamber of Commerce

JRR:lb

fly

Low, David

AUGUST 3, 1955

MR. DAVID LOW
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
LONDON, ENGLAND

CONFIDENTIALLY I PRODUCING RECORD ALBUM
OF CHURCHILL SPEECHES STOP WOULD LIKE USE
YOUR FAVORITE LINE DRAWING OF HIM STOP
COULDST TELL ME DATE PUBLICATION YOUR
FAVORITE.STOP BELATED BUT HEARTIEST THANKS
YOUR SELF PORTRAIT WHICH PROUDLY ADORNS
MY WALL.
REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW

lll-l3

Lubell, Samuel

March 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Lubell:

This is just a note to thank you for the article you wrote. I read it with a great deal of interest and appreciate your taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Samuel Lubell
845 West End Avenue
New York 25, New York

fe

SAMUEL LUBELL
845 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

Feb. 25, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thought you'd be interested in seeing this. Butter and Guns

Call me if I can clear up any questions that come to your mind.

Thanks.

Sincerely

Sam Lubell

Sam Lubell

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SCRIPPS - HOWARD

The WASHINGTON DAILY News

34th Year—No. 94 DI. 7-7777 Entered as Second Class Matter at D. C. Post Office

4 CENTS THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1955

Weather

Cloudy; high 46; low, 34. Possibly rain tomorrow.

Today at:

9 a. m. 35
10 a. m.....36
11 a. m.....36
12 Noon 37

(See weather maps on Page 63)

GREATER Washington Edition

Butter Over Guns . . .

A Peace Plan for the Free World

(See editorial on Page 26.)

By SAMUEL LUBELL Written for Scripps-Howard Newspapers

THE peaceful nations of the world can seize the initiative—now—in the long struggle for peace by striking at all that is most vulnerable in the Soviet system.

That opportunity was put there by the Kremlin itself in the bitter struggle which brought the recent downfall of Premier Georgi Malenkov. In the course of that upheaval the soft underbelly of Soviet communism was flung over and exposed. Unwittingly, Russia's own ruler pointed where to strike the blow that could change the whole course of the cold war.

They showed the world the way to mobilize every measure short of war to halt aggression before it takes place.

How can that be done?

By taking these steps:

✔ The U. S. should sponsor before the United Nations a bold new plan of economic and military disarmament which would: Limit the proportion of any nation's resources that could be devoted to "guns"—that is to war industries and all other direct and indirect military expenditures—as against "butter," meaning what goes to lifting living levels of the people.

✔ The debate touched off by this proposal should be used as a dramatic moral offensive to make clear to the world why high living standards are a built-in reassurance of peace, and any industrial nation which deliberately depresses the living of its people to build military power is a threat to peace.

✔ If the Soviets accept the proposal, a basis for lasting peace might move into sight. Trade could flow freely, since products would be exchanged with Russia for mutual advantage.

✔ But if the Soviets refuse to reverse their present "guns over butter" policy, the free nations should agree to treat her as a potential aggressor.

✔ In support of that, every measure short of war should be invoked until the Soviets do reduce defense expenditures appreciably, and better the living conditions of the Russian people.

* * *

AMONG those short-of-war measures would be the full force of world opinion, the strengthening of other nations' defenses; also the breaking off of all economic relations—aid, credit or trade—which might strengthen a potential aggressor.

The basic idea of emphasizing living standards as a war deterrent was touched on by President Eisenhower in his speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington in 1953. But there was no follow-thru. Now there is opportunity to act.

This entire program stems from the nature of modern warfare. As Hitler taught only too well, wars do not start when one country crosses another's frontier.

War begins when a would-be aggressor shifts his resources from peaceful to warlike processes, when tractor assembly lines are replaced by tank assemblies, when building materials are diverted from constructing homes to rearing munitions plants.

In short, war start when a would-be aggressor makes the ominous choice of putting guns over butter.

Malenkov's ouster stripped away the last illusion that the Soviet Union has become anything more than a perpetual war economy.

Altho our own defense budget has been cut for three successive years, Soviet arming has been raised at least to what it was when Russia was supplying Red China with equipment to fight in Korea.

* * *

THE Soviet proposal announced a week ago to freeze defense budgets at present levels still would leave Russia mobilized for aggression, while preventing peaceful nations from strengthening their own defenses.

It seems to have been brought forward largely to delude the Russian people into thinking that the new sacrifices being imposed on them are made necessary by some "threat" from the West rather than by the Kremlin's aggressive commitments.

In ousting Malenkov the dominant faction in the Kremlin cracked down on efforts to increase civilian production so as to expand Russia's arms and war industry. In essence this was the same decision Hitler made when he boastfully chose "guns over butter."

The challenge is clear.

If war is to be prevented, Hitler taught, the time to act is when the bombs are being made rather than when they are falling.

The "butter over guns" disarmament proposal would furnish the basis for such action. By setting ceilings on the uses of certain key resources, "butter over guns" disarmament would lock up enough of every country's production in peaceful purposes so no nation could mobilize its economy for a blitzkrieg without giving the world at least three years' warning.

No country's economic expansion would be curbed, since the proportion of resources allocated to "guns," not the quantities, would be limited. The "butter-guns" ceilings also would vary with the special needs of individual countries—underdeveloped nations would not have the same ceilings as highly industrialized ones—and they could be reviewed periodically, say every five years.

The net effect would be like drawing a new internal frontier inside each nation's economy—the butter-guns line—which if crossed would be an open confession that a government had passed from peaceful to aggressive intentions.

If the men in the Kremlin really want peace they should welcome such disarmament and co-operate to set up the system of inspection and control that would be required to enforce it.

If they do not, the peaceful nations still can draw this frontier against aggression by declaring they

(Continued on Page 25.)

NOTE: In his provocative new book, "The Revolution in World Trade," Samuel Lubell advances the idea that our economic relations with Russia should be guided by the choice she makes between war preparation and increasing the living standards of her own people.

Mr. Lubell

This was the issue, of course, which caused the recent Kremlin crisis and Premier Malenkov's ouster. Yet Mr. Lubell wrote his book last summer.

Because his emphasis on this issue proved so prophetic, the Scripps - Howard newspapers asked Mr. Lubell to elaborate his idea in light of recent Soviet developments. In the article here Mr. Lubell suggests how the whole complexion of the cold war could be changed if we act upon the issue the Kremlin has given us.

Mr. Lubell is best known to the public as an outstanding political analyst and writer. Yet most of his time over the last 15 years has been devoted to work which has given him a profound insight into the nature of modern war. He was associated with Bernard M. Baruch in the famous wartime rubber report, manpower studies and postwar economic planning. He was assistant to James F. Byrnes when the latter was director of the Office of Economic Stabilization and known popularly as "assistant president."

What About Enforcement?

By SAMUEL LUBELL Written for Scripps-Howard Newspapers

ENFORCING "butter over guns" disarmament would be no more—nor less—difficult than policing other systems of arms control.

The plan aims at padlocking enough of every nation's resources in peaceful production so no country can mobilize its economy for military aggression without warning the rest of the world. A variety of inspection controls could be employed to achieve that objective.

Every phase of economic activitiy need not be policed. We know enough of the interrelated processes of mobilizing for war to be able to select a relatively small number of economic "choke" points—which would show readily how a nation is dividing its resources between war and peaceful uses. In Russia, because nearly all her industries rely on railroad transportation, inspection would be easier.

Obviously it would be easier to make sure that tractor plants were not producing tanks than to check on the number of troops or weapons a country might be permitted.

In any case, these industrial and economic controls could be reinforced by and meshed with the usual controls on weapons and armed forces.

The big question mark, of course, is whether the Soviets would agree to the tamper-proof system of inspection and control which all disarmament plans require. This requirement cannot be compromised.

Where "butter over guns" differs from other disarmament plans is that if it breaks down, the violation comes early enough in the mobilization process to give every other nation time to rearm.

Also by drawing a guns-butter frontier inside every nation's economy it provides the free world with a moral basis for employing measures short of war to halt aggression while it is being prepared.

Butter Over Guns—a Plan for Peace . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

will use Russia's division of her resources as a yardstick for judging Soviet intentions.

Going further, the free nations could bring forward their own "butter over guns" standard of how Russia's resources should be divided to insure a minimum level of decent living for the Russian people.

* * *

SOVIET propagandists, of course, would try to make the world believe that Russian living standards were rising. But the outside world would have little difficulty in judging the truth of the matter.

If Russia's resources actually were directed from war to peace, it would become readily apparent in the new homes that would be built, the new factories for consumer goods, the general abundance of things to buy.

In debating this "butter-over-guns" disarmament proposal we could call on the world to judge which of the two economic systems, ours or Russia's, makes for peace.

Last year, for example, the United States produced 5.5 million autos, 7.3 million television sets and 9 million washing machines, refrigerators and vacuum cleaners.

The steel used to manufacture these articles obviously could not be used for war.

In Russia, with roughly half of our steel supply, only 45,000 passenger autos were produced in 1954, only 365,000 TV sets, and hardly 600,000 washing machines, refrigerators and vacuum cleaners. Most of the rest of Russia's steel went into expanding her military potential.

Shortly after he became premier, Malenkov revealed that more than two-thirds of Russia's industrial resources were being directed into heavy industry, and scarcely one-third to consumer goods.

Every possible means should be utilized to make known to the Russian people that satisfying their yearning for better living is our peace aim.

Within the Kremlin may be some men who will understand how other Soviet leaders are destroying any basis for peace by denying their own people a decent living.

Moscow has always sought to justify the harsh exactions inflicted on the Russian people as being necessary to strengthen Russia against outside attack. The "butter over guns" proposal would challenge this propaganda. The ceilings would be applicable to all major powers, including a revived Germany.

The peace offensive proposed here is not intended to settle every cold war issue. It does not cover such problems as subversion, which could be considered another form of aggression. Nor would it take the place of efforts to control atomic and other weapons.

Essentially, it seeks to give new life to the possibility of curbing military aggression with measures short of war by gaining world-wide recognition for a simple principle:

That the intentions of even the most secretive dictators can be judged by how they divide the resources they command between war preparation and bettering living standards.

It may be argued that other countries will not go along with so forthright a program. Even if we knew that to be true, simply to proclaim this principle before the United Nations would be a considerable victory for the cause of peace.

British Told That Yielding to Mao Will Lead to WW 3

By LORD HAILSHAM London Express Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 24—Since his victory in Indo-China Mao Tse-tung has repeatedly announced his intention of crossing more than 100 miles of open sea with large military forces, liquidating Chiang Kai-shek, and forcibly incorporating Formosa into the Chinese Republic.

He would have us believe that this process of compulsory digestion is not one which gives any cause for alarm.

It is humiliating to think that there are actually people in this country prepared not only to acquiesce but even to encourage this attitude at the probable risk of breaking the Anglo-American alliance wide open.

I believe this to be the policy of abject and dishonorable surrender to force, motivated, however, unconsciously, by nothing more respectable than snivelling cowardice. It is also a first-class recipe for disaster, and might well prove a fatal downward step in the path towards a third World War.

This opinion is not due in any way to an unqualified support for the American policy or to any kind of approval of Chiang Kai-shek.

The coastal islands should have been evacuated long ago, and Chiang Kai-shek should have dropped the ridiculous pretence of claiming the whole of China.

NAKED FORCE

For in truth these are the only issues. For more than 25 years Mao Tse-tung has recognized only one infallible recipe for getting what he wants, the uninhibited use of naked and organized force. So far, he has never had reason to question the efficacy of this method.

There can be no doubt that he intends to reproduce the same sickening ritual in Formosa.

Mao's claim to represent the Chinese people is a fraudulent prospectus. No country, not even Russia, and least of all China, has ever embraced communism willingly.

When the UN took 20,000 Chinese prisoners in Korea, 15,000 of them proclaimed that they honestly preferred exile, or even death, to a return home to a China dominated by the Chinese People's Government. Since, as we all know, these prisoners were all "volunteers" who had willingly taken up arms to resist "Western Imperialism," we are entitled to assume that the Chinese as a whole are at least as doubtful about the benefits of dictatorship.

—British Information Service Photo.
LORD HAILSHAM
"A policy of abjection . . ."

Lord Hailsham is the son of the late Viscount Hailsham who served in the British cabinet in the 30s. Lord Hailsham himself was in Parliament from 1938 to 1950, except during his war service. He was wounded in the Middle East campaign. Lord Hailsham, a Conservative, has spent much of his time writing on political matters since 1950.

IT'S DEEPER

THESE facts are enough to show that, however right we may have been to accept Mao's as the only lawful government in China proper, we cannot be right to recognize any moral or legal claim to rule over territories he does not control so long as there exists organized opposition of the only kind that he is powerless to prevent.

But the issue goes far deeper than Formosa. What is happening there can hardly be regarded simply as an internal move in a Chinese civil war.

✓ After completing the conquest of China proper, Mao has created and maintained a communist puppet State in North Korea, in defiance of the United Nations.

✓ He has imposed a Carthaginian peace on the largely Catholic territories of Viet Nam.

✓ He has forcibly occupied Tibet.

✓ He has deliberately fostered and continues to encourage civil war in Malaya.

No communist has ever expressed any limit whatever short of the whole world to the ultimate extent of the revolution nor is it possible to see any probable limit of Mao's ultimate ambitions short of the Afghan frontier.

• The sole material forces conscious of the danger which stand between Mao and his more immediate aims are the existence on his flanks of non-communist governments in Japan, Formosa and the Philippines. So long as all these are held, all may be considered reasonably secure.

• The moment any one of them falls it must be to some extent a matter of speculation whether any can long survive.

SLOGANS FOR PEACE

The slogan for those who desire peace in the Far East is "cease fire," without qualification, and for both sides, and at once.

LET the Chinese Nationalists evacuate the coastal islands and stop pinprick raids.

LET them abandon their claim to govern the Chinese mainland and set up an independent State of Formosa.

LET 100 miles of clear blue water separate the Chinese communists on the mainland from the Nationalists on Formosa.

An invasion by either of the other without further provocation would constitute an act of aggression, an appeal to force without respect for law.

Britain should make it perfectly plain that if Eisenhower sanctioned resistance to such an act, he would find public opinion in this country united in approval of his action.

Our Caesar Feeds on Nuts and Berries

By TOM DONNELLY

I WAS, as usual, casting about for an idea for a column, and coming up with some real minnows, when I dropped my collapsible Dixie cupful of coffee into the wastebasket. I retrieved my cup (it is made of solid bathryfominum, the metal that is three times weaker than plastic) and began to pull away from it some soggy coffee-stained yellow paper.

A name on the paper stood out from the encroaching brown sea. That name was "McCarthy."

"Say!" I said to myself, "there's a celebrity I haven't heard a peep out of in weeks. I wonder if I could get an interview?" I began to frame questions: "Sen. McCarthy, what are you doing now?" and "Sen. McCarthy, what's down?" and "When are you going to break your silence?"

I mentioned my idea to a colleague. He said, "Who?" And then he said, "Oh yeah. But I think he's been giving interviews all along. There was something came in on the wire a few minutes ago . . ."

I held forth the coffee-stained whisp. "You mean this?" I asked, making an effort to decipher the words thru the smear, or the smear thru the words, as the case maybe. It was a United Press story. It said that Senator McCarthy had said that the Democratic senators who had questioned Harvey Matusow were "in a category far below Matusow." Sen. McCarthy went on: "I was surprised and shocked to tune in on television and see two Democratic senators leading him . . . Matusow . . . on—coaxing him on — to smear Republican senators."

My colleague said, "Yeah. We get stuff like that all the time. But it just isn't news anymore."

I couldn't believe it. But then the impact of what I had read thru the coffee stains really hit me. Sen. McCarthy was tuning in his television set to see what other senators were doing, and not vice versa.

At that moment Old Clancy McFergus came creeping into the office. Thirty years ago Old Clancy had had his name and picture in all the papers. He had grown a tomato shaped like the head of Queen Marie of Rumania. The likeness had been striking, and for 24 hours Old Clancy's horticulture was the talk of the town. He had worn the mantle of fame modestly. "I didn't exactly plan it this way," Old Clancy had told the scribes of yesteryear, as many of yellowing file attests. "the tomato just naturally seemed to grow this way."

Now Old Clancy said to me, quavering, "I really think I've hit it again, after all them years of darkness. I got here a mushroom I grew in my cellar that's the spit and image of Harvey Matusow."

I hated to snuff out the fire which struggled with the water in Clancy's rheumy eyes. "Sorry," I said gently. "But no."

There was a thick, sad silence. Presently Old Clancy staggered to his feet. "I'll try again," he said gamely, and took himself off.

I had at that moment apocalyptic vision. I could see, months or even days from now, a man with dark fierce jowls and a look suggesting the residue of greatness, sidling into the office and murmuring nasally: "Boys, I hold here in my hand a statement denouncing as lower than the lowest of the low the heads of the . . ."

And I saw an editor look up briefly from his desk and say, with no particular inflection, "No, Joe."

The shabby figure clutching the prepared statement said, "No?"

And, with a resignation suggesting a sleeping volcano, the shabby figure said, "O.K. But I'll be back. . . ."

It was only a vision, true, but how piercingly real it all seemed! If I close my eyes I can see it all again.

I keep closing my eyes.

Lurie, Jerry

October 14, 1954

Mr. Howard A. Moser
Special Agent
U. S. Treasury Department
Intelligence Division
253 Broadway
New York, New York

In re: Jerry Lurie
137 West 45 Street, N.Y.C.
120 West 45 Street, N.Y.C.
and/or: Fifty-Seven Theatre Tickets, Inc.
212 West 57 Street, N.Y.C.
137 West 45 Street, N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. Moser:

In accordance with your letter of October 5, I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of both the front and back of the following cancelled checks made out to Jerry Lurie:

February 1, 1949	$59.40
February 11, 1949	$35.20
March 29, 1949	$70.40

My records show that these were the only transactions with the above named parties during the years 1949 to 1952, inclusive.

I do not have any invoices or statements from the vendors, but the check stubs contain the following information:

February 1, 1949 - $59.40
6 tickets for 1/31/49, Lend An Ear
February 11, 1949 - $35.20
4 tickets for 2/12/49, Silver Whistle
March 29, 1949 - $70.40
2 tickets for 3/16/49, Edward My Son
6 tickets for 3/19/49, Two Blind Mice

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Lurie.

① Feb. 1, 1949

6 - 1-31-49

Lend An Ear - 59.40

② Feb. 11, 1949

4 - Silver Whistle - 2-12

35.20

③ Mar. 29, 1949

2 - Edward My Son - 3/16

6 - Two Blind Mice 3/19 70.40

DRAFT

October 14, 1954

Mr. Howard A. Moser
Special Agent
U. S. Treasury Department
Intelligence Division
253 Broadway
New York, New York

In re: Jerry Lurie
137 W. 45 St., N.Y.C.
120 W. 45 St., N.Y.C.
and/or: Fifty-Seven Theatre Tickets, Inc.
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2 tickets for 3/16/49, Edward My Son
6 tickets for 3/19/49, Two Blind Mice

Yours very truly,

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

October 5, 1954

IN REPLYING REFER TO:
Intelligence Div.
253 Broadway
HAM:brk

Mr. E. R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

In re: Jerry Lurie
137 W. 45th St., N.Y.C.
120 W. 45th St., N.Y.C.
and/or: Fifty-Seven Theatre Tickets, Inc.
212 W. 57th St., N.Y.C.
137 W. 45th St., N.Y.C.

Dear Sir:

In connection with an official investigation, it is requested that you furnish this office with a list showing the dates of purchase and price of all tickets you bought from the above-named parties, directly or indirectly, during the years 1949 to 1952, inclusive. Also, please forward to this office all invoices or statements received from the vendors together with your cancelled checks.

If you prefer not to send us the original documents you may send photostatic copies (front and back of all cancelled checks) at your own expense. You may be assured that all original records submitted to this office will be carefully handled and returned to you.

In the event you had any transactions with these principals other than those relating to ticket purchases, please furnish us with a transcript of your accounts during these years.

This request is made pursuant to the provisions of Section 3614 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Enclosed for your convenience is a self-addressed envelope which requires no postage. Your cooperation and prompt reply, marked for the attention of the undersigned, will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Howard A. Moser

Howard A. Moser
Special Agent

Enc.

Lyle, John C

January 11, 1955

Dear Mr. Lyle:

I hope you will forgive the belatedness of this note.

Very many thanks for your kind and generous comments on the program we did on the occasion of Sir Winston Churchill's 80th birthday.

We have no immediate plans to issue this program in album form, but there is a possibility that this may be done sometime in the future; and we therefore take note of your desire to purchase one of them.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable John E. Lyle
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

fc

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

December 1, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was so deeply impressed with the splendid program arranged by CBS on the occasion of Winston Churchill's eightieth birthday. I want to secure an album of this program if it is going to be made available.

Mr. Theodore Koop, of Columbia Broadcasting Company here in Washington, tells me that you are perhaps planning to issue this program in album form. If so, I hope you will place my name on your list to purchase one of them.

May I hear from you concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Lyle

John E. Lyle, M.C.

Lyons, Harold D.

October 20, 1955

Dear Mr. Lyons:

Thank you for your note of September 30.

I already have an adequate supply of excellent hay, and therefore regret to have to tell you that I cannot avail myself of your kind offer.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold D. Lyons
Lake Shore Road
Plattsburgh R.F.D. 3
New York

fc

September 30th

Yours, Harold

Sir — Because of the total damage done in North Carolina by Hurricanes I have to find a market for nearly 200 tons of Hay for dairy feed —

Would you be interested in excellent hay from our farms which is one of the best Hay Farms in this Section — We use to supply the Plattsburg Barracks for years as well as our North Carolina market — I would be

Grateful to hear from you now or even later —

Sincerely

Harold D. Lyons

Lake Shore Road

Plattsburg

New York

Phone

Plattsburg 132-W-3 —

McBride, Mary Margaret

January 11, 1955

Dear Mary Margaret:

Please forgive the belatedness of this note. The holiday season is always an extremely busy one and I am only now beginning to catch up with my correspondence.

I do want you to know how very much I appreciated your generous and gracious comments on the program we did with you. I am glad that you thought it fun even if only in retrospect. We certainly enjoyed visiting you.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Miss Mary Margaret McBride
DAILY MIRROR
New York, New York

fc

AS Mary Margaret McBride SEES IT

ABOUT two weeks ago, one of my favorite people, Edward R. Murrow, came to call at my house.

Though the visit proper lasted less than 15 minutes—and most of that time I just sat comfortably talking to the intelligent, understanding Mr. Murrow—I couldn't have been more keyed up nor my home in more of a whirl if I'd been entertaining the Queen Mother for the weekend.

Mary McBride

Preparations for a Murrow telecast begin (as preparations undoubtedly do when royalty is expected) a month before the event. This is how it went. Somebody telephoned. An appointment was arranged. Four fine-looking men arrived to keep it. One carried a camera and snapped pictures of me and my apartment from all angles. Another investigated every corner of the place for electric outlets. A third carried on a more or less searching conversation with me. A fourth (I found out he's the director, Charles Hill—the producer is John Aaron) just watched everything and brooded.

* * *

IT WAS ABOUT a week before I found out. Evidently I'd passed for David Moore telephoned to ask if it would be convenient for Mr. Murrow and troupe to drop in Dec. 3, also for David to come before that and interview me some more.

It was then that I began to fret about the prospective call which was to be televised from one end of the country to the other on "Person to Person."

Fannie Hurst said I must wear my Chinese robe because "they strap you into batteries with a floaating antenna in back and a microphone in front." Mary Martin volunteered that 75 men came to her house to do the show. Poppy Cannon said "Don't worry, they'll tell you what to do." I did worry though.

Then they came, more even than 75, I thought wildly. (There were really about 15, including one girl, all delightful, too.)

* * *

THEY MADE A control room of my bedroom, draped it with cables, switchboards, monitors. They rolled in cameras upstairs and down. They used every inch of space except one little cubbyhole which they told me I might stay in. At 6 p. m. they remembered I was there. David came to "talk through" the program.

They changed their minds several times about what I was to wear. The robe they finally picked was discovered a few minutes before air time to have two rips in it and Myra frantically sewed them up. At 10:30 EST, Mr. Murrow went to call on Bing Crosby in Hollywood. Hours passed, or so it seemed to me. I sat in a stiff-backed chair in my upstairs living room in a coma. I was being gestured at by people in the room and somehow I plunged into action.

Then it was over and the telephone rang and rang. Everybody, except me, ate sandwiches and said how smoothly it had gone. I went back in the coma.

Since then I've been thinking. Millions watching that telecast saw only Ed Murrow and me. But the others are all there—every week. It's interesting—television. Fun, too, to think about, afterwards.

(From AP Newsfeatures)

McBride, Malcolm

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND THEATRE ARTS

October 12, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It was with much regret that I did not have the opportunity to meet and talk with you when I was in New York at the end of September. However, your secretary may have informed you that I am working on my master's degree at the University of Minnesota, with my thesis subject being Radio Free Europe.

Dr. E.W. Ziebarth, who first recommended me to you, suggested that I write to you again hoping that you will forward me a brief statement on what you feel Radio Free Europe has done to date. With your permission I would very much like to include this at the end of my thesis, along with statements of other distinguished Americans.

Very sincerely yours,

Malcolm R. McBride

Malcolm R. McBride

MRM:CR

McCabe Hilton

May 6, 1954

Dear Mr. McCabe:

I have your letter of April 28th addressed to Mr. Murrow and sincerely hope that by this time you have received your copy of "This Is London." The book was mailed back to you from this office on April 21st and certainly should have reached you by now. Please let me know if you have not received it so that we can put a tracer on it at this end.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Hilton H. McCabe
Judge of the Superior Court
Superior Court of California
County of Riverside
Indio, California

rh

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CHAMBERS OF
HILTON H. McCABE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

INDIO, CALIFORNIA

April 28, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In line with your letter of February 11, 1954, on February 25th I mailed to you, for your autograph, my copy of "THIS IS LONDON", together with a self-addressed, stamped mailing bag for the return of the book. To date, I have not received it.

Will you please advise if and when the book was mailed back to me so that I may check with the postal authorities in the event it has become lost in the mails.

Thank you for your courtesy in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Hilton H. McCabe

Hilton H. McCabe

aw/

Mr. M. Autograph —

McCabe, Hilton

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CHAMBERS OF
HILTON H. McCABE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

INDIO, CALIFORNIA

February 25, 1954

Sent book back 4/21

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for your letter with regard to autographing my copy of your book, "This Is London".

This letter is attached to a mailing bag containing the book, together with a stamped, addressed bag for the return of the book.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,

Hilton H. McCabe

Hilton H. McCabe
1850 Crestview Drive
Palm Springs, Cal.

HHMc/aw

McCabe, Hilton

February 11, 1954

Dear Sir:

Please forgive the delay in replying to your letter of January 14 which you sent in care of Simon and Schuster.

I have no personal book plate, but I shall be happy to autograph your copy of "This is London" if you would care to mail it to me for that purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Hilton H. McCabe
Judge of the Superior Court
County of Riverside
Indio, California

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CHAMBERS OF
HILTON H. McCABE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

INDIO, CALIFORNIA

January 14, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrpw,
c/o Simon & Schuster, Inc.,
1230 Avenue of the Americas,
Rockefeller Center,
New York 20, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since World War II, I have been collecting books concerning that period. At this point the library is several hundred volumes.

Many of the authors have been kind enough to autograph their books for me. Some of the books I have sent to the authors and they have autographed and returned them to me. Others have sent me their personal bookplate with an autograph on it. I am wondering if it is asking too much of you to autograph your book "This Is London", or to send me your bookplate for insertion in it.

Thank you for any courtesy you may be able to extend in this regard.

Very truly yours,

Hilton H. McCabe By aw

Hilton H. McCabe

HHMc/aw

McCabe, Ralph

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
7100 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

OPERATING UNDER CONTRACT
WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TELEPHONE
OLIVER 4-4200

30 November 1955

Ignore

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

A friend and I were recently talking over hometown (Colfax, Washington) affairs when the name of Ken Bageant came up. Our last news dated to 1934 when he was in Phoenix(?). It has since occurred to me that you might know where he is, and you might, if currently in touch with him, be good enough to mention that we were inquiring.

For purposes of identification, Lew Oliver is in New York as head of Sears'Eastern Division and, you may recall, that I dropped in on you in 1951 to talk about some Italian and German problems as well as, of course, WSC. In any event, it would be pleasant to know where Ken is and, if convenient, to get in touch again. We would be grateful for any help you can give us.

This is also an appropriate place to mention that we have followed your TV programs with great interest and satisfaction. In particular, your ventures into controversial fields and the restraint with which you have handled these enterprises have been a distinguished service to the nation. They are models of responsible public conduct.

I have wondered at times why you have not programmed a heart story. In view of the bearing it would have on the President's decision and the wide public acquaintance with the question, not to mention the recent deaths of Robert Sherwood, Bernard DeVoto and, an old friend, Julia Hoyt Giles, there would seem to be the widest possible interest.

An aspect of the problem, with which as a coronary case I am acquainted, is the disuse into which people often fall as a result of an attack. The State Department denies coronaries appointment to any "hardship" post. They are dropped from the Naval Reserve. Employment in most corporations is more or less closed to coronary cases.

What is not well known is that there is no statistical or scientific basis for predicting that coronary thrombosis will

occur a second time in any case if there is full recovery and an absence of complications, such as hypertension, etc. Yet I know of the case of a man who was recently retired at the age of 57 by reason of a coronary attack. He may very well have 25 years to live. He is radiantly healthy and has resumed all his usual activities--except employment. A scar on his heart and a reflection of that scar on an electrocardiogram are all that remain of the attack.

A TV program would provide an opportunity to review the considerable medical advances made over the last twenty years in this field. Many more are saved. And happily, they are no longer confined to bed after recovery--as they used to be.

What is needed is an airing of the controversy going on among doctors on the question of prognosis and post-recovery treatment. Dr. White is taking a relatively advanced view although it is conservative compared to the view taken by the cardiography expert he habitually consults.

This matter of conservatism in the medical profession is still with us. Two decades were required to get penicillin into general use. And just about two decades have been required to bring doctors to a point where they will permit a coronary case to get up and walk around after he has recovered.

The question of research funds is also a continuing one and might well bear review according to Lew Oliver, who headed the Heart Drive in New York for 1955. Incidentally, his wife had a coronary attack more than ten years ago while she was carrying her baby, a considerable complication from which both mother and child emerged satisfactorily.

I hadn't intended to go on at such length but it is a matter of great public interest by reason of the President's attack and, of course, it is also a matter of great interest to middle-aged men who may be somewhat more liable to a coronary than to an automobile accident.

I had intended to write you earlier and take advantage of the very cordial suggestion you made back in 1951--we married Holyoke girls, you may recall--but what with my preoccupation with the developing NATO exercises and participation in the Tripartite Conference in London, I didn't get around to it until after your tremendous TV success. Since then I haven't thought it appropriate to impose on your time.

Sincerely,

Ralph McCabe

Ralph McCabe

P.S. I am inclosing a letter that appeared in the Times of November 29 which you may find interesting.

Clipping from
The New York Times
Date Nov. 29.1955

Assessing Soviet Economy

Propaganda Contrasted With Known Data on Consumption

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the developing debate on the foreign aid program there are two clear positions — one favors more aid, the other less. C. L. Sulzberger in his dispatch of Nov. 20 states the case against less aid. A recent State Department release stated the case for contingent reductions.

Tactically, those favoring contingent foreign aid funds ask for a judicious use of both carrot and stick, while those who favor increases do not regard the stick as useful. On this question most parents — and most Governments—agree that both methods are indispensable.

The critical issue does not seem to be tactical in nature. Basically, it rests on what "the competition is doing" or is capable of doing.

Your editorial "Red 'Goodwill' in Asia" of Nov. 21 states a relevant issue: "What is baffling in this is how persons of as much intelligence as the Indians can believe that a Communist promise is better than an actual performance on the part of the free world." The United States made $450 millions available to the Indians in five years, while the Russians have provided two oil technicians and "promised" to build a steel mill.

Myth of Economic Power

Indian sentiment is baffling. While implicitly asking the West to underwrite an ambitious five-year plan with $1.2 billion in foreign aid, they are looking over their shoulders at the Russians. This posture—resolutely facing both ways—rests, I would suggest, on the myth of Soviet economic power. The free world is now relatively rich, but the U. S. S. R. will soon be rich beyond our wildest dreams.

These expectations are based on the myth of Soviet power, a myth systematically propagated for twenty-five years with resounding success. Mr. Dulles states that Soviet gross national product is running at a $135-billion level. Mr. Sulzberger, in the dispatch cited above, took this view in saying that the Soviets have an "economy technically only a third as strong as ours." This assumption generally prevails in official quarters.

Yet there is no knowledge of the Russian economy—there are only varying degrees of ignorance. We

Yet there is no knowledge of the Russian economy—there are only varying degrees of ignorance. We assume the U. S. S. R. is more powerful than the United States was in 1929. In practical terms this means the Russian economy has grown at an uninterrupted annual rate as great as the unprecedented growth of United States output this last year.

Despite the fact that a sustained 8 per cent annual increase in gross national product was patently impossible during the twenty-five years of war and turmoil in the U. S. S. R. and despite the fact that without such growth Soviet gross national product could not be $135 billions, we still assume the propaganda is correct. So do the Indians. This is the baffling matter.

When we look at what is known a different picture appears. More than 130,000,000 Russian peasants are worse off than in 1925—per capita consumption of less than $100 a year. Ten to fifteen million slave laborers are at least as bad off. Of 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 Russians properly counted as urban, consumption is probably less than $350, or approximately the Italian level. On this accounting, personal consumption in the U. S. S. R. is below $40 billions.

This suggests a Russian gross national product of $70 to $80 billions, a strong economy by Asian standards, but not much more than half as strong as claimed, and by no means a third as strong as that of the United States.

Official Estimates

The anomalies that arise when official estimates are taken are interesting. E. g., on official accounts the per capita product of the Russian urban population is about $1,700 per year, as compared with $2,700 for the United States, and accomplished with a fourth of United States power supplies—according to Russian statistics. In the U. S. S. R. electric power output increases 200 per cent, while coal production increases only 100 per cent. Railway ton-kilometers increase 90 per cent while coal output rises 57 per cent.

The promise of Russian economic statistics runs in terms of 8 per cent per year, every year, or $1,000 billions in 1980 to 1985. This is the promise official judgment in the West sustains. It is a promise toward which hungry nations will turn, as India has turned, and accounts for the anomalous economic posture of neutralism.

In this atmosphere no compelling case for a free economy can be presented. If the myth of 8 per cent annual growth is assumed, the economic case of the free world cannot compete. The time has come to examine the myth. It should be undertaken before we launch a foreign-aid program that will strain and perhaps disrupt the economies of the underdeveloped countries.

RALPH MCCABE.

Chevy Chase, Md., Nov. 25, 1955.

McCarran-Act

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION POLICY

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By
CHARLES P. SCHWARTZ, JR.

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AMERICAN IMMIGRATION POLICY

CHARLES P. SCHWARTZ, JR.*

Like all newcomers to a community, immigrants invariably create problems. They often face severe personal and economic difficulties in adjusting to an unfamiliar environment. The community finds it difficult to define the standards and methods for admission and integration of the new members since this involves a fresh appraisal of basic assumptions or purposes as well as resolution of conflicting interests.

The personal difficulties faced by immigrants to the United States have received eloquent and detailed statement elsewhere.[1] The procedures and substantive provisions relating to visa issuance, admission of immigrants into our country and deportation from our shores have also been thoroughly discussed.[2] There have been, moreover, a number of accounts of the motives and manner of enactment of past and present immigration legislation.[3] Accordingly, this article will focus on the presently possible and desirable functions or ends of United States immigration policy; it will seek to determine what persons born outside our country should be permitted to come here to live permanently.

All agree that such persons must be healthy, non-criminal, non-subversive and unlikely to become public charges because of economic insufficiency. But there is sharp disagreement as to the number of people so qualified that should be permitted to immigrate and as to how available places should be distributed if immigration is going to be limited. Although it involves basic, almost jurisprudential, arrangements which order our society, immigration policy has been little discussed among lawyers,[4] perhaps because Congressional decisions as to the number and types of people who may be admitted are not usually subject to judicial review.[5] Yet the nature of this policy certainly affects individual cases with which lawyers will have to deal, for it provides the frame of reference within which our immigration laws are interpreted and administered. If our aim is to keep immigration to a bare

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* Research Associate, Harvard Law School; Director of Study of Public Opinion and Persuasion in Modern Law Practice; member of the Illinois and New York bars.

1. See, *e.g.*, ABBOTT, IMMIGRATION, SELECT DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS (1924); HANDLIN, THE UPROOTED (1951); HANDLIN, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (1954).

2. See, *e.g.*, KANSAS, IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT—ANNOTATED (4th ed. 1953); VAN VLECK, THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF ALIENS (1932); Note, *Developments in the Law—Immigration and Nationality*, 66 HARV. L. REV. 643 (1953). BRUCE, THE GOLDEN DOOR (1954) is the most recent book for laymen.

3. See the bibliography on this subject in AMERICAN IMMIGRATION POLICY 315-18 (Bernard ed. 1950). Published under the sponsorship of the National Committee on Immigration Policy, it is probably the best recent comprehensive book on the subject.

4. But see Harrison, *Immigration Policy of the United States*, 23 FOREIGN POLICY REP 14 (1947).

5. *Cf.* Shaughnessy v. United States *ex. rel.* Mezei, 345 U.S. 206, 216 (1953); United States *ex. rel.* Knauff v. Shaughnessy, 338 U.S. 537, 543 (1950).

minimum, for example, this parsimony will be reflected in stringent admission and deportation procedures.

Despite repeated criticism, United States immigration policy has remained quite restrictive since the early 1920's and, in addition, has favored certain races and national groups over others. No substantial change in this policy was made by the recent Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act, which was presented largely as a codification combined with technical improvements of our immigration and naturalization laws.[6] Enacted over a presidential veto, the McCarran-Walter Act has been denounced by Presidential candidates of both major parties. Other evidence of dissatisfaction appears in the hearings and report of a Presidential Commission appointed shortly after the passage of the McCarran-Walter Act to examine the immigration and naturalization laws.[7] And the summer of 1953 saw the introduction of S. 2585, the Lehman Bill, which proposes substantial changes in present immigration policy and in the immigration field generally. Also pending at the end of the Eighty-third Congress were numerous other bills that would work fewer changes than the Lehman offering.[8]

Thus, the problem of immigration policy is very much with us. Moreover, it is bound to remain a political issue about which there will be strongly held divergent views.[9] The decision as to the number and type of persons we shall admit is not an objective fact that can be "scientifically" determined from statistical data. Policy judgments must be made, and they are especially difficult when immigration is limited to a small fraction of those who would like to come here, a number which merely symbolizes national attitudes. Because of the importance of such national symbols, many will urge their own particular bias or special interest to the disregard of competing factors. The following analysis of immigration policy may promote an understanding, if not a resolution, of the issues.[10] The discussion will be

6. 66 STAT. 163 (1952), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 (1952); see H.R. REP. No. 1365, 82d Cong., 2d Sess.; SEN. REP. No. 1137, 82d Cong., 2d Sess. (1952); compare Besterman, *Commentary on the Immigration and Nationality Act*, 8 U.S.C.A. 1 (1953), with Wasserman, *The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, Our New Alien and Sedition Law*, 27 TEMPLE L.Q. 62 (1953). The Immigration and Nationality Act will hereafter be cited only by section number, unless the context requires otherwise.

7. See *Hearings before President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization*, 82d Cong., 2d Sess. (H.R. COMM. PRINT (1952)); REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION (1953), hereinafter cited respectively as *President's Comm'n Hearings* and PRESIDENT'S COMM'N REP. President Eisenhower in his 1955 State of the Union Message again urged revision of the existing law. N.Y. Times, Jan. 7, 1955, p. 11, col. 3.

8. See, *e.g.*, S. 3292, 83d Cong., 1st Sess. (1953). Many of these have been reintroduced in the Eighty-fourth Congress; the Lehman Bill is now S. 1206, and former S. 3292 is now S. 519. The author was a member of a group of consultants, organized by Senator Lehman, who assisted in the drafting of his bill.

9. This is illustrated by the diversity of views expressed in periodicals. See, *e.g.*, 19 REFERENCE SHELF No. 7—*The Immigration Problem* (Peters ed. 1948); 2 REFERENCE SHELF No. 5—*Restriction of Immigration* (Phelps ed. 1924).

10. This article will not consider the problem of the temporary visitor, the non-immi-

centered on the McCarran-Walter Act and its principal present alternative, the Lehman bill.

I. The Law—Present and Proposed

A. *The McCarran-Walter Act*

A visa, one of the requirements for admission to the United States, is issued by a consul abroad who functions under the Department of State. Final permission to enter the United States involves the same qualitative standards as visa issuance but is administered (as is deportation of aliens) by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice (INS).[11]

The McCarran-Walter Act divides immigrants into two groups: quota and non-quota. The annual quota consists of one-sixth of one percent of our 1920 population, or 154,657 visas, while non-quota immigration visas may be issued without limit.

Quota immigrants. The annual quota is allocated according to the "national origins system," under which place of birth is determinative for all prospective non-Oriental immigrants. Every year each nation is given a percentage of the quota equal to the percentage of the 1920 white population of the United States that was derived from persons born within that nation's boundaries,[12] with a minimum quota of 100 guaranteed every country.[13] The effect is to permit the most quota immigrants to come from Northern and Western Europe, and to allow more from Europe than any other continent subject to the quota system.[14] Each nation's portion may be used

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grant. The author wishes to thank Professor Louis L. Jaffe of Harvard Law School for his valuable comments, but he bears no responsibility for the contents of this article

11. The result of this overlap is that every alien must be examined twice regarding his conformance to identical qualitative standards, once by the consul when the alien receives a visa (without which he may not be admitted to the country) and once by the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service when the visa holder arrives at our shores and seeks to enter the country. This would seem to be largely unnecessary duplication. The Attorney General has recently announced that this second examination will be made in many cases before the immigrant embarks for our shores. See N.Y. Times, Nov. 12, 1954, p. 14, col. 4. But a second examination it remains. In addition, the immigrant will be far from the services of an American attorney which may, *de facto*, lead to abuse. On the other hand, this new procedure calls for parole into this country, instead of detention, of other than potentially dangerous aliens whose admissibility is questioned after they reach here.

12. §§ 201, 202. The quota year is July 1 to June 30.

13. § 201.

14. Compare the following quotas:

Great Britain and No. Ireland	65,361
Germany	25,814
Ireland (Erie)	17,756
Italy	5,645
Sweden	3,295
Greece	308
Japan	185
China	105
Indonesia	100
India	100

Pursuant to the statute, the quotas for each nation are contained in Presidential Proclamation No. 2980, 3 Code Fed. Regs. 33-34 (1952 Supp.), 66 Stat. c36-c38 (1952).

only by persons born there, and if not used during the year it is lost.[15] Present or past residence or citizenship is irrelevant. A person born in Italy, for example, will be eligible only for the Italian quota, even if he is an English citizen and has worked and lived in England for many years.

Special, rather complicated provisions apply to Oriental persons wherever born. In general, a person who is fifty percent Oriental can avail himself only of the quota of the country from which his Oriental ancestry is derived.[16] Thus, a Frenchman born in Paris of a French mother and Burmese father is eligible only for the Burmese quota. No Asiatic country has more than a minimal quota of 100 or so.[17]

Preferences. By statute, preferences are established within every national quota. The "first preference" consists of up to fifty percent of each nation's allotment and goes to persons who possess special skills or knowledge which make their services "urgently needed" in the United States.[18] For example, a person born in Italy who qualifies within the first preference has priority for an Italian quota visa over other people born in Italy who may have been registered and waiting for years.

Remaining preferences within a country's quota are given to relatives of persons in the United States:

"Second preference," up to thirty percent of every nation's annual quota, includes parents of United States citizens above the age of twenty-one;[19]

"Third preference," up to twenty percent of every nation's annual quota, includes spouses or minor unmarried children of (resident) aliens;[20] and

"Fourth preference," up to twenty-five percent of every nation's annual quota, includes brothers, sisters or children (over twenty-one or married) of citizens.[21]

15. From 1931 to 1939, quota immigration varied from 3.5% to 40% of the available quota. In 1953, the first year after expiration of the Displaced Persons Act, 84,175 quota immigrants entered, only 58% of the quota. The figures are derived from the tables in President's Comm'n Hearings at 1893 *et seq.* and ANNUAL REP. OF INS, Table 3 (1953). See also Table 104, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 99 (1953). The year 1931 marked the start of the present National Origins System. Because of the Displaced Persons Program and the War Brides Act, 59 STAT. 659 (1945), many more immigrants entered during the postwar years up to 1952, although the total in any one year never exceeded 265,540. See Table 101, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 97 (1953). During the same 1931-40 and 1953 periods, alien emigration amounted to 459,738 and 24,256. ANNUAL REPORT OF INS, Tables 11 and 2 (1953).

16. §§ 202(a)(5) and 202(b). See BESTERMAN, *supra* note 6 at 23-4 for examples. See generally KONVITZ, THE ALIEN AND ASIATIC IN AMERICAN LAW (1946).

17. Andorra, population 5000, has the same quota (100) as India, 73,400 times as large (367,000,000 people). UNITED NATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 75, 77 (1953).

18. § 203(a)(1).

19. § 203(a)(2).

20. § 203(a)(3).

21. § 203(a)(4).

Addition reveals that the first three preferences can take up to 100% of any nation's quota; the fourth preference can be used only if the quota has not been exhausted by the first three. Whatever then remains, if anything, is available for general immigration, that is, to accommodate people who want to come here to live but have no relatives or unusual abilities which make them urgently needed. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that, as a result of the admission to the United States of 381,473 aliens[22] under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948,[23] many nations' quotas are "mortgaged" for years to come. The Displaced Persons Act provided that persons admitted under it be charged to future quotas of the nations in which they were born,[24] and this is done by annually withholding one-half of the quota visas otherwise available to the "debtor" nation until the total withheld equals the number of admitted displaced persons born there. In the case of Latvia and Greece this mortgage will last until 2274 and 2014.[25] Thus, even if a nation's quota is not entirely used by preference immigrants, which is often the case, visas may still be unavailable for non-preference groups. On the other hand, the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which may make possible entry of 205,000 immigrants (close relatives of persons already in the United States, refugees from the current cold war, and "ethnic Germans" displaced after World War II), does not contain a mortgage provision.[26] Visas issued under it are to be non-quota.

Non-quota immigrants. There are two principal groups of non-quota immigrants: persons other than Orientals born in non-colonial areas of the Western Hemisphere and spouses and unmarried children of United States citizens.[27] In addition, several special groups are non-quota, such as ministers coming here to perform religious duties, persons who lost their citizenship through marriage to aliens, and previously admitted (resident) aliens returning from a temporary stay abroad.[28] The number of entering natives of the Western Hemisphere has been steadily increasing until in 1953 it reached the then all-time high of 61,099 (47% were Canadians),[29] but there

22. Table 110, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 103 (1953).
23. 62 STAT. 1009 (1948), as amended, 50 U.S.C. APP. § 1951 (1952).
24. 62 STAT. 1010-11 (1948), 50 U.S.C. APP. § 1952(c) (1952). Various other charges are made to quotas, such as those for persons permitted to remain here under private Congressional Bills, suspension of deportation or adjustment of status. §§ 201(e), 244(d), 245.
25. PRESIDENT'S COMM'N REP. 104.
26. 67 STAT. 400, 50 U.S.C. APP. § 1971 (1952).
27. § 101(a) (27)(A), (C).
28. § 101(a) (27)(B), (D), (E).
29. ANNUAL REP. OF INS, Tables 3 and 8 (1953). These figures include spouses and unmarried minor children of these immigrants, since they also receive non-quota status. § 101(a) (27)(A). 48,408 Western Hemisphere immigrants entered in 1952, and there were only 35,274 in 1951. ANNUAL REP. OF INS, Table 3 (1953). Preliminary figures for 1953-54 indicate that 78,897 persons in this class entered during that period, a third of whom were Canadian. See 31 INTERPRETER RELEASES 317 (1954).

is also a substantial amount of emigration by this group.[30] In recent years about 20,000 persons a year have entered under the spouse-child status.[31]

B. *The Lehman Bill*

A bill first introduced in 1953 by Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York and thirty-one colleagues in both Houses of Congress would replace or change much of the McCarran-Walter Act.[32] It is used as the basis for discussion in this article because it is the most thoroughgoing revision of existing policy and statutes yet presented. In addition to providing for a unified quota system, this bill would substantially change administrative procedure and practice in order to implement necessary functions of immigration policy.[33] It would, for example, consolidate in a new independent agency, to be known as the Immigration and Naturalization Commission, most of the powers concerning aliens that are now divided between the State and Justice Departments.[34]

The bill would set the annual quota at one-sixth of one percent of the entire United States population (including non-whites and inhabitants of our territories and possessions) according to the latest census.[35] Under the 1950 figures this comes to about 250,000 people. Since the percentage is to be based on current census figures, the number admitted will change, instead of remaining constant as it does under the McCarran-Walter Act, and it will almost certainly increase after each decennial census. The effect is like a fixed numerical limit enlarged by Congress at intervals of a decade or so.[36]

Whether a percentage figure or an actual numerical limit is used, however, the final decision still requires a judgment as to how many immigrants we are to admit each year. While helpful, statistics, charts and the like are not enough. There must be consideration of the force of public opinion against immigration, which has sometimes been inadequately recognized by students of the field. Among the factors conditioning that opinion, and having independent significance as well, are the level of employment throughout the country and within the types of jobs often filled by immigrants and

30. ANNUAL REP. OF INS (1953); see note 99 *infra*.

31. Table 108, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 102 (1953). The 1953 figure (19,543) is in ANNUAL REP. OF INS, Table 3 (1953).

32. S. 2585, 83d Cong., 1st Sess. (1953). Since 1953, a number of other Congressmen have introduced bills identical to the Lehman bill. They, like the sponsors of S. 2585, are all Democrats. A number of Republicans have sponsored bills such as S. 3292 (Ives-Hendrickson-Saltonstall), which would make many of the important substantive changes proposed by S. 2585, and in cases go further. These bills do not, however, represent the complete re-examination of our immigration and nationality statutes evidenced by S. 2585. See note 8 *supra*, for the number designating these bills in the current 84th Congress.

33. The bill is summarized in detail in 99 CONG. REC. 10959-68 (1953).

34. §§ 103, 105. The bill will hereafter be cited only by section number unless the context requires otherwise.

35. § 203(a).

36. A limit of 150,000 was imposed in the Act of 1924 § 11(b); 43 STAT. 159 (1924).

the adequacy of housing, schools, medical and similar facilities. Evaluation of these items is necessarily speculative because of uncertainty and possible changes within the section of the country or the particular city in which immigrants finally settle. Prediction is rendered even more difficult by the fact that unless they have a special or needed skill, immigrants may often end up doing work different from that which they previously did or they intended to do when they landed. The Lehman Bill figure of about 250,000 is frequently mentioned as a number we can easily absorb each year. Significantly, this is the figure agreed to and suggested by labor unions, a group traditionally interested in limiting immigration.[37]

The bill's principal contribution lies in the way the 250,000 visas are to be allocated. It provides for a "Unified Quota System" designed to apportion immigrant visas to meet a variety of needs: bringing skilled persons to the United States; enabling close relatives of persons in this country to come here; aiding foreign policy by providing a haven for the persecuted, by helping other countries of the free world with their population problems and by reserving visas for general immigration. Under this system, the quota is divided into four Preference Groups plus a Newcomer Group for general immigration. These groups, together with the number of visas allocated to them, are as follows:

Occupational Preference	12,000 to 25,000 visas	(5-10%)
Family Reunion Preference	62,000 to 87,000 visas	(25-35%)
Asylum Preference	37,000 to 62,000 visas	(15-25%)
National Interest Preference	50,000 to 62,000 visas	(20-25%)
Newcomer Group	not less than 50,000	(not less than 20%).[38]

The bill would also change the non-quota classes, principally by bringing the Western Hemisphere nations within the annual quota. At the same time, it would add to non-quota status parents of United States citizens.[39] Provision is also made to prevent waste of visas not used by the group to which they are originally allotted.[40]

After consultation with other Government Departments the proposed Commission would specify, within the limits set forth above, the number of

37. See *President's Comm'n Hearings* 1611. It should also be remembered that postwar emigration has varied between 18,000 and 27,000. Table 102, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 97 (1953). The Ives Bill (Sec. 301, see note 32 *supra*) uses a similar number, but it also proposes quota allocations based on the national origins of our 1950 population. If it was difficult to determine such origins in 1920, it will be harder if not impossible—due to intermarriage—to make an accurate determination a generation later.

38. §§ 201, 202.

39. § 102(a)(19)(A). Teachers would also be restored to the non-quota status they enjoyed prior to the McCarran-Walter Act. § 102(a)(19)(E).

40. § 203(c); see text at note 92 *infra*.

visas to be allocated to each Preference Group. It would also define in detail the standards for eligibility and priorities within each group.

The Lehman Bill seeks explicitly to implement an immigration policy different from that underlying the McCarran-Walter Act. Therefore, place of birth is *not* the principal criterion for visa eligibility under this bill, nor are there special provisions covering Orientals. Furthermore, mortgages imposed by the Displaced Persons Act would be repealed. Instead, the determinative factors would be occupation, relation to persons in this country, status as a persecutee and residence and citizenship.

II. More or Less Immigration?

Throughout our history a persistent theme of debates on immigration has been the fear of the United States being overrun, of more people coming here than our resources can support. In earlier times this argument was ineffective because our great need was to fill up the country; private and public means were used to encourage immigration for this purpose. But in recent times, especially in view of our present high birth rate,[41] it has been harder to answer the limited resources argument. Responsible persons agree that some limit must be placed on immigration.

A few suggest, however, that no statutory limit is necessary because immigration would be effectively limited by the high cost of transportation and the statutory provisions excluding any alien likely to become a public charge. Such a suggestion seems naive, for ships can easily be crowded with low fare passengers. It is not jingoistic to believe that the United States is still attractive enough to many people outside it to make them willing to endure an uncomfortable ocean voyage in order to be inside it.

The issue, then, is not whether immigration is to be limited, but how stringent and of what sort the limitations are to be. Many believe that immigration should be extremely limited and that the entrance of certain racial and cultural groups should be favored and that of others restricted. It will be useful to explore the basis of these views if we are to understand the problems of United States immigration policy. In general, this more restrictive position rests on two related grounds: feelings about the past immigration experiences of our country and maintenance of what its adherents take to be our cultural traditions.

Past immigration created problems. Too many immigrants at one time

41. The United States birth rate (1952) is about the same as that of India and Japan while our infant mortality rate is much lower and our average life span greater. Our birth rate is much higher than Italy's. It must also be remembered, however, that the density of our population (51 per square mile) is less than a fifth that of India (288) and a tenth of Japan's (593). See Table 1100, Statistical Abstract of the United States 946 (1953). *Cf.* Drucker, *America's Next Twenty Years—I. The Coming Labor Shortage*, Harper's Magazine, March 1955, p. 27.

disturbed communities, overcrowded housing and sometimes depressed labor conditions. Loose screening occasionally permitted entry of undesirable persons. Today these problems are largely non-existent and no leader has proposed changes in the immigration laws that would re-create them. Even the most generous recognize that immigration must be limited to a number which can be accommodated by our physical facilities and employment opportunities. And careful screening has prevented and will continue to prevent—to the extent that it is humanly possible—the entry of paupers and those who are diseased, subversive, criminal or immoral; whatever mistakes are made at this stage can be corrected by the deportation process.

Quite a few people retain, nevertheless, a residual fear that past undesirable immigration history will be repeated on a wide scale. This feeling may be shared by more of us than care to admit it, often taking the form of approval of overly rigid standards for admission and deportation. Coupled with a not unnatural suspicion or dislike of those different from us, this feeling may also nurture a belief in the cultural threat of immigration.

Immigration certainly affects our society. This is desirable if one believes that diverse cultural strains contribute to the dynamic and free nature of our society and that there need be no all-inclusive uniformity outside of loyalty to the nation and our constitutional form of government. But some believe that "Americanization" means total assimilation, an obliteration of cultural differences. They feel that our national life will no longer be aided, if it ever was, by the variegated backgrounds brought here by immigrants, and that diversity tends rather to lead to prejudice and discrimination with resultant national tensions and disunity. Proponents of these views consequently desire a homogeneous population or at least maintenance of the status quo. They argue that whatever immigration is permitted should come primarily from Northern and Western Europe—people from those parts of the world are most like, or can most easily become like, us—and that we should sharply limit entrance of persons born in Southern and Eastern Europe and virtually exclude Orientals and Africans wherever they may be born.

Some of those taking this position claim that the groups which they would limit are "biologically inferior" to the "old stock" in health, morals, intelligence, attachment to democratic beliefs and capability to adjust to our national life. But anthropologists and other social scientists have demonstrated that variation within any single race or group is far greater than the differences between groups. They have also found that the Darwinian-like "laws" which supposedly supported concepts of biological inferiority were based on false or twisted statistics.[42] Belief in innate differences is not easily

42. See FAIRCHILD, IMMIGRATION (2d ed. 1925). Professor Handlin has thoroughly

dispelled by education, and even when it is, emotional traces may remain. Thus, the modern trend among those disliking dilution of the "old stock" is to stress the cultural, rather than the biological, inability of "new immigrants" to adjust to our way of life.

Congressional voting and pronouncements indicate that the restrictive view is strongest in those parts of our country with heritages least like that of many contemporary would-be immigrants. This section of the nation includes the Midwest and Western farm areas and the South, whose population is fairly homogeneous and has the fewest first and second generation Americans. It is not surprising to find that the ancestry of these people is derived largely from Northern and Western Europe, the long since dried up source of "old immigration," whose natives do not come here even in the number permitted by the present quota system.[43]

It further appears that residents of the Western rural areas and the South fear the cities, particularly the Northern and Eastern ones. This fear is transferred to the large minority groups of "new immigrants," who have tended to live mainly in urban areas.[44] Thus, further immigration of these groups is opposed both because of their cultural backgrounds and because any increase in their membership will also augment the power of the cities in which they live. Such views are strongly represented in Congress, where rural constituents enjoy an importance beyond their numbers.

These views are held despite the fact that such minority groups constitute a large part of our national population. They welcome people whose cultural background is similar and willingly aid them to adjust to our way of life. Immigration provides these minorities with a cultural stimulus and increases their feelings of pride and security about their place in the nation. They deeply resent the present national origins system. Yet those who believe in complete assimilation assert that these facts are themselves argu-

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analyzed and criticized in terms of current knowledge the reports and studies used by proponents of the 1920 (restrictive) legislation. His analysis is reprinted in *President's Comm'n Hearings* 1839-1863.

43. For example, from 1949-1953, immigration from Great Britain (including Northern Ireland and the colonies) ranged between 15,000 and 23,000 of its 65,000 quota. From 1931-40 it averaged only 3,000 a year. Table 105, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 100 (1953); ANNUAL REP. OF INS, Table 4 (1953). *President's Comm'n Hearings* 1894-95. Colonial immigration has been limited by the McCarran-Walter Act. See text at note 100 *infra*.

44. See Table 24, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 35 (1953). This is natural, since an immigrant is not likely to venture much further than necessary to find work and housing, especially if his funds are limited. Another inducement is the ease of adjustment to a community where previous groups of immigrants with similar backgrounds have settled. A more even distribution of immigrants might be achieved by education and financial aid toward this end by private and public organizations. Another help would be the method of visa allocation proposed by the Lehman bill, which would create more effective priorities in the issuance of visas for persons with special skills or who already have relatives here. These immigrants would tend to go wherever their families or jobs are located, instead of settling at or near the port of entry.

ments against the coming of more "new immigrants" until present traces of their cultural backgrounds are further erased. They feel that undue divisiveness, a weakness, outweighs the strength created by our traditional lack of concern with the social and cultural uniformity of newcomers and that insistence on loyalty to political and, to a lesser extent, economic doctrines is not enough.

Opponents of a liberal immigration policy, however, often fail to realize that one of the conditions which originally brought about severe restriction has changed. We have seen a drastic drop in the percentage of our population that is foreign born.[45] This group, perhaps because of the different economic and social environment in which its members are raised, often has the greatest difficulty adjusting. Although these differences have also troubled the children of immigrants, the second and third generations have become used to our way of life, probably as a result of the influence of our schools, armed services and other institutions. Prevalence of intermarriage and social and economic mobility among all groups of our population attest to the adequate adjustment of immigrant groups.

III. American Immigration Policy

Let us turn from the case against immigration to a consideration of less restrictive views. In fact, why should even a limited amount of immigration to the United States be allowed? A variety of reasons will be developed as this article discusses the functions of immigration policy. Some are based upon a relatively objective conception of our national self-interest and history. Other reasons rest more on judgments as to the nature and purpose of the American way of life and its place in the world.

We have already touched upon the diversity argument. This country has not yet reached the point where it can no longer profit from the injection of a limited number of new people. They should help prevent the stagnation or stratification that may develop in a closed or culturally inbred society. If the strength of America be diversity, continued immigration will help to preserve it.

There are three principal ways in which a sound immigration policy may serve our nation: by bringing to America people with needed skills; by strengthening the family group, the essential unit of a healthy society; and, perhaps most important in our times, by functioning as an effective tool of foreign policy. This section will focus on the adequacy of the present law and the Lehman proposal in the light of these ends.

45. In 1950, 6.9% of our population was foreign born; in 1930, it was 11.6% and in 1910, 13.6%. But since our population has grown in size, the number of foreign born has remained fairly constant. In both 1950 and 1900 it was about 10,300,000; in 1930 about 14,000,000. Table 28, Statistical Abstract of the United States 38 (1953).

A. *Influx of People with Special Skills*

The wisdom of reserving part of the immigration quota for persons with special skills or abilities needed in the United States is obvious. The group referred to here includes persons needed in this country because of their substantial training or experience or their extraordinary innate ability. They can be expected to continue to work in the field in which they have special aptitude. On the other hand, this group does not include persons with easily learned manual skills.[46] Thus, for example, although we may have a shortage of household domestics, not only can persons already here be easily trained to do the work, but immigrants who initially do such work may not continue at it. And it is unthinkable to tie a person by law to a specific job. There are also twilight zone occupations, such as agricultural employment, which require willingness to live under what many consider unpleasant conditions, in addition to manual skill.[47] That the labor supply function of present immigration is thus limited is a sign of the change in, or "maturation" of, our country from the time when immigration was needed to fill up the land and to furnish labor of all sorts.

It is arguable that skilled people ought to be admitted quota free, or that they should be the only immigrants admitted, but the other desirable functions of immigration make it unwise to devote all of our visas to the specially skilled. Moreover, unless qualifications were watered down, the specially skilled would not utilize an annual quota of even 150,000, and we do not need that many specialists, assuming such a number would want to come. The immigration of persons whose abilities we do need badly can be ensured by granting them non-quota status or a preference for a quota visa.

Non-quota. This status seems appropriate in cases where the prospective employer of the skilled alien ought to be free to make his choice regardless of the alien's birthplace or residence; or where the immigrant's abilities, and the need for him in this country, are difficult to administratively define or test. For these reasons, the McCarran-Walter Act grants non-quota status to ministers and other people who come to perform religious duties for churches and the like.[48] The same status formerly was given to professors and teachers offered employment by schools and colleges in this

46. We should note, however, that immigration of even unskilled workers aids the economy by providing new consumers and workers. This is not so important a reason as it once was because of the unexpected maintenance of a high postwar birth rate, but immigrants often fill menial and agricultural jobs that our citizenry will not take. And in the current world crisis immigration provides people able and willing to serve in our armed forces and factories. Furthermore, we may resume the pre-war trend toward a stable or declining population. *Cf.* Drucker, note 41, *supra*.

47. Before the McCarran-Walter Act, agricultural workers received a first preference. Act of 1924 § 6(a); 43 STAT. 155 (1924).

48. § 101(a)(27)(F).

country.[49] Since the need and qualifications for educational appointments are so intangible, it seems that the non-quota standing of this group should be restored, and the Lehman Bill so provides.[50] We are not apt to be flooded by professors and men of God. Deportation will take care of anyone who fraudulently represents his occupation and intent in coming here.

Preferences. Most skills and abilities, however, are more measurable and their practitioners more interchangeable. Since the number of artisans of various types (*e.g.*, tailors, masons) needed in this country can be estimated, there is no serious objection to subjecting such people to the quota system. But because we need these people more than many others, we should facilitate their entry by reserving quota visas for them. Since preferential treatment is accorded this group because of their skills and not their antecedents, qualification for special visas should not depend on irrelevant factors such as race or place of birth. It is unwise to exclude a skilled or gifted person needed in this country merely because he is an Oriental or because the country of his birth has a small quota. That, however, is the effect of the present statute.

This difficulty is aggravated by the present law's technical provisions. Thus, the preference for the specially skilled takes the form of reserving up to fifty percent of each nation's quota for persons

> whose services are determined by the Attorney General to be *needed urgently* in the United States because of the high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability of such immigrants and to be substantially beneficial prospectively to the national economy, cultural interests or welfare of the United States. . . .[51] (Emphasis added.)

Few individuals are literally "needed urgently" in the United States. Nuclear and rocket experts come within this class, but what of the less obvious usefulness of a skilled cap maker, a teacher of medieval history or a Basque shepherd? In some instances, the teacher engaged by an American institution being an example, administrative practice has eased these rigid words of qualification.[52] In others, such as the case of the shepherds, special

49. Act of 1924 § 4(d); 43 STAT. 155 (1924).
50. § 102(a)(19)(E).
51. § 203(a)(1). This provision also applies to spouses and unmarried minor children of such immigrants. They receive a first preference in the quota to which they are otherwise eligible. If non-Oriental, this means they can receive a first preference in either the quota of their birthplace or that of their spouse or parents. But if Oriental, they are only eligible for a first preference in one of the 100 per year Asiatic quotas. See text at notes 71 and 72 *infra*, and material there cited.
52. The writer is informed by the INS that in the case of aliens coming here to teach, a clearance from the United States Employment service need not be obtained. A clearance must ordinarily be obtained to prove the "urgent need" or unavailability of persons in this country with the alien's skill. The complexity involved in the ordinary "first preference" case is pungently (and polemically) described in BRUCE, THE GOLDEN DOOR 177-82 (1954). A similar theme runs through Menotti's recent opera, *The Consul*.

legislation has been used.[53] But in many cases, the establishment of eligibility requires elaborate paper work by both the alien and his prospective United States employer.[54] Entry may be blocked altogether by a consular decision denying preference, since there is neither administrative nor judicial review of such a decision. This is true even though a consul may have no special competence to judge the experience or abilities of applicants, many of whom have been favorably passed on by an employer in the United States.

Because qualification is subject to the national origins system and an unreal set of qualitative standards, the McCarran-Walter Act inadequately fulfills the function of fostering immigration by persons with needed skills. Through its "Occupational Preference Group," the Lehman bill seeks to provide a workable alternative to the present system. It would allocate five to ten percent of each year's quota, or between 12,000 and 25,000 visas, to this group which would include persons

> whose immigration is especially advantageous to the United States because of their education, technical training, specialized skill, or exceptional ability to contribute to the national security, economy, health, culture or welfare.[55]

These standards would be implemented by regulations made by the Immigration and Naturalization Commission after consultation with the Secretaries of State, Defense, Commerce and Labor and the heads of other appropriate agencies and departments. (The present law has no similar provision for joint action.)[56] The Lehman bill's provisions are less Olympian and therefore easier to construe than those of the present statute. More important, unlike the McCarran-Walter Act the Lehman bill would not deny a visa to a valuable person on grounds of his race or the exhaustion of the small quota of the country in which he was born. The Occupational Preference would be administered on a world-wide, or first-come-first-served, basis. However, the Commission would have power to grant priorities within the preference to persons with the most urgently needed skills.[57]

Because of this world-wide basis, the maximum of 25,000 visas allocated to the Occupational Preference should be adequate. We have seen how the McCarran-Walter Act's allocation of fifty percent of each nation's quota to the "first preference" is illusory because the largest quotas are given to nations such as England which do not use them. In the first six months of

53. Pub. L. 770, 83d Cong., 2d Sess., is the latest such measure.
54. § 204(b), (c); 8 CODE FED. REGS. § 204 (1952).
55. § 202(b).
56. § 201(b), which provides for initial determination of annual quotas for each nation by the Secretaries of State and Commerce and the Attorney General, merely involves mathematical computation.
57. § 203(b).

1953 only 122 first preference immigrants came to the United States, or ½ of 1% of all quota immigrants admitted during that period.[58] And this included teachers, who would be restored to non-quota status by the Lehman bill.

B. *Family Reunion*

Family reunion has always been one of the reasons for immigration to the United States. The vanguard has found a place to live and work and saved enough to help relatives come here. Frequently, even persons born in this country or people who have lived here for many years have aided their kin to immigrate. Immigrants who come to join close relatives find it easier to adjust to our life and their kin can be of real aid in this process, especially if they too have been immigrants. They often provide counsel and a shield against the adversity and loneliness which plague a newcomer. At the same time, relatives already in the United States are themselves benefited by the family reunion. Along with their increased happiness are the added self-respect and security derived from the feeling that one has sufficient social and economic status to bring relatives into the community. The resulting increased strength of the family is of prime importance to our nation.

There are several ways in which immigration laws can aid the unification of families. One is to exempt relatives from the quota altogether, that is, to grant them non-quota status. Another is to keep them within the quota but grant them preference in the issuance of visas, that is, reserve a specific number or proportion of quota visas for them. Thirdly, certain qualitative standards might be waived for classes such as aged parents of people already here, on the assumption that their relatives will prevent these shortcomings from having undesirable consequences. For example, the present law and the Lehman bill exemption of certain relatives from literacy tests.[59] Finally, the "technical" provisions such as those which define the classes of relatives to be given priority must be thoughtfully drafted to avoid undesirable splitting of families.

Non-quota. The McCarran-Walter Act properly continues the prior law's grant of non-quota status to spouses and unmarried minor children of citizens.[60] This makes it easier for citizens to bring their closest relatives here promptly. There can be no objection to this special consideration, especially when one considers that these family units may be formed while

58. ANNUAL REP. OF INS 19 (1953).

59. McCarran-Walter Act § 212(b); Lehman bill, S. 1206, 84th Cong., 1st Sess. § 301(g)(i) (1954).

60. § 101(a)(27)(A). The McCarran-Walter Act added husbands to this status and removed the racial restrictions upon it. Formerly, husbands and Oriental wives and children were ineligible for the non-quota group.

the citizen is temporarily abroad serving in the armed forces or foreign service. But McCarran-Walter, like the prior statute, excludes adopted children from the non-quota group, and even denies them a preference for a quota visa.[61] This is but one of the technical provisions frustrating the unity of the family. Since they are presumably as close to, or as dependent on, the citizen as his other children, the Lehman bill grants non-quota status to adopted children.[62]

Parents of citizens over twenty-one would also be made non-quota by the Lehman bill, for they certainly meet the test of being the closest of relatives. Granting them this status will also insure that quota immigration is devoted to the more able-bodied.[63] At present, parents of citizens receive a "second preference," up to thirty percent of every nation's quota.[64] If the quota is small, mortgaged or over-subscribed, all of which may be the case,[65] by the time permission to come here is granted, the parent may be too infirm to travel, or even dead. Here, as in the case of the first preference for the specially skilled, the national origins system thwarts the purpose found on the face of the statute: reunion of parents with their children may be prevented solely by the accidental fact of a parent's race or birthplace.

Another unwarranted "technical" provision of the current law denies preference status to step-parents unless the relationship began before the citizen-child was eighteen.[66] Since one can hardly expect a natural parent to come over without his or her spouse, the Lehman bill grants non-quota status to the step-parent except where the marriage took place solely to acquire special immigration status.[67]

Preferences. The preferences granted by the McCarran-Walter Act to relatives of citizens and resident aliens were outlined earlier. They include spouses and children of resident aliens (third preference),[68] but only citizens' parents (second preference),[69] brothers, sisters and adult or married children (fourth preference).[70] And, of course, these preference visas, like all others

61. "Children" has two definitions in McCarran-Walter: the definition for immigration and deportation purposes excludes adopted children, § 101(b); the definition for nationality and naturalization purposes includes children adopted while under 16, § 101(c).

62. § 102(a)(6). The bill requires, however, that adoption or legitimation take place before the child reaches 18. This seems inappropriate since there is no reason to assume that adopted or once illegitimate children mature any earlier than legitimate natural children, who receive non-quota status until they are 21. The McCarran-Walter Act extends this even further, rendering step-children ineligible for non-quota or preference groups unless they acquire "step" status prior to the age of 18.

63. Since the institution of the present national origins system, between one-fifth and one-sixth of our immigrants has been above the age of 44. Table 107, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES, 101 (1953).

64. § 203(a)(2).

65. *E.g.*, Greece.

66. § 101(b)(2).

67. § 102(a)(21). *Cf.* Lutwak v. United States, 344 U.S. 604, 613 (1953).

68. § 203(a)(2), (3).

69. § 203(a)(2).

70. § 203(a)(4).

under present law, are controlled by the national origins system. The preference is meaningless, then, unless there is room in the quota of the nation in which the relative was born. Even more restrictive provisions apply to relatives who are Oriental.[71]

There are "technical" provisions obstructing effective family reunion via preferences too. We have already seen the problem caused by the exclusion of step-parents from the second and third preferences. An even more striking instance occurs in the fourth preference, which covers certain relatives of United States citizens, but not the spouses or unmarried minor children of these relatives. Thus, a brother of a citizen may obtain a preference but his wife and small child cannot. The provision promotes reunion for bachelors, spinsters and the widowed and divorced, but not reunion of families. The only advantage this perverse arrangement has is that it may prevent full use of the entire seventy-five percent of each nation's quota theoretically made available to relatives by the McCarran-Walter Act. In the case of low quota countries, if this proportion is used to bring relatives here, other necessary functions of immigration are likely to be slighted.

Strangely enough, the draftsmen of the McCarran-Walter Act knew how to keep families together when they wanted to. The Act provides, for example, that non-Oriental spouses and unmarried minor children of aliens within the special skills preference may also be included therein.[72] There are also provisions to prevent splitting of families where a non-Oriental spouse or child was born in a different country from the preferred spouse or parent and is consequently chargeable to a different quota.[73]

The Lehman bill would reserve from twenty-five to thirty-five percent of each year's quota, or 62,000 to 87,000 visas, for the "Family Unification Preference Group." It would include spouses and relatives through the third degree of consanguinity of citizens or resident aliens.[74] That is, children (whether married or single, minor or adult), brothers and sisters, parents and grandparents, uncles and aunts, but not collaterals such as first cousins, would be eligible. Inclusion within the preference must be requested by the citizen or alien relative whose residence in the United States is the basis for qualification. Family Unification Preference visas would also be available to spouses and children of immigrants who come here under the preference. The Immigration and Naturalization Commission is given

71. § 202(a)(5), (b), see note 16 *supra*.

72. §§ 203(a)(1), 101(a)(27)(C). The operation of the "first preference" provision is discussed in note 52, *supra*.

73. § 202(a). In general, a spouse or unmarried child may be charged to the quota of the spouse or parent if that is necessary to keep the family together. But this privilege is not accorded Orientals. The Refugee Relief Act contains similar provisions and includes most adopted and stepchildren § 4(b).

74. § 202(a).

power to set priorities for the issuance of visas within this preference,[75] and the power should be used to insure that very close relatives receive the earliest visas. The restrictions of the national origins system would, of course, be no more; the Lehman Bill is based on the assumption that birthplace and race should be irrelevant to the allocation of visas facilitating family reunion.

Even though the class of eligibles would be enlarged by the proposed changes outlined above, it is believed that the 62,000 to 87,000 quota visas allotted each year to the Family Unification Preference would be adequate.[76] Limitation on immigration has led, and will lead, to a decreasing number of foreign born and "first generation" Americans; presumably this group will become a relatively constant number. As a result, comparatively few people in this country will have close relatives abroad.

C. *Foreign Policy*

Immigration policy affects our relations with the rest of the world. The unique moral leadership of the United States partially rests on the fact that our history is one of immigration. Until the 1920's we received almost anyone who sought to come here, whether he was fleeing poverty, political or religious persecution or just seeking to start life anew. The world came to regard us as a haven in which freedom was found. But even though we can no longer receive all who want to come here, we must maintain our moral leadership. In addition to preventing military encroachment, the struggle for freedom must be won in men's minds and hearts. A well-conceived immigration program, limited though it may be, can concretely demonstrate our interest in the rest of the world and our belief in the brotherhood of man.[77]

Asylum. The United States should provide a refuge for people who flee totalitarian nations because of actual or threatened persecution based on their democratic or anti-totalitarian beliefs. This is especially true today when we urge the oppressed to escape. We should also continue our tradition of providing asylum for persons persecuted or exiled because of their race, religion or national origin. Such aid to the oppressed ranks high among the customs which enabled our country to be a symbol of freedom and hope. To maintain, or perhaps regain, this position, we must adapt our permanent

75. § 204(d)(3).

76. In both 1951 and 1952, about 10,000 immigrants entered under the pre-McCarran-Walter Act preferences for family reunion. ANNUAL REP. OF INS, Table 3 (1951), *id.* Table 3 (1952). In the first half of 1953, 1,579 immigrants (5.9% of all immigrants during this period) entered under the second through fourth preferences of the McCarran-Walter Act. ANNUAL REP. OF INS 19 (1953). Later figures were not available at the time of writing.

77. See, *e.g.*, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION POLICY, INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND ONE WORLD (1948).

immigration laws accordingly. Unfortunately, under the McCarran-Walter Act availability of visas for refugees is left to chance. The same standards are applied to them as to other would-be immigrants. A refugee will be unable to obtain a visa unless there is a vacancy in the quota for the country of his birth and that vacancy is not filled by some one from one of the higher preference groups. There are also obstructions to immigration by all members of family units and to their reunion here. Finally, a refugee faces further discrimination if he is even partly of Oriental extraction.

Since the last war, Congress has at least partially recognized world needs by passing emergency measures to permit immediate entry of some refugees. Under the Displaced Persons Acts of 1948 about 381,000 persons were admitted, including refugees from Nazi or Communist persecution as well as persons displaced by war. But, as we have already noted, all visas issued under the Act were quota visas, and their issuance placed a mortgage on the future. The recent Refugee Relief Act of 1953 is aimed primarily at admission of refugees from the cold war and a number of people from overpopulated areas who have close relatives here.[78] This Act avoids the dubious mortgage feature, but it imposes difficult and onerous restrictions on admission over and above those of the permanent immigration law.[79] Unless the Act is amended these provisions make it doubtful that all of the 205,000 authorized immigrants will receive visas within the time limit set by the Act, the end of 1956.[80]

These measures are certainly better than nothing at all, but in a sense

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78. 67 STAT. 400 (1953), 50 U.S.C. APP. § 1971 (Supp. 1953). Fourteen various groups are each given a specified number of visas. The Act was amended by Pub. L. 751, 83d Cong., 2d Sess. (1954), which combined certain nations' quotas for refugees with their quotas for relatives of persons already in this country. This was apparently done to obtain fuller utilization of the permissible immigration total—fewer refugees than relatives had been entering because stronger assurances of housing and employment were required for the former. But, because the amendment requires the stronger assurance of relatives seeking to use the refugee visas it makes available, it is doubtful whether this pooling will appreciably increase the number of relatives entering under the Refugee Relief Act.

79. For instance, § 11(d) requires "complete information" on an alien regarding his history for the two years prior to his application for a visa. This may be waived only on recommendation of both the Secretaries of State and Defense. The problem created by this provision is clear if read with § 11(c) which places the burden of proof on the alien by prohibiting issuance of a visa unless officials "are entirely satisfied upon the basis of affirmative evidence adduced by the applicant that he is entitled to a visa." It may be especially difficult for a refugee far from record offices and acquaintances to carry this burden. Persons escaping from behind the Iron Curtain can hardly be expected to obtain records and affidavits before fleeing. 8 CODE FED. REGS. § 110.53 (1949) indicates the detailed paper work required for admission of these refugees.

80. See statement of the Act's Administrator Scott McLeod, in N.Y. Times, Jan. 14, 1955, p. 9, col. 2. See also statement of the late Hugh Gibson, director of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration from Europe, N.Y. Times, Nov. 23, 1954, p. 3, col. 1. There is also the device of the private Congressional bill granting entry to a single individual or family, but it is not a practical means of admitting large numbers of people. *Cf.* Gellhorn and Lauer, *Congressional Settlement of Tort Claims Against the United States*, 55 COLUM. L. REV. 30 (1955). A number of bills were introduced, to amend restrictive provisions of the Refugee Act in both the 83d and the (current) 84th Congresses. See note 78 *supra;* hearings have commenced in the 84th Congress.

they lock a horseless barn. They were enacted only after people waited for long periods in camps and make-shift homes, prey to disease and propaganda unfriendly to the United States. Worse yet, they were often subject to debilitation from frustrating idleness. The prolonged, often bitter Congressional consideration of the emergency measures did not add to our world stature. Instead, to some we resembled a rich relative reluctantly aiding his unlucky kin, and then only under numerous degrading conditions. We failed to play the role we should have regarding these recent refugees because our permanent immigration statute lacked any flexible provision to permit prompt allocation of visas in the event of a world emergency.

The Lehman bill proposes reservation of fifteen to twenty-five percent of each year's quota, or between 37,000 and 62,000 visas, for the "Asylum Preference Group" which would include

> [p]ersons whose coming will further the traditional policy of the United States of offering asylum and refuge to persons oppressed or persecuted or threatened with oppression or persecution, because of their race, national origin, color, religion, adherence to democratic beliefs, or their opposition to totalitarianism or dictatorship.[81]

The bill provides that standards for eligibility are to be defined, after consultation with the Secretary of State, "in terms of current world conditions." At present, persons who have fled from Iron Curtain countries probably would receive priority, but composition of the preferred group may change with the tide of events. It is of further interest that the asylum visas can be used for persons imminently threatened with persecution, and not just those already physically or materially harmed. Under the Lehman bill those seeking asylum are less likely to be thwarted by technical provisions; there may, for example, be waiver of various standards of visa eligibility in deserving cases. This is practically impossible under the McCarran-Walter Act and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, except for the literacy test.[82]

Relief of overpopulated areas. A principal problem in many nations of the free world is overpopulation, with its resultant poverty and human suffering. This obviously creates fertile ground for Communism and other totalitarian dogma. Because of national self-interest as well as a national conscience, the United States has committed itself to provide military and technical aid to help these nations preserve their freedom. But this kind of

81. § 202(c).

82. § 212(b). This exemption covers only religious, not political refugees. The Lehman Bill would extend it to both groups. § 301(g)(1). The proposed Commission would also have the power to waive the requirement of a visa for an alien who was otherwise eligible to enter the United States, but was unable to obtain one before he fled in imminent danger of his life. § 302(a)(4). Another new provision in the Lehman bill would permit the Commission, on recommendation of the Secretary of State, to grant political asylum (as non-immigrants) to leaders of government and the like. § 102(a)(18)(B)(vi).

aid does not remove the overabundance of people. Since it is politically and practically impossible for the nations of the free world to receive immigrants in really substantial numbers, countries such as India, with high birth rates and virtually unlimited surplus populations, cannot be appreciably aided by emigration—they must rely on measures like technical aid. Emigration may, however, provide a solution for countries like Italy, Greece and the Netherlands, countries whose surplus populations are relatively small or undergoing a leveling off because of a stabilization or lowering of the birth rate.[83] We cannot permit, at least public opinion will not tolerate, unlimited immigration from overpopulated areas, but if the United States sets an example by taking some of their surplus from the nations that can be substantially helped by such action, and if other countries follow that example, the free world will be strengthened by the resulting reduction of population pressures.

The McCarran-Walter Act, nevertheless, reserves no visas for people from crowded areas of the free world that can be aided by emigration. Moreover, the national origins system awards very small quotas to these overpopulated areas. Greece, for example, has an annual quota of only 308, half of which is mortgaged under the Displaced Persons Act until 2014. It is apparent, then, that our permanent immigration statute fails to offer any world guidance toward solution of even those population problems that can be met by emigration.

We have, however, exercised some leadership through the postwar emergency legislation: both the Displaced Persons Act and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 enable people displaced by war to come here. The entrants under these statutes represent surplus population as well as refugees. The 1953 measure is more sensitive to the problem of overpopulation, permitting entry from over-crowded countries of a sizable number of non-refugees. The inadequacies of these measures have already been noted.[84] They impose stricter qualitative standards on the immigrant than the regular immigration laws and the DP Act had the undesirable mortgage feature. The criticism that their enactment was unduly delayed seems inapplicable to the surplus population problem, however, for this situation has long been developing and will take many years to remedy in any case. It is difficult to predict when, if ever, overcrowding will assume the urgency of the refugee or displaced person problems, but relief should be accorded before it does. It is certainly desirable from the standpoint of foreign relations and efficient

83. For instance, between 1946 and 1952, Italy's birth rate declined from 23 per 1,000 to 17.6; the Netherlands from 30.2 to 22.4. By contrast, Japan's rose from 28.6 to 31.6, Ceylon's from 38.4 to 39.5, although India's decreased slightly from 28.8 to 24.8 (1950). UNITED NATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 136-9 (1953).

84. See text at note 77 *supra*.

administration to be able to offer help without running the xenophobic gauntlet faced by the recent emergency legislation. Furthermore, even if the *ad hoc* method of emergency legislation is sufficient for the more temporary refugee problems, it is not the appropriate way to handle the difficulties created by overpopulation. They will be with us for the foreseeable future, and our national interest and world leadership would be better served if, unlike the McCarran-Walter Act, our permanent immigration statute set aside a specific number of visas for people living in overcrowded areas.

This is what the Lehman bill seeks to do. It would reserve twenty to twenty-five percent of each year's quota, or between 50,000 and 62,000 visas, for the "National Interest Preference Group," which would include

> [p]ersons whose coming will advance the national interest of the United States by strengthening areas in the free world which may be assisted by emigration in the alleviation of acute political and economic problems. This preference may also include persons who have been displaced by war, other military activities, or their aftermath. . . .[85]

Like the Asylum Preference, the National Interest Preference will be kept up to date with our foreign policy and world needs. The proposed Commission is directed to consult with the Secretary of State and other appropriate officials, and then to establish eligibility for the group "in terms of current world conditions." In addition, the Commission would have the power to distribute each year's allotment among the various displaced and surplus populations of the free world, giving priorities to specific groups if that seemed appropriate.[86] If in operation now, National Interest Group visas would probably be devoted principally to European countries because their problems can be helped more by emigration than can those of the more prolific Eastern countries. But this limitation would not be based on race; Orientals living in surplus population areas of Europe would be just as eligible as their fellow residents.

As the portion of the statute quoted above states, persons displaced by war may be included within the National Interest Preference. Another interesting provision of this and the Asylum Preference is that 2500 visas from each group would be reserved for the use of "War, occupation or refugee orphans."[87] These are children who have lost both parents or who are the illegitimate children of American soldiers.[88] Efforts of couples in this country seeking to adopt and bring such children here have often been blocked

85. § 202(d).
86. § 204(d)(1), (3).
87. § 202(c), (d).
88. § 102(a)(32). Provisions for admission of 4,000 orphans with a similar background appear in the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. 67 STAT. 402, 50 U.S.C. APP. § 1971(c) (Supp. 1953).

by the over-subscribed quota of the nation in which the child was born. The Lehman bill would avoid such a result.

General immigration. Many of our immigrant ancestors have come to the United States just because they wanted to start life anew in what they hoped would be better surroundings for themselves and their families. They sought to follow our way of life although they had neither skills urgently needed nor close relatives here. Reception of such general immigration marked the United States as an open and free society which welcomed the stimulus that comes from newcomers. It symbolized a belief that people of all types and backgrounds can contribute to a better life for all.

Admittedly the United States can no longer receive everyone who seeks to come here to start life anew, nor can all of our quota visas be reserved for them if other necessary functions of immigration are to be fulfilled. But reservation of a specific number of quota visas for such people will inform others that we are aware of the needs of the people of the world. If this is not done, the United States may be regarded as a closed society to which only technicians or close relatives of a resident may be admitted. Worse yet, other countries may follow our example and thus aggravate the social and population problems caused by the inability of ordinary individuals to move to another land. If the safety valve of emigration is closed, people that formerly bettered their lot by moving may adopt a nihilistic or despairing view toward life. That might lead to adherence to totalitarian forces that promise the best of all worlds at the expense of our country and other "exclusive" societies.

Current general immigration is largely blocked by the national origins system carried over into the McCarran-Walter Act.[89] In addition, the preferences given to skilled workers and close relatives can take up all of any nation's quota; indeed, when added up, these preferences total 125%. Of course, these preferences are seldom entirely used, except in low quota countries, but most potential sources of general immigration have mortgaged or low quotas. The situation is aggravated by the fact that natives of these countries may not avail themselves of the unused visas of the more generously treated nations. The result is a volume of general immigration that can hardly be described as adequate.

The problem would be avoided by the Lehman bill's reservation of a portion of each year's visas for truly general immigration. It would allocate the balance of quota visas, but not less than twenty percent of the quota, or 50,000 visas, annually to the "Newcomer Group."[90] This group includes

89. A non-preference immigrant from Turkey, for example, would probably not receive a visa until 1964 if he filed for one now. PRESIDENT'S COMM'N REP. 104.

90. § 201(b)(5).

all prospective immigrants who are not within one of the other preference groups. Priority in issuance of Newcomer visas would depend on order of application: first come, first served. However, each nation of more than 200,000 population is guaranteed one-half of one percent (at least 250) of these visas for its citizens or residents who meet the qualitative standards. Nor can any country monopolize these visas because not more than ten percent, or 5,000, can be used by any one nation.[91] Maximum diversification is thus insured.

Unlike the present law, this bill permits the utilization of visas that are not used by the preference groups or nations to which they are originally allocated. Such visas would be allocated to the Newcomer Group for use during the next year, unless the Commission decides that they are needed by another preference.[92] Allocation of these unused visas will normally be subject to the same limitation as the regular annual allotment, that is, no nation may receive more than ten percent of the unused visas given to the Newcomer Group and no preference may receive more than its maximum percentage.[93]

Ending racial discrimination. Recent events demonstrate that Asia and Africa may hold the key to the free world's future. As their leaders look less at our words and more at our actions, discrimination in our immigration laws against colored peoples can seriously damage our international position. Despite this fact, many people would liberalize the provisions applying to Europeans but keep those affecting Orientals and Negroes. This may be explicable in terms of the visual and cultural differences of colored peoples from the bulk of our native population or fear of their overrunning the country or drastically changing its character. These, of course, are not real possibilities since there is general agreement that our total immigration is to be limited to one-sixth of one percent of our population. And, at least under the Lehman bill, this microcosm would be distributed among a variety of United States needs and among all nations of the world. No nation or race could conceivably dominate our immigration.

Prohibitions against entry by Orientals were among the first major restrictions on immigration enacted by Congress. Great numbers of Chinese had been brought over to work on railroad construction and it was not long

91. Nation is defined as "an independent state, a self-governing dominion, a mandated territory, a trust territory, a colony, a possession, or a dependency." § 204(c). However, the Commission may treat two or more such nations as a single one if they are geographically or culturally related; a country like San Marino, for example, could be incorporated into the Italian quota. § 204(c).

92. § 203(c).

93. For example, the occupational preference would be limited to ten percent of these visas. But, in the event of war or similar emergency this allocation could be enlarged, for the bill gives the President power in that event to reduce or redistribute allocations to the Newcomer or any Preference Group. § 203(d).

before other Orientals started to come here to engage in other manual work. They settled principally on the West Coast and a few other large cities and generated fear that Asiatics would take jobs from American citizens and depress working conditions by their willingness to work long hours for low pay under poor conditions. Racial prejudice magnified this fear, as did the statements that hundreds of millions of Asiatics were willing to come here immediately. Accordingly, for many years, immigration by Orientals, regardless of place of birth, was completely forbidden and they were also declared ineligible for naturalization. These prohibitions were gradually removed, the last ones falling with the McCarran-Walter Act, but discrimination against Orientals remains.

Under the McCarran-Walter Act Asiatic countries receive minute quotas of about 100 per year (China has 105, Japan 185),[94] the minimum that can be granted to any nation. Asiatic quotas are not even computed on the same basis as those of other nations, for the national origins system is based on the 1920 *white* population of the United States. The number of persons in the United States who traced their ancestors to Asia is disregarded.[95] Similar discriminatory treatment is found elsewhere in the McCarran-Walter Act: the complex Asia-Pacific Triangle provisions, new to the law with this statute, render Orientals born outside of Asia ineligible for the quota of their birthplace.[96] Instead, anyone deriving as much as "half his ancestry" from persons who were born in or whose race is indigenous to the Asiatic area is eligible only for one of the tiny Asiatic quotas. If the country of his "Oriental" ancestors can be determined, he is eligible only for its quota. If his ancestry cannot be so traced, he is eligible only for the special micro-quota of 100 allotted to the "Asia-Pacific Triangle," a quota created for such people.[97] Further, the sum of the quotas of all the nations within this triangle, which contains close to half of the World's population, may not exceed 2,000 a year,[98] or about twelve thousandths of our entire quota.

The provisions of the Lehman bill contrast sharply with the McCarran-Walter Act's complex limitations on immigration by Orientals. The bill

94. See note 14 *supra*. China and Japan each have an additional quota of 100 for non-Oriental persons born there.

95. Utilization of the national origins system would probably cause a decline in Asiatic quotas (or continued use of the minimal 100), because even today there are only 370,000 Orientals in the United States. PRESIDENT'S COMM'N REP. 76. Nevertheless, the present special system for Orientals has never been motivated by generosity toward that group.

96. § 202(a)(5), (b).

97. This system can have bizarre effects. An Englishman who has an Indian mother, for example, can come here only if he can obtain one of the 100 Indian visas. He is ineligible for any of the 65,000 British visas even if he was born in, and always lived in England. These "Triangle" provisions also operate against the Indians in South Africa and the Japanese in Brazil; many of the latter would otherwise be entitled to non-quota status as a consequence of being born in the Western Hemisphere.

98. § 202(e).

would treat Asiatic nations according to the same standards as all other nations, and a person of Oriental extraction who is a resident or citizen of a non-Asiatic nation would be treated on the same basis as his fellow residents or citizens. There is no question that the Family Unification, Occupational and Newcomer Groups will be available on a world-wide basis to everyone who qualifies, regardless of race or birthplace. Since regulations which establish eligibility for the Asylum and National Interest Preferences are to be based on current world conditions, these preferences may or may not include all of Asia. As mentioned earlier, it is doubtful that Asiatic countries will at first be included within the National Interest Preference because their problems probably cannot be helped by light emigration.

As in the case of Orientals, the McCarran-Walter Act discriminates against Negroes by using the *white* 1920 population as the basis for computing quotas under the national origins system. As a result, the original African homelands of American Negroes receive only minimal quotas of 100 a year. This is an unnecessary insult to the fifteen million American Negroes and the many others of their race throughout the world, even if no great number of Africans might want to come here, or perhaps could not because of literacy, health and economic tests.[99] While the statute has no "Triangle" rules for Negroes, it does have special provisions, discussed below, that are designed to prevent Negro immigration from parts of the Western Hemisphere. Finally, as with all visa denials, there is no right to review if a consul arbitrarily denies a visa because of racial prejudice.

The status of the western hemisphere. Under the McCarran-Walter Act and the prior statute, non-quota status is granted to non-Orientals born in non-colonial areas of the Western Hemisphere. This is symbolic of our traditional special friendship and concern for our hemispheric neighbors. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of this symbol has been eroded by statutory provisions and arbitrary denials of visa applications.

This last point is difficult to prove in the absence of a right to appeal a visa denial.[100] But it has been claimed that, especially in the case of certain racial groups, many visa applications are not acted upon at all or are denied by arbitrary application of provisions like that requiring immigrants to be unlikely to become public charges. In other words, there is said to be an informal quota. Except for Canada, the amount of immigration from this hemisphere has never been sizable, although it has increased in recent years.[101]

99. In practice, only a small proportion of the African quotas has ever been used.

100. The State Department does not even keep a record of the number of, or reasons for, visa denials. Letter from Chief of Visa Division, *President's Comm'n Hearings* 1891.

101. The number of immigrants from the Western Hemisphere reached an all time high of 61,099 in the year ending June 30, 1953. In 1952 it was 48,408 and in 1951, 35,274. See note 29 *supra*. But during the same periods 7,364, 7,841, and 9,392 emigrant aliens born

Among the statutory provisions which fail to further hemispheric friendship are the special restrictions on Orientals—Brazil has a substantial Japanese population—and the denial of non-quota status to persons born in colonies. Each colony is limited to a quota of 100 a year to be taken from its parent country's quota.[102] This is something new in the McCarran-Walter Act; formerly a colony could receive an unlimited charge against its mother country. This change is of dubious wisdom, since during the last war we relied heavily on agricultural laborers from colonies like Jamaica and we need their continual good will. Moreover, the only rationale for the change seems to be additional discrimination against Negroes, who make up most of the immigrants from these colonies.

Nevertheless, many feel that, imperfect as the present Western Hemisphere provisions are, they do contribute to good hemispheric relations, and their continuance is further justified on the ground that we should have as many provisions for non-quota immigration as possible. The Lehman bill has not followed this school of thought. It would bring Western Hemisphere nations and colonies within the Unified Quota System on the same basis as the rest of the world. Although this proposal is highly debatable, our foreign relations might not be appreciably affected were it enacted. Except for Canada, net immigration from the hemisphere is not likely to be substantially reduced because under the Lehman bill an adequate number of visas would be available from the annual quota of 250,000, an increase of about 100,000 over the present quota.[103] In addition, our relations with the Americas would be improved by the provisions of the Lehman bill abolishing racial discrimination and providing for procedural reforms such as the right to appeal from visa denials.

IV. Administration

An adequate immigration policy must be capable of implementation by simple and easily understood statutory and administrative provisions; the best intentions can be frustrated by inappropriate implementation. The difficulties of administration are aggravated by our traditional reluctance to

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in these areas departed from the United States leaving a net of 53,735, 40,567, and 25,882. Annual Reports of INS, Table 14A (1951-53). Two-thirds of this class of non-quota immigration is from Canada. See Table 105, Statistical Abstract of the United States 100 (1953).

102. § 202(c).

103. The figures in note 99 *supra* also indicate that many people born in the Western Hemisphere who plan to stay here temporarily nevertheless obtain immigrant visas, perhaps because the qualitative tests are not relaxed for non-immigrant visas and the alien feels he might as well obtain an immigrant visa and be free of the extra restrictions placed on non-immigrants in this country. *Cf.* Daiches, *I Get My G Number*, The New Yorker, Dec. 25, 1954, p. 53. This probably would not happen under the Lehman bill because modification of the qualitative requirements on account of the temporary nature of the stay would be possible. § 305(a).

give general powers to administrative officials and an apparent Congressional feeling that officials in the immigration field are not "tough" enough. As a result, their powers in matters such as the issuance of visas and admission of aliens have tended to be closely limited by detailed statutes.

The McCarran-Walter Act is a good example of legislative suspicion of administrators. It is phrased in mandatory terms that foreclose the exercise of common sense judgment or the possibility of waiver. It repeatedly states that an alien "shall be" denied a visa or "shall be" excluded or deported from the United States. The permissive term "may" would provide the discretion now found in most administrative and criminal statutes, leaving it to the adjudicator to decide the penalty. But, as the statute now stands, an alien must be denied a visa or excluded if, for example, he lied at any time in his application for a visa.[104] The statute also contains page upon page of provisions setting forth in minute detail the methods by which aliens are to be examined and admitted, covering even the terms and type of bonds to be posted on behalf of aliens[105] and the type of paper on which some forms should be printed.[106] Many of these items belong not in a statute, but in administrative regulations, although even there the McCarran-Walter Act's degree of detail might be inappropriate.

This statute was, however, merely following the tradition of immigration laws since the 1920's: they all are extremely detailed and rigid. The draftsmen of earlier restrictive laws may have doubted that administrative officials would effectuate the change from America's former receptive attitude toward immigration and aliens in general. But thirty years of administration under the more recent policy would certainly seem to indicate that such doubts are no longer warranted.

The statute's immense detail becomes especially puzzling when compared with some of its grants of general and unreviewable powers to administrative officials. There is, for example, no provision for review of visa denials, even though there are grounds for denial requiring technical knowledge of the law of nations other than the United States, and consuls usually are not lawyers. Inconsistent administration of the statute seems almost certain to result. The Act also gives the executive unlimited discretion to grant or deny applications for suspension of deportation or adjustment of status of aliens already in this country. The provisions for review in exclusion and deportation cases are, however, generally fuller than this, although they fail to conform to the standards of the Administrative Procedure Act.[107]

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104. § 212(a)(19). Similarly, an alien must be denied a visa if he admits to the "essential elements" of a crime even if local authorities did not see fit to prosecute him. § 212(a)(9).

105. § 213.

106. § 282(a).

107. §§ 101(b)(4), 236, 242(b); See, Note, *Developments in the Law—Immigration and*

The Lehman bill seeks to avoid the extremes of too much and too little administrative power. It would have administrative review of visa denials and would apply the Administrative Procedure Act to exclusion and deportation (including suspension and adjustment) cases. Judicial review, of the limited scope common to other federal administrative agencies, would also be available.[108] On the other hand, waiver of exclusion requirements would be possible, as would the exercise of discretion in special situations.[109] The provisions themselves are drafted with an eye toward ease of administration: the statute to set forth adequate standards, the administrator to implement them by rule or regulation. Mandatory language is used only where needed, the bill being based upon the premise that the immigration field peculiarly requires the flexibility that characterizes the administrative process at its best.

Some may question the wisdom of the Lehman bill's rather broad delegation of power over visa allocation to the executive branch. As we have already noted, the Commission proposed by the bill would, within specified limits, apportion visas among the various Preference Groups and the Newcomer Group. It would also decide, within statutory standards, the classes eligible for these groups and the priorities, if any, within each group. This delegation of power is much broader than that of the present statute and its immediate predecessors, for the national origins system is practically self-executing and its preference classes more closely defined. The danger of runaway administration, however, seems slight. Public hearings must be held before the Commission can act on preferences, priorities and the like, and, more important, members of the Commission would serve only at the pleasure of the President.[110] Sensitivity to public opinion

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Nationality, 66 HARV. L. REV. 643, 667, 672, 692, 698 (1953). Research materials in this field are difficult to locate. Cases are collected in bound volumes, ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY LAWS, with only one every two or three years; there are no advance sheets. Reliance often has to be placed on informal services such as INTERPRETER RELEASES, published by the Common Council for American Unity in New York City, or a similar service maintained by the Association of Immigration and Nationality lawyers. There is no comprehensive service such as is provided in other fields by Commerce Clearing House (CCH), Prentice-Hall or Pike and Fischer. Perhaps it would not be economical in light of the modest means of most persons with immigration problems. Unreported administrative and judicial decisions are common in this field. See Gordon, *Loss of Citizenship by Continuous Residence Abroad*, 53 COLUM. L. REV. 451, 463 (1953), for a description of the difficulties caused by such a situation.

108. §§ 108-11, 304, 342.

109. § 305; see §§ 301(b), (i), 331(e), 352.

110. Of course there are alternatives to the Lehman bill's proposal. The Commission's (or other Executive) annual allocations might be subject to veto by a majority of both, or either, of the Houses of Congress, as are the current governmental reorganization plans. This procedure is questionable in that it would add another annual task to the already too busy Congress, and that body probably would not do a thorough job. *Cf.* Gellhorn and Lauer, *supra* note 78 at 11. Annual Congressional review of our immigration policy also seems unnecessary, especially since annual adjustments in visa allocations probably would be slight and could be better handled by administrative or expert decision after public hearings. Such adjustments hardly seem to require the full dress review of deeply held differ-

would thereby be achieved. Since immigration is bound to be a political issue, it seems proper that the Commission be a political body, but it should not, then, perform judicial or quasi-judicial functions. Accordingly, unlike officials under the McCarran-Walter Act, the administrators who frame policy and process individual cases under the Lehman bill would perform no adjudication. Hearings in individual cases, as well as appeals therefrom, would be in independent hands.[111]

The McCarran-Walter Act contains a delegation of power more extreme than anything in the Lehman bill. It permits the President to suspend or limit the entry of all aliens or any class of them at any time, if he finds their entry to be "detrimental to the interests of the United States."[112] The restriction may last as long as the President "may deem appropriate." Since adequate power to limit immigration is already given the Executive for use during war, unemployment[113] and other national emergencies,[114] it seems unnecessary to delegate, devoid of standards for its exercise, this legislative power. The Lehman bill adopts the measures empowering the President to limit immigration during war, unemployment[115] or other national emergency,[116] but deletes the general delegation of power. In addition to protecting our security and economy, the specific provisions help prevent the immigrant from becoming a scapegoat during times of tension.

Statutory complexity can be expected to increase along with the number of functions an immigration law is intended to serve. This is especially so when the quota allocated by the statute is relatively small and no function is

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ences that always seem to be raised by Congressional debate on any question of immigration policy, large or small. In any event, there is nothing to prevent a dissatisfied Congress from amending the immigration statute.

111. The Lehman bill would place all adjudicatory functions in a Board of Immigration and Visa Appeals and independent hearing examiners. The Board would hear appeals from administrative decisions much like the Tax Court. Its nine members would be appointed by the President for nine year terms and be able to sit in panels in various parts of the country and abroad (to review visa denials). § 107. The present Board of Immigration Appeals is not recognized by statute. Its members are appointed by the Attorney General and serve only at his pleasure. It is a five man Board which may sit only *en banc* and in Washington, D.C. See 8 CODE FED. REGS. § 90.2, 4 (1949). Although it does not review visa denials, the Board has a large backload of cases. Under the Lehman bill, hearings would be held before independent hearing examiners who would operate under the Administrative Procedure Act. §§ 108, 109. By contrast, under the McCarran-Walter Act, hearing officers may also perform prosecutory functions in other cases and the Administrative Procedure Act is not applicable to exclusion and deportation hearings. §§ 236, 242(b); See Note, *Developments in the Law—Immigration and Nationality*, 66 HARV. L. REV. 643, 667, 692 (1953).

112. § 212(e). Representative Celler, in his minority report on the Bill, criticized this provision, H.R. REP. No. 1365 p. 326 (82d Cong., 2d Sess. 326 (1952).

113. A non-preference immigrant may be denied a visa if he intends to go to an area where there is already a labor surplus in the line of work he intends to follow. McCarran-Walter Act § 212(a)(14).

114. McCarran-Walter Act § 215.

115. Lehman bill § 301(j).

116. Lehman bill §§ 203(d), 313. This provision is virtually the same as the McCarran-Walter Act except that the Lehman bill would grant hearings prior to exclusion, if at all possible. Its § 203(d) would also give the President power in such emergencies to allocate visas among Preference Groups free from the percentage limits imposed by § 201.

likely to receive the number of visas urged by its proponents. Because it seeks to accomplish more than the McCarran-Walter Act, the Lehman bill is occasionally more complex. But its definition of each Preference Group is simpler and the over-technical provisions aimed at Orientals are absent. Moreover, it tightens and simplifies the present qualitative standards for the determination of whether an alien is healthy, loyal, non-criminal and so forth. And the quota-allocation plan of the bill is practical from an administrative standpoint, or at least the State Department so informed the President's Commission in respect to a similar proposal.[117]

V. Conclusion

To return to the initial theme, designation of whom we shall welcome is a difficult task for a country desiring to maintain both its high standard of living and its position of world leadership. We can all agree that immigrants should be healthy and loyal and neither criminal nor likely to become public charges. But the best decision as to which of the people who meet these tests should be permitted to come and live with us is not so easily reached. It is a political decision influenced by self-interest, humanitarian impulses and value judgments which may, for better or worse, involve irrationality or prejudice. Furthermore, immigration must fulfill numerous functions, many of which compete with one another. The foregoing analysis has compared two divergent legislative plans for the performance of those functions reflecting different emphases or philosophies. It is hoped that the comparison will contribute to the public discussion of American immigration policy.

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117. President's Comm'n Rep., p. 122.

McCarthy, Frank

AUGUST 3, 1955

MR. FRANK McCARTHY
TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX CORPORATION
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

THANKS YOUR LETTER MOST CHALLENGING AND IMPORTANT PROJECT STOP HOWEVER IN VIEW EXISTING TELEVISION AND RADIO COMMITMENTS SEE ABSOLUTELY NO POSSIBLITY ABSENTING MYSELF FROM NEW YORK FOR PERIOD REQUIRED.

~~XX~~
REGARDS, THANKS, AND GOOD LUCK.

EDWARD R. MURROW

hlh-hj

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
STUDIOS
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

FRANK Mc CARTHY
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

July 29, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You don't know me, and although I have tried to get someone to identify me to you - Eric Sevareid, for instance - all our mutual friends seem to be out of the country or otherwise unavailable.

Anyhow, I was Secretary of the War Department General Staff during the war. In this capacity, I acted as General Marshall's immediate military executive, served as liaison officer between the General and President Roosevelt, and accompanied General Marshall on all his missions abroad. I'm still a colonel in the active reserve. After the war I served briefly in Washington as Assistant Secretary of State and since that time I have been in the motion picture business, mostly with Darryl Zanuck here at 20th Century-Fox. I have not asked Darryl to identify me to you because I would prefer to apprise him of the project I have in mind only after securing your reaction to it.

In consideration of the international climate which has developed in the last few weeks, what would you think of the possibility of going to the Soviet Union and making a 90-minute documentary motion picture for theatrical release? All the major motion picture companies are now short of product and any of them would, I am confident, welcome the possibility of securing this release. The film could do tremendous business all over the world, and its production could be set up in such a way as to bring maximum returns to its central figure - you, I hope - and its producers.

The idea would be for you to show, through CinemaScope and Technicolor, what Russia looks like on the inside, to take audiences on a tour of as much of that nation as the Soviets would let us see and photograph. The film would be essentially a travelogue, but it might be embellished by interviews and occasional bits of staged action, such as a flash or two of the ballet. Of course I am aware that, if we could secure Soviet approval of the project, our hosts would show us only the favorable facets of their national existence. But we could, I believe, admit this fact openly from the outset and use our narra-

tion to sock home the idea that we are not hoodwinked nor are we in the business of disseminating Soviet propaganda. We should try to secure some sort of semi-official government nod which would help fend off inevitable charges of pro-Soviet bias.

In the arrangement I have in mind, you would appear on the film, write the narration, and record it upon return to the United States. I should think the trip to Russia would consume about four weeks. Assembling a rough cut would take perhaps two weeks and you could write the narration after seeing this cut. I am sure you would wish to shoot a certain amount of television film for your regular programs during your visit in Russia.

My part would be to secure the necessary approvals from the governments of the United States and the USSR; to arrange financing; to contract for release of the feature through a major studio; to round up the proper crew, and to be responsible for all travel and administrative arrangements. Further, I should secure the facilities and personnel required for editing, scoring, re-recording, and the post-photographic work, which I should supervise - subject, of course, to your approval.

From my experience, the best arrangement would be to have the motion picture produced by an independent corporation working under the broad umbrella of Twentieth Century-Fox. This would provide the most favorable tax arrangement and would give us the support of the Twentieth Century-Fox backfield without obligating us for the hefty studio overhead. It would also give us complete control of the content of the film, together with a large share of the profits spread over at least two years.

Should you be interested in the project, I would immediately take up the matter of release with Darryl. A Twentieth Century-Fox release would give us the benefit of his advice and support. We should get started soon in order that we may be first in the field with this type of feature. By the way, I am already a stockholder in a small independent production corporation which has just released a documentary through Twentieth Century-Fox and which could easily finance and sponsor our production.

It would be unrealistic for me to suppose that you would consider this favorably without running a check on me. The following might speak a word for me if requested: General Marshall, who is at Leesburg; Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and headquartered in the Rockefeller offices in Radio City; Jim Shepley, of the Washington Bureau of TIME; Jean Herrick, of LOOK in New York; Jerry Persons or Arthur Minnich of the White House staff; Harry Brand, who heads our Publicity Department here at the studio. Again I eliminate Darryl, and also Mr. Skouras, because I would like to bring them into the picture only after I know how you feel about it.

I should appreciate a collect telegram containing your quick reaction to the suggestions I have made. Frankly, I hope you will see something in the idea because I have not been able to think of it in terms of any writer-commentator except yourself. You would be perfect for the assignment.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Frank McCarthy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

McCaw, Elroy

J ELROY McCAW

The Highlands
Seattle 77, Wn.

Sept. 16, 1955

Dear Ed:

According to present plans, I will be in New York next week. While I am there, I hope that there will be an opportunity for us to get together to discuss further some of the matters which we talked about on the plane recently.

I will call you on my arrival. Since Mrs. McCaw will be with me, it occurs to me that possibly you and Mrs. Murrow could have dinner with us one night during the week.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Elroy

J. Elroy McCaw
(owner of WINS)

JEM/aw

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

McCaw, Elroy

WINS

28 west 44th street
new york 36, n.y. • bryant 9-6000

Gotham broadcasting corporation

May 13, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:-

Thanks for the opportunity yesterday to discuss various matters of mutual interest. The conversation served to crystalize my plans to develop an additional policy on certain stations. I am leaving for the Coast today, stopping off in Pullman en route to make the Edward R. Murrow Awards. I will send you the names of those receiving the Awards in the hope that you will be able to send them individual letters.

I hope that you will let me know when you plan to be in the Seattle area. I am very desirous of following through on our conversation. My address and telephone number are shown below.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Elroy

Elroy McCaw

EM/a

The Highlands
Seattle 77, Washington
Emerson - 2226

McClure Jane

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MURROW COLUMBIA NEWYORK

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6170 STOP PLANNING NOVEL NEXT STOP HOPE KNOPFS

BITE SANDWICHES MANY MANY THANKS REGARDS

JANE MCCLURE

McClure, Jane

OCTOBER 27, 1955

MRS. JANE McCLURE
127 GREENHILL
HAMPSTEAD
LONDON NW3

KNOPF'S INTERESTED SANDWICHES DO YOU HAVE
AGENT HERE AND WHAT ARE XXXX YOU PLANNING
NEXT STOP I THINK BOOK'S TERRIFIC STOP
PLEASE CABLE. REGARDS

ED MURROW

414-43

McClure, Jane

127 Greenhill,
Hampstead, N.W.3
London, England
October 26, 1955.

Dear Ed,

This is to thank you for your letter which arrived this morning. I am so glad you liked the book and feel very grateful to you for trying to help us out with it. Doubt that those publishers will feel privileged, but am keeping my fingers crossed that your bush-beating may prove successful.

Thanks again, and my best to Janet.

Sincerely yours,

Jane
(McClure)

McClure, Jane

October 17, 1955

Dear Mrs. Knopf:

Here is the book of short stories by Jane McClure which Mr. Murrow disscussed with you by phone today.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Blanche Knopf
501 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

McClure, Jane

October 17, 1955

Dear Jane:

Bill sent me your book. I read it and I think it is magnificent. With his permission I am beating the bushes with some of my publishing friends here in town to see who will have the privilege of publishing it over here. Again, congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William McClure
127 Greenhill
Hampstead
London, NW 3

rh

127 Greenhill
Hampstead
London NW3
25 Sept. 1955

Dear Ed:

When in New York a few weeks ago you mentioned that you would like to see Jane's book published recently in England by Collins. Attached are three copies and some of the reviews that appeared here. She is anxious to find an American publisher, but all houses approached+ thus far have been more fearful of her format (short stories) than her talent. As a followup to your offer, if you have any suggestions, they are sincerely solicited.

Jane would have written herself except for current hospitalization due to a minor operation.

Tomorrow I'm off to Cairo and the first leg of the African expedition. Again, many thanks for the reorientation and rebriefing and the trip home.

Best regards,

Bill

Bill McClure.

+++Curtis Brown Ltd., New York and their Mrs. Burton have been doing the agenting.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. USA

McClure, Maj. Gen. RB

December 16, 1955

Dear Bob:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of November 17.

We have given some thought to the possibility of doing a program on the Army Language School, but so far have not had an opportunity to go very deeply into the matter, especially in view of the change of format on SEE IT NOW.

However, I am grateful for the material you sent me and if at some future time we decide to work on such a program, I will certainly let you know.

Thanks again for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Major General Robert B. McClure
Del Monte Properties Company
Pebble Beach, California

fe

DEL MONTE PROPERTIES COMPANY

PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA

KC

MAJOR GENERAL
ROBERT B. McCLURE
Special Representative

17 November 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

Though I have never met you, I feel a close intimate relationship that began with your fine broadcasts from Europe prior to World War II. Your week day newscasts; "See it Now", "This I believe", "Person to Person" and your Annual World Roundup have been excellent, enlightening and entertaining. We miss none of them.

Your brother Lacey was associated with me in the SOPAC area and later in China. I have seen him on several occasions since the war in and near Washington. Then too you were most gracious in including me on your "This I believe" program a few years since.

The purpose of this letter is to interest you and incidentally the American People in the present and potential value of the Army Language School. This school is at the Presidio of Monterey, California. In the past few years the number of students have averaged 1500.

Twenty-three modern languages are taught with about 40% of the students studying Russian. Courses vary from one year to a few weeks depending upon the language and the capabilities of the student.

As you know prior to World War II the few Army Language students produced took several years generally in foreign capitals throughout the World. We now accomplish in a few weeks that which took years in the past.

Educators of note are amazed at the results obtained. The faculty of several hundred are generally natives of the country concerned and much of the social life of the school is based on traditions, customs and culture that can be produced only by those who have been to the manner born. Native songs, choruses, play and musicales are a by product of the school. Native costumes are lavishly used as well as foreign menus at frequent social functions.

With our global interests growing a common understanding of language, customs and traditions would appear mandatory and essential in securing an understanding and lasting peace between East and West.

I am inclosing a letter recently sent to our Congressman from this district in which I have outlined what I believe to be a sound plan for the future operation of this school.

I am informed that due to recent budget cuts this school has been materially reduced in faculty and students. This is in the opinion of many a false economy indeed.

If you are interested and can have a preliminary survey made of this fine school, I am certain you can obtain several most interesting and entertaining programs.

I retired from the Army in May 1954 and since that date have been employed by the Del Monte Properties Company here at Pebble Beach, California.

Warmest regards and may continued health and achievement be with you.

I will continue to "Listen to Murrow tomorrow".

Sincerely yours,

R B McClure

R. B. MC CLURE

Incl.

16 November 1955

Honorable Charles M. Teague,
U. S. Congressman
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Teague:

As I mentioned to you yesterday, I have for several years felt that all of our Armed Forces and the Department of State should make full use of the facilities, faculty site, location, climate, etc., of the present Army Language School.

Since April 1951, when I assumed command at Fort Ord and the Presidio of Monterey, I have been much more interested in the Army Language School than in a standardized cut and dried training center such as Fort Ord.

You know full well the fine character of this institution and how well it fits in to the cultural environment of the Monterey Peninsula Area.

Following are recommendations concerning the present Army Language School that I would like to present to you, Alan Pattee and Frederick S. Farr. I feel certain that you three could enlighten all California Senators and Representatives in Congress concerning the future of this institution.

1. Change name to "National Language Institute". This for prestige, continuity and morale and would elevate the school from a long list of Army Schools i.e. "Food Service", "Motor Mechanics", etc.

2. Require Regular Armed Forces Officers, Air, Sea and Ground, together with career men in Our State Department to become fully proficient in one modern language other than English. The number selected for each language to be in consonance with present and future estimated world

requirements. It is quite evident that with U. S. World interests covering such a vast field, we can function better, gain more friends and cooperation if our policy makers and policy implementees speak, read, write and translate foreign languages. A more intimate knowledge of foreign customs, traditions, history, economic and political problems can be attained through such knowledge of foreign language.

3. Put the "National Language Institute" directly under the Secretary of Defense for operational control.

4. Give stability and continuity by appointing a Civilian Technical head to be known as "The Superintendent, National Language Institute".

5. Select instructors with care to insure the best in the Country. Give faculty prestige and security based upon proven capabilities.

6. Due to most favorable climatic conditions, the Institute to operate on a full yearly basis.

7. To provide continuing efficiency in the separate foreign languages taught, require all graduates to maintain passing grades on annual correspondence courses and examinations. These lessons and examinations to be sent out by the institute yearly.

8. Modernize present plant and construct a new installation based upon the future mission of the Institute.

9. An annual technical inspection to be made of the institute by qualified civilian educators.

10. The C.G.Fort Ord to be responsible for Administrative support.

I have sent a letter quite similar to this to General Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of the Army. General Taylor is perhaps the most accomplished linguist the Army has ever produced and I am certain realizes the importance of such proficiency in foreign languages.

Please do not attempt to answer this very long letter, but I did want to present to you my thoughts on this institution. Too few people high in government appreciate the present and future potential possibilities of such an Institute.

I certainly want to compliment you on the outstandingly superior manner in which you are carrying out your duties as our representative in Congress.

May you enjoy continued healthand achievement.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. MC CLURE

cc Frederick S. Farr

cc Alan Pattee

McClure, Mrs. Raymond

November 24, 1954

Dear Mrs. McClure:

I have studied your letter of November 9th and wish very much that I might help you with your problem. Unfortunately I am unable to do so.

I have no knowledge of the organization you mention. Neither have I the investigative resources required in order to ascertain the information you require.

I regret that I am unable to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Raymond McClure
400 Sharon Avenue
Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania

fc

November 9, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N. Y.

KC

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because of the position you have taken on various subject recently, my husband and I would like to enlist your aid in trying to determine what are the purposes of an organization known as the Young Life Campaign Organization. We feel that not only do you have resources not available to us, but also that a memorandum from you would be authorative.

First of all I will tell you what we know of the Organization as a result of the interest displayed in it by our daughter Barbara and then I will tell you why we are asking for your recommendation.

Last winter, Barbara first attended a meeting of the group in our neighborhood, conducted by a staff member with the help of what is termed a qualified leader - one who is either taking a bible study course, or has taken such a course, and is a high school graduate. After the first meeting she seemed very interested and continued to attend each week in a very enthusiastic way.

The Young Life Organization operates an adult ranch and two youth ranches in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs and another one known as Malibou located about 100 miles north of Vancouver. These ranches are discussed a great deal and naturally Barbara wanted to go. Since she seemed to be pointing all her summer plans this way we too were anxious for her to make the trip. She was eligible since she would be a high school Junior in September, which was the minimum school grade permitted at the ranch.

We had the young lady who is the local staff member to our home for dinner to discuss the purpose of the program generally and particularly the ranch idea. She seemed to be a charming person, and explained to us that it was a national program to interest young people in attending church more regularly, and that they found the best method was an informal meeting conducted in the homes of the members on a rotating basis, featuring short talks on passages from the Bible. There then follows a song fest of popular and old songs for about an hour in an atmosphere designed to offer a clean evening's fun, with an absense of profanity and all of the things that seem to make up the headlines in connection with teen-age get togethers. Personally I think they are the same headlines of 25 years ago written by different people.

The offer to the children on the Colorado camps is very attractive. There is a transportation charge on buses owned by the Organization. From Philadelphia it is $30.00 return. From what we know the buses are purchased with funds from subscriptions by people who can afford it. The camp fee is $70.00 for two weeks. If a youth wants to go to camp and cannot dig up the bus fare, and if there is room, he apparantly can go anyhow for whatever price he can afford to pay. From Philadelphia the bus picked up groups on the way to Colorado, but it did leave Philadelphia pretty well filled.

Certain selected campers are permitted to spend more than two weeks in exchange for camp work they will do, and only pay for the two weeks during which they are considered on vacation. We understand that there has to

November 9, 1954

be some evidence of leadership in order to get on the work crew, and the crew actually has to work since it is a large camp and the maintenance probably is quite a job. Our daugher made the work crew and in addition to her ~~two~~ weeks in camp spent 4½ weeks on the work crew.

From her description the regular campers' weeks consist of swimming, horseback riding, basketball, wrangler's breakfasts, etc. Some of the leaders are college graduates, some students, and one of them was a pro basketball player with the Minneapolis Lakers. Periodic talks are made, usually at mealtime and around a campfire on the Christian way of life.

There seem to be children from professional homes, business homes, and just plain homes. There seems to be all stages of financial conditions. The camp store does a good business and some of the children seem to be in a position of buy a lot of western things. On the other hands we heard that a collection had to be taken in order to raise the fare to send one child home who had a death in the family.

The camp attended by Barbara has 56 buildings, and can accomodate a couple of hundred people. From all appearances it could be worth $250,000.

The national director is a Mr. Jim Reyburn who was the founder 14 years ago. Headquarters are in Colorado Springs. The children in the organization seem to be organized from coast to coast. The attached magazine shows a national interest.

As a family we are necessarily outstandingly religious, and we have only the one daughter. Frankly, we were rather impressed on her return by a new dignity plus a great deal more tolerance for people and situations than she had before she left. To her the Bible is no longer on the plane of required reading and somewhere she has learned to understand that it ties-in with more than just going to church on Sunday. At the same time she of course has more respect for the geography of the country, and understanding of how other boys and girls live in their sections.

At home she plays on the school hockey team, basketball team, softball team, is a fair tennis player, a good archer and an excellent swimmer. She plays in the school band, in an orchestra and sings in the chorus.

Now here is the reason for writing you. When all the details of any group are not public information and not highly publicized there develop rumors among various people, and very often the rumors can snowball into a very disagreeable situation. We understand that in some sections the children who attend these meetings are snubbed. It is not that bad here, but there are rumors in the neighborhood. We ourselves never heard of Young Life until last year. From our daughter's description of what is talked about at the meetings and at the ranch we can detect no communistic tinge.

Because of these rumors we had Barbara take all her notes from the meetings, all her Bible studies and copies of the magazine to her school principal. He and his wife looked it over and did not see anything to criticize. Since it is not possible for the average citizen to get information on organizations of this type, and since we unquestionably want our daughter to stay with it, if everything on the surface is actually true, and to get away from it if there is any reason, we would appreciate any information you may be able to furnish us.

#3

November 9, 1954

In the event that it is possible for youto put your recommendations in a note we would like to deliver it to the school authorities. If you would care to write the school direct, we will give you the name of the principal.

Sincerely yours

Rose Floyd McClure

Mrs. Raymond McClure
400 Sharon Ave.
Sharon Hill, Pa.

Farragut 6-8939

young life

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG AMERICA

Readers react...

A Writer Maybe?

At present I am in the Sea-Bees, and I receive YOUNG LIFE regularly. I I think the Young Life idea is tremendous and would like to contribute. Do you accept articles written by readers?

Clinton J. Gallaher
New York, N. Y.

From time to time readers want to know about submitting articles to YOUNG LIFE Magazine. Because of the limited size of the magazine, we can accept for publication only those articles and stories that will be of particular interest to the high school crowd. We will be glad to look over any manuscripts that you think may fit that bill.—Editors

▲

She Understands

The only thing I dislike about the YOUNG LIFE Magazine is that it is **too small,** and I know it's as big as possible at this time. The contents are just great! I save my YOUNG LIFE Magazines and show them to my friends.

Carolyn Cinotto
Seattle, Washington

▲

From Hawaii

I've been receiving this magazine for two years now, and I really think it's tops from cover to cover. Even though the magazine reaches me, I sure wish that we could have a club over here like the terrific one I had to leave at Ballard in Seattle.

Life over here goes on every day just like in the states. However, I've found that since I've accepted the Lord as my Saviour, each day, no matter where I am, has more meaning and joy for me. Whether it be in studies, activities, sports, or on dates, He guides my path. This is really the Life!

Ron Groshong
Honolulu, Hawaii

You're Welcome!

Thank you for such a swell magazine!

Judy Seely
Salem, Oregon

▲

Well, well!

I enjoy YOUNG LIFE so much because it is for young people and I am one of them.

Nancy Parker
Great Bend, Pa.

▲

Well, well, well!

I'm sorry I let my subscription slip past due so that I'll miss this next issue because I love the magazine.

Anna Lile
King's College, Delaware

▲

And what is YOUR favorite?

"If I could pick a favorite section, I know it would be the letter from Jim Rayburn. He always has a message to my heart and has often given me a new strength."—Dallas, Texas

"I especially like Know the Book because of the help it has given me."—Englewood, Colorado.

"I love all the regular features, especially Say, Gang! I always read it first and several times after that till my next mag comes."—Park Ridge, Illinois

"I especially like the YOUNG LIFE Magazine for the information it gives about the many different clubs. I enjoy knowing what the kids from other states do at their meetings."—Dallas, Texas

"I enjoy reading the good jokes in the Silo."—Del. Co., Pa.

"Couldn't get along without 'Say, Gang'."—Geneva, Illinois

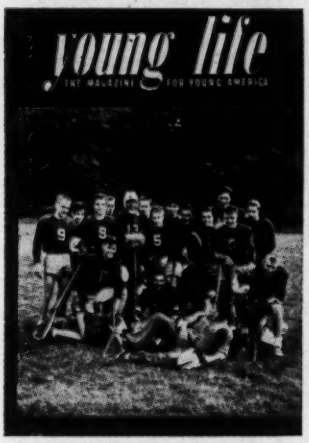
"I think that the fiction is the best part of the magazine."—Burr Oak, Mich.

"I like the fiction stories the best."—Milwaukee, Wisconsin

young life
THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG AMERICA

JULY, 1954

VOLUME 11 NUMBER 11



Smiles of triumph grace our YOUNG LIFE cover this month as the Dundalk, Maryland lacrosse team poses for a picture. They recently won the district championship at this game that may be the first original sport in North America, played by the Indians before Columbus arrived. Maybe you, too, do not know whether lacrosse is played in the water or on bicycles. But since it is the rage "in the East," according to our reports from there, as well as being part of our American heritage, we feel that it is high time we all learned. So the story, written by a Dundalk, Maryland Young Lifer, along with pictures, appears on page 11.

Two Illinois girls, Sandy Molin, page 6, and Sally Meyer, page 15, tell about the most important thing that ever happened to them. Each has a list of accomplishments at high school any one of which might rate number one with lots of kids. But not these two. You'll be interested in the stories of how they found out about Jesus Christ and what He has done for them.

"Dark Decision for Jill" by Phyllis Zehr is the third-place winner in YOUNG LIFE's fiction contest. The story beginning on page 8, has a surprise ending. But maybe it's not so surprising after all. You be the judge.

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Say, Gang ...

Do You Like to Serve?

One of the most amazing things to me about the Lord Jesus is that when He came from heaven to this earth He wanted everyone to think of Him as a servant.[1] The world's greatest man—who was God as well—deliberately chose to be our servant.

One night while His disciples were squabbling over who was to be prime minister in His kingdom,[2] He got up from the table, took a basin of water, and began to wash their dirty feet. What a humiliating thing to do! Yet He was always serving instead of being served.

And of course His greatest service occurred the next day when He laid His life down on the Cross for our salvation.[3]

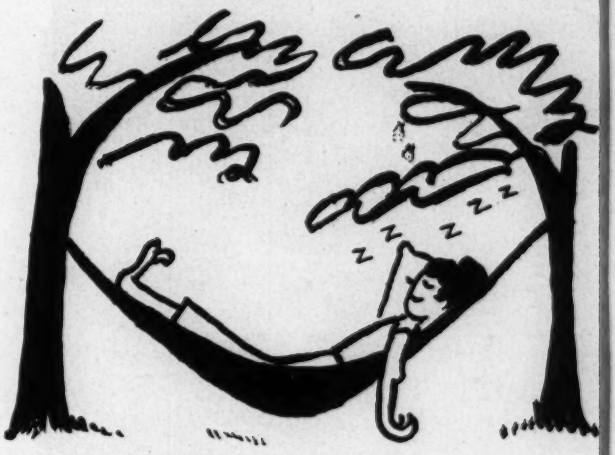
My reason for talking to you about this this month is that if you get close to Jesus Christ He'll make a servant out of you. Do you want to be a servant? The greatest Christian of them all, the great Apostle Paul, constantly referred to himself as the servant of Jesus Christ.[4]

Many of you are wondering how your life can be happier? This is the answer: by becoming a servant, first, to the Lord, and then to people around you. You're wondering how to influence people for the Lord. Answer: be their servant. We don't like to put ourselves in that position, do we? But that's the secret to real happiness and usefulness. Ask the Lord to make you a servant.

Jim Rayburn

[1]Luke 22:27; Mark 10:45.
[2]Luke 22:24ff and John 13:1ff.
[3]Philippians 2:5-8.
[4]Romans 1:1 and the opening of other epistles.

Ah-h-h, Summer!



It's not too late to make it count . . . if you can stay awake

Ah-h-h-h, summer! It's here once again in all its glory bringing with it sweet visions of "moonlight and roses," "dew-kissed strawberries," vacation trips to faraway, romantic places, fashions of the dreamiest sort, and . . . **chiggers!**

It is not our intention to disillusion our readers in regard to the time-approved institution of "Summer," but we feel that at this point—one-third of the way through said institution, a few practical comments may be well-spoken, and we hope, well-taken.

First of all, you probably thought early in June that **this** summer would be different. You would loaf around for about a week after school was out and then really get down to business . . . a good job, or that life saver's swimming course, or converting the vacant lot next door into a tennis court, and, of course, get fully underway with that program of reading for the summer.

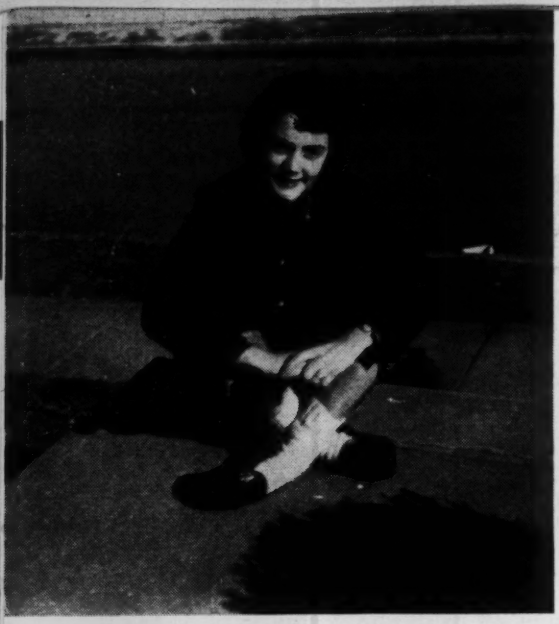
You have read in magazines about ways to "live it up" this summer . . . improve the mind, develop the body, contribute something to the community, meet and make new friends, and put water in the bird bath every day. And, like the normal American high schooler, you swelled with enthusiasm, got a determined smile on your face, rolled up your sleeve and said, "That's for me."

"I'll learn to sew and make all my clothes for school next year." "I'll read Plato's 'Republic' and the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin if it takes all summer." "I'll start a garden in the back yard and raise all the vegetables the family will need." "I'll take up music again and practice two hours a day till I can play 'Warsaw Concerto'." And, "I'll go about it **scientifically** this summer and get a terrific suntan."

Now, that's fine! If you have done these things that you had outlined, then you need read no further. We congratulate you!

But, on the other hand, if you find yourself still loafing on into July, we feel it our duty to relieve the situation with a rousing challenge. There is still plenty of time to begin those projects, two months (almost). Think of what two months could mean in dollars and cents, or in mental intake, or in back-to-nature outdoor living, camping, etc.

Sit down with a pencil and paper and make a list of the things yet unaccomplished that you wanted and expected to do this summer. And then **begin** . . . and no matter how hot the weather gets, or how long and sleepy the afternoons, or how much that comfortable hammock beckons, or how warm and drowsy you get, just remember that if you concentrate and try . . . zzzzzzzzz!



Sandy Molin is a recent graduate of Springfield High School, Illinois. During her junior and senior years she was secretary of the student body and served on numerous committees. An active hockey enthusiast, Sandy has played on her school team for four years, quite a distinction "back East." This past year she has been a real booster for her Young Life club, bringing a carload (meaning 10 or 12 girls) to the meetings each week. She has been club secretary for two years. But about the best thing that has been said about Sandy was said by some of the kids around school: "If it hadn't been for Sandy I would never have known the Lord." Sandy plans to enter Wheaton College in the fall and looks forward to helping with Young Life clubs there.

"I THOUGHT YOU SAID YOU FIXED THAT LEAKY FAUCET!"

A Vital Difference

"Of course I'm a Christian," I thought. Then I knew!

by Sandy Molin

WHEN I WAS A FRESHMAN my ideas about Jesus Christ and Christianity were quite different from what they are today. I was raised in a Christian home and going to church and Sunday School was a natural family procedure. But that's all it meant to me. Oh, sure, I'd learned all about Jesus Christ and God and that one day he had died on a cross. And if anyone had asked me if I was a Christian, I probably would have replied very indignantly, "Of course I am! I go to church." But as far as knowing Jesus Christ personally as a friend and guide, I was completely lost! To me He was like a person in a history book who lived long ago. As for reading the Bible—Well, that was all right for older folks and preachers, but I was too busy "going places and doing things" for anything as "meaningless" as that!

About May 1951 my girl friend and I got the chance to go to Colorado for a week at Star Ranch. I'd heard of this Young Life Club but never gave it a thought, because I'd heard it was "religious," and that certainly wasn't for me! Not that there was anything wrong with it. It was a nice idea for "religious" kids or for that kind of kids who really needed it. But then we decided we could stand it for one night if it meant a chance to go to Colorado. So off we went to club only to find it was far different from what we had expected.

A few weeks later we left for Star Ranch! Now that I think of it, I guess my girl friend and I made a funny pair. We kept pretty much to ourselves, not knowing any of the kids or leaders, or

even the songs they were singing. But I certainly was taking it all in! Why these kids were the greatest!

The last night at the ranch Norm Robbins spoke to us and really started me thinking. He told us that lots of kids knew all about Christ and what He did, but they just had Him in their heads and what they needed to do was get Him in their hearts.

That last night was the night I realized how "blind" I had been and it was then I opened my heart to the Lord. It was as simple as that. Just putting my faith in the God who made me! Then I realized that Christianity was not just a religion but a life. I realized as I heard these kids give their testimonies that my life was lacking the peace, the happiness and the zest that their's had. I knew then that it was because they actually knew personally the God of the entire universe! Why, it was fabulous when I stopped to think about it. Here the wonderful Creator loved me **personally** so much that He was willing to die for me. And I had never even thanked Him for it. More than that He wanted me in His family so He could help me and comfort me in my own small everyday problems.

Why it was so simple I wondered why someone hadn't told me sooner. When I came home I started going to Campaigners and learning how to really get something out of God's Word. I found to my surprise that here was the answer to all of life's problems. Here was real peace and real purpose for living!

Of course, I still have problems and difficulties. God doesn't promise freedom from trouble. But did you ever stop and think how wonderful it is to have a Friend who will never leave you or desert you? One of my favorite verses is Romans 8:28, "and we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to His purpose." Often when things just don't seem to be going right I like to think of this verse and try to remember that God who died for me, loves me and knows what's best for me.

In Top Three!

A talented musician as well as our third-place winning author is Phyllis Zehr, junior at Normal Community High School, Normal, Illinois. Phyllis' story, "Dark Decision for Jill," is her first attempt at fiction, although she has tried her hand at play-writing.

Now about music, Phyllis shows her interest in a number of different ways. She plays the piano and organ, often accompanying special numbers and ensembles. She sings, too, and is a member of the chorus and girls' ensemble at school, as well as the choir and girls' trio at her church.

An honor student, Phyllis belongs to the National Honor Society and is president of the Future Teachers of America.

As soon as she completes her high school work, she will continue preparation for foreign missions at Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

"Dark Decision for Jill," her story beginning on the next page, involves a problem that may be found in your high school, now or in the not too distant future. We think you'll like the way Phyllis handles the problem, and you'll like the surprise ending, too.

DARK DECISION FOR JILL

It was impossible that she could ever change . . . or was it?

Story by Phyllis Zehr

THE ROOM WAS CROWDED with kids around the bulletin board. Jill's heart throbbed as she entered, she had waited so long and finally—the tryout lists were posted for the annual senior class play!

More than anything else she longed to have a part in the play but should she try out or not? She could at least have a minor part. Jill loved acting. She had been in plays at church but at school, no. She knew she couldn't do it and it hurt, a lot.

Just then Marie saw her. "Hi, Jill! The tryout lists are finally posted. I can hardly wait until tryouts, just day after tomorrow. Why won't you ever try out, Jill? I saw just the part for you—Rhea. You could do that part just perfect."

By now Jill was the center of a gang of gay and laughing girls. She should have known they wanted her to try out. She still was afraid to.

Her mind went back to first grade when all the little girls had been invited to a birthday party—all except Elsie Marrow and herself. Then she had first realized that they were different from the others. Since then she had had many experiences which proved the same thing. In third grade all the others were angels in the Christmas play but Elsie and she. Again in fifth grade some of the girls had formed a club, but Elsie and she were not invited. That night she had gone home and cried herself to sleep in her daddy's arms.

Here in high school though things were different, or were they? No one seemed to notice her as being different, and she had almost grown popular. She was tall, slim, neat, with sparkling eyes and pretty, dark hair. There was no doubt that she was attractive, but above all she had a deeper beauty. When only ten she had accepted Jesus as her own personal Savior. Now she had a radiant smile and a cheery hello for everyone. Elsie and she were still good friends and though they weren't invited to any of the other girls' houses or to their parties, they had lots of fun together and went to all the meetings at church with each other.

TOM PAYNE WAS WAITING for her after school that night. Getting off work just in time to meet her after school, he always walked home with her. They lived in the same apartment house. Tom, four years older than herself, seemed like a big brother to her. Jill's mother had died when she was only seven and her father worked until late at night so Tom and she often spent the evenings with each other. She didn't know what she would do without his friendship.

This afternoon Elsie walked part of the way with them and the conversation soon turned to the coming play.

"Say, I didn't get a chance to talk to you since they posted the try-outs for the play. Why don't you try out?" Jill asked Elsie.

"Me, never! I can't act, never could and you know it, Jill Larson. But you can, and you should. Marie was talking to me and said she hoped you would try out! I do, too. Why don't you?"

"I want to be in that play more than I've wanted to do anything in my life, but I just know if I did I'd get the part of Rhea. Maybe it is just the part for me but for just once in my life I'd like to be like the others and be able to get the lead if I deserve it. No, I won't try out and I'll smile and congratulate the one that gets the lead, even though this time I won't mean it with my heart," answered Jill.

"Here's where I turn off, see you tomorrow, Jill. Goodbye, Tom."

All this time Tom had been quiet, listening to the girls, but now he talked with a frown on his face. "Jill, you know you never will be able to change. God made you the way you are for a purpose and you have to be happy with it."

"Yes, I guess so."

"However, there is one thing you can do much better than the other girls and that is to paint. Why don't you sign up for the scene artist? This may seem like a small thing to you, but why don't you put it in God's hands?"

"But Tom, painting scenery isn't important at all. It takes hours and hours of hard work and all the thanks you get for it is a smeared face."

"Yes, Jill, but we can serve and honor God even in a place like that. You can really enjoy such a small part if it is turned over to Him. Jill, let's pray about it and see how He leads. Well, here we are home. See you tomorrow, and think over what I said. Bye!"

"Goodbye and . . . thanks for giving me that lecture, I needed it!"

A WEEK LATER ELSIE and Jill were just finishing their lunch when Sue came running into the lunch room. "Hey, everyone, I just saw Miss Olson going down the hall and she had the results of the try-outs in her hand. Come on, let's go and see who got the parts. I sure do hope I got a part." Gulping down the rest of their lunch they hurried over to the speech room which was again filled with a group of noisy kids, all anxious to see who had received the parts. Jill and Elsie tried to peer over the many heads so they could read the list also. They finally made their way to the front.

"Marie made the lead," exclaimed Jill. "Oh, good. I'm so glad for her." She found she really meant it with her heart. "Now here's what we want. Where's my pencil? Elsie, do you have one with you? Good . . . there, I'm finished. You're going to sign up for the scenery crew too, aren't you?"

"Sure am," answered Elsie. "It sounds like a lot of fun to me."

The next few weeks found Jill kept very busy. One night while working at school on the play she thought of that day when the lists of the results had been posted. On the way home from school she had related the story to Tom.

"I was scared stiff this afternoon when I was called out of study hall to go see the speech teacher. She is the play director, you know. What in the world did she want to see me for? Well, when I got there I acted as though it was an everyday occur-

rence. She told me that she wanted a student to assist her in directing the play this year for the first time, and she asked me to help her. Well, I didn't exactly know what to say, but I did know one thing and that was that the answer was 'yes.' I'm glad I didn't try out for the play for this is much more wonderful, and to think she asked me to help when she could have asked any of the other girls. Oh, I'm so happy, Tom! Things do turn out for the best when we leave them to Him, don't they?"

Sure do. When He has first place in our lives everything seems to turn out for the best even though sometimes you don't see how they possibly can. That's when you have to trust Him completely."

"I sure am glad I have a friend like Him," answered Jill, "and I'm glad I have a friend like you, too, Tom, to discuss all my troubles with."

THE NEXT WEEK JILL was kept busy with practices at school almost every night. On Tuesday night, five nights before the performance, Miss Olson was just getting them ready to start on the Second Scene of Act I. "Okeh, everyone hurry and get to his proper place. We have a lot to do in a short time. Jill, go find out from Bob how the property crew is coming along. They should have everything by now."

Fifteen minutes later Miss Olson said, "I'm not quite satisfied with that middle part, but I have to see Elsie a few minutes about the scene painting, so Jill, take over. I think it would be best to start right where they are waiting for dinner until Alice comes home."

"Okeh," Jill answered, "Sandra, you start right before Alice enters and let's all try to put more expression into it."

Sandra: "Where in the world is that girl? She never gets home for dinner anymore!"

Pearl: "Here she comes now. It's about time!" . . .

So the rest of the evening sped by and in just a few nights they would be going over this again, in the real performance.

IT WAS A NICE SPRING EVENING. There was a cool breeze blowing as Jill and Tom neared the school. This was an important night for Jill, for after weeks of hard work Miss Brown had told her she could sit in the audience and enjoy watching the play.

There was a large crowd gathering and as the play started Jill whispered a prayer that none would forget his part. As the play continued Jill felt a tingle go up her back. She felt proud to think that she helped in a small way to make the play what it was, good.

Afterwards Tom commented about it as they walked home. "Sure was a good play, Jill. Everyone knew his part well. I felt proud to have you as my girl when they announced Miss Jill Larson as assistant director." Tom smiled down at her.

They were quiet for a long time and all that could be heard was their breathing as they continued home.

Jill's thoughts went back to a night three weeks ago when Tom and she had been walking over these same blocks. How changed her life had been since that night and how much happier she had become. She listened as Tom began to hum. Then she asked, "Is that a new song, Tom? Won't you sing it for me?"

"I learned it just last week," and he began to sing in a rich baritone:

"Lord of all, Lord of all,
Christ must be Lord of All.
Lord, of all, or not Lord at all,
Christ must be Lord of all."

"How true that is," said Jill, "Christ must be king of everything in our lives no matter how small or how big. Tom, that night three weeks ago, I gave my entire self to God, my black skin and all, to use as He wills. And whatever that is I'll be willing and happy to do it."

THE END

"I know that I am right because I know that liberty is right; for Christ teaches it—and Christ is God!"—Abraham Lincoln

Columbus Probably Knew—Do You?

Introducing LACROSSE, perhaps America's first original sport, now enthusiastically promoted by high schoolers in "the East."

by Joel Bailey, Dundalk Young Lifer

WHEN COLUMBUS LANDED on our frightening shores in 1492 he might have stumbled into the middle of an ancient Indian game where braves were carrying a small spherically shaped missle in crudely fashioned nets, while neatly knocking over the opposing redmen. Chris probably scoffed at the ridiculous game and passed it off as another indication of the crude ideas of entertainment that the heathen possessed.

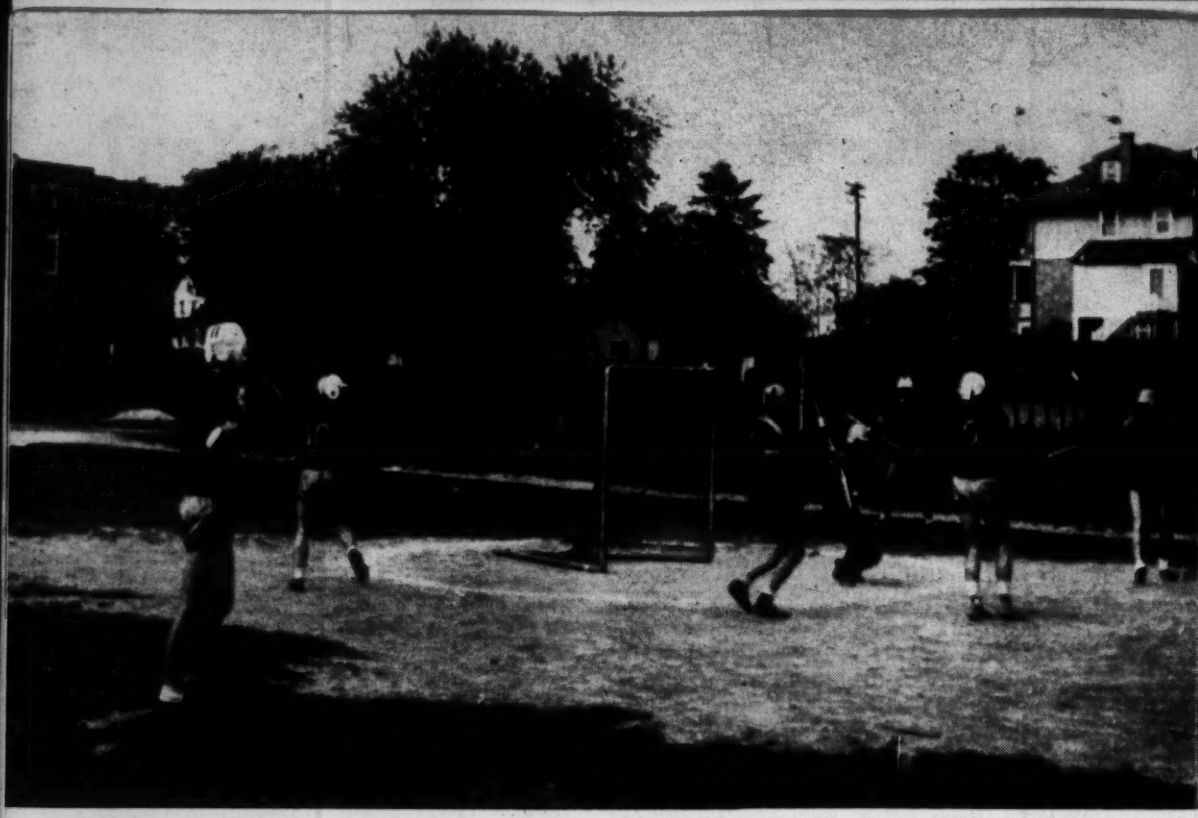
This ancient Indian game has, over the years, developed into one of America's newest and most interesting modes of entertainment. Lacrosse, as it has been since named, is literally sweeping the country from Maine to Alabama. The game has not reached the confines of the western part of the country as yet, or at least not as greatly as it has "caught on" on the eastern seaboard. Kids at Young Life ranches have been startled at this new game and have been asking about its rules and regulations; so here goes!

Lacrosse is played by two teams made up of ten burly players on each squad. The purpose of the two teams is to throw the small, white ball through the rope nets which are situated 100 yards apart on the field. The ball may be batted, kicked, or thrown with the stick, through the net. The players may not, however, use their hands in any fashion to propel it through the goals. The goalkeeper is appointed the duty of stopping the score and may use his body, stick (which is decidly larger than the other sticks), and hands to prevent the tally. The teams are each equipped with three attackmen, three midfielders, three defensemen and a goalie. The attackmen play directly in front of the opposing net and with the aid of the midfielders supply the scoring punch. It is the duty of the defense to stop opposing attackmen from scoring. The players may prod each other with their sticks or use their body, if, when throwing a block, they remain on their feet. (This is different from football where a player may "throw a check" or leave the ground when blocking.) The playing time of a sholastic game is 40 minutes. This time is interrupted frequently, however, as players are penalized for one or two minutes for various degrees of illegal roughing.

IN MARYLAND, LACROSSE has "caught on" very well. Most schools equip Varsity and Junior Varsity squads. Dundalk High School has one of the finest squads in the state. Eight members of the team are Young Lifers. Harvey Wiltsey, probably the most sought-after athlete in Dundalk's history, plays midfield for the local ten and has scored heavily during the season. Harvey came in second in the Basketball Loop in scoring, establishing a school record. He also played soccer for several years for the school. Harvey is to be part of the work crew at one of Young Life's ranches this summer. He typifies the spirit of fairplay, and sportsmanship displayed by Young Life athletes the country over. Another member of the squad this year is George Irwin, who is also to receive a scholarship to a local university for his outstanding work in athletics in the

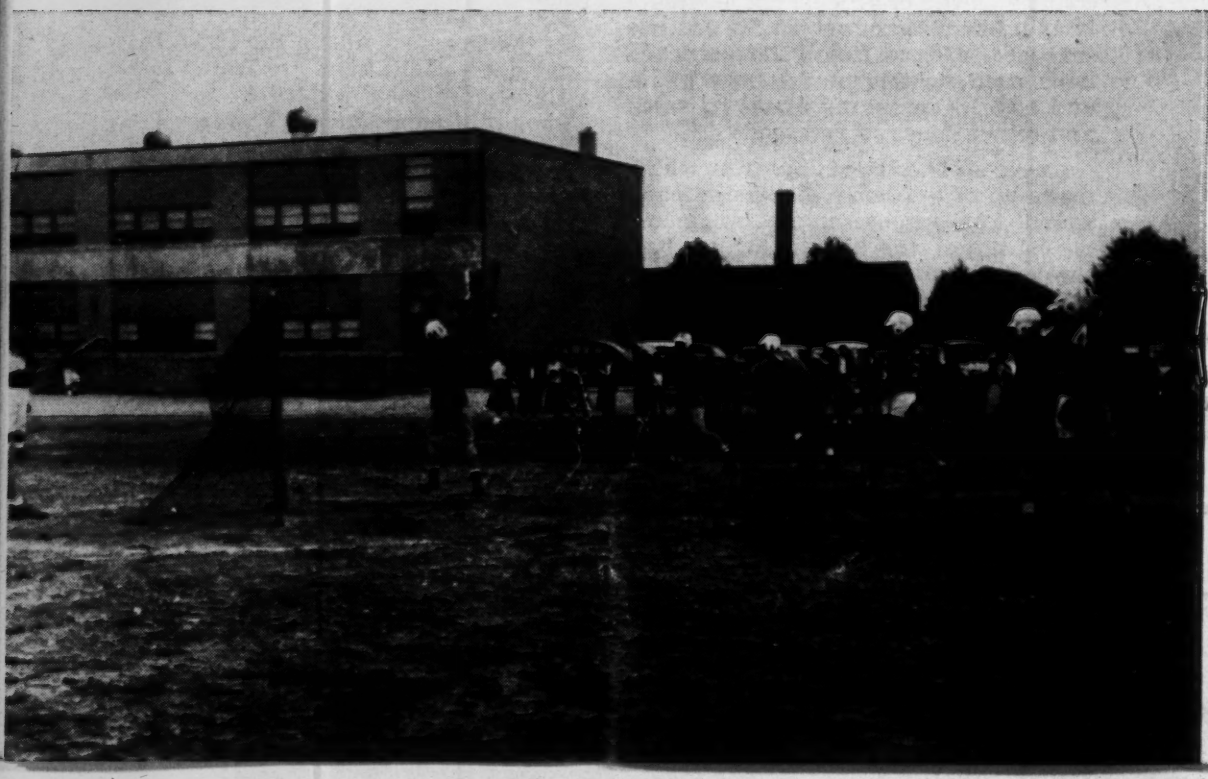
Story continued on page 13

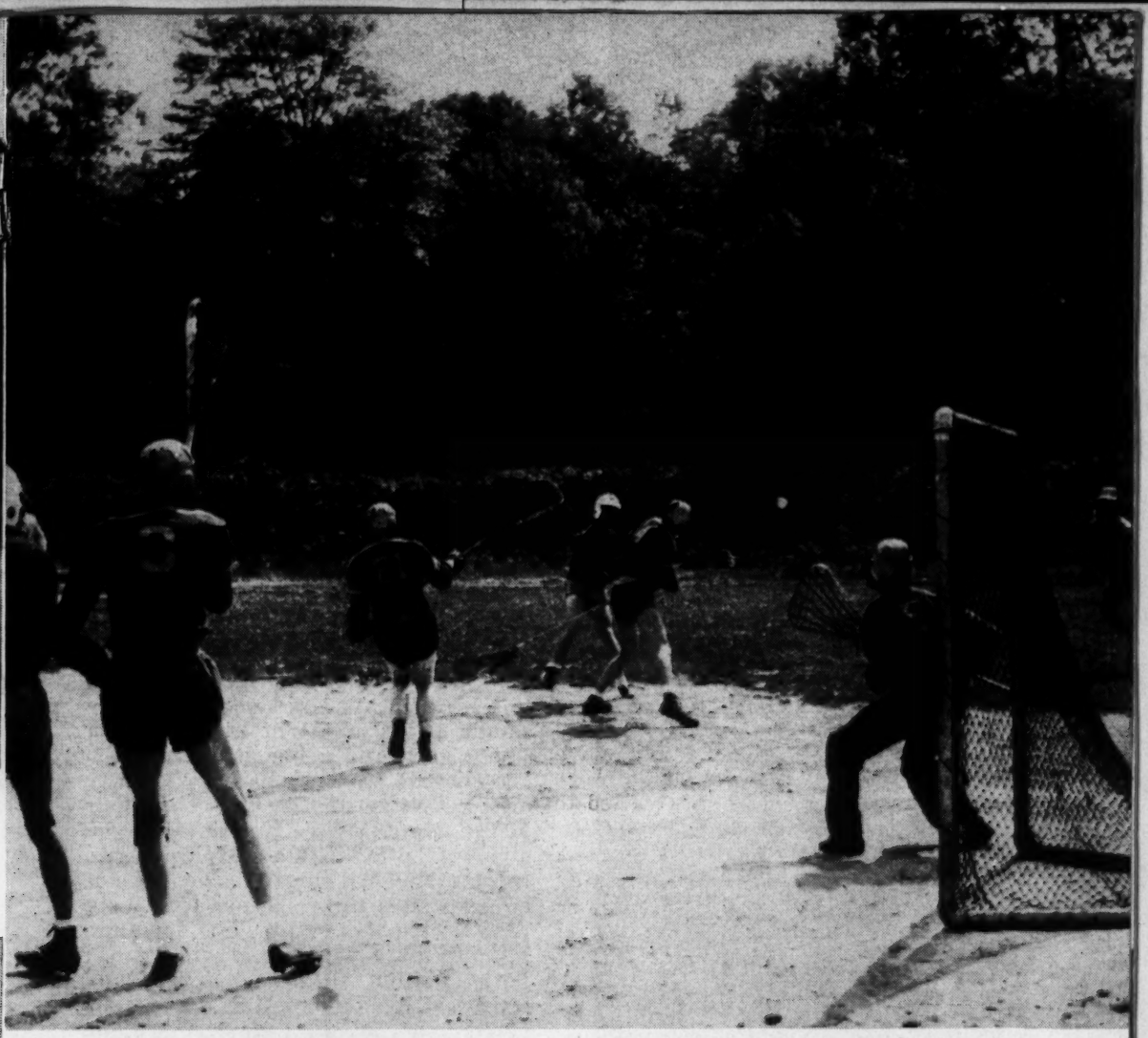
Pictures on next page



The ideal attack in lacrosse is called the "double feed." Gary Womer (10) and Joe Mayhew (13) feed George Irwin (6) whose shot was blocked by the goalie.

Sweet thrill of scoring! Harvey Wiltsey (11) just made an outside shot. Note the ball in the goal. Harvey is working at Young Life's ranches this summer.





Standard equipment includes shoulder and arm pads, helmet, heavy gloves and stick. Football shoes and light uniforms are worn. Here Young Life club prexy Gary Womer shoots from the outside. Dundalk ended season as district champs.

past at Dundalk. Perhaps a few of the readers know George for he has attended Star Ranch in Colorado for the last two summers. He was one of the original club members of Dundalk and handles an active part in functions now. Gary Womer, Ron Wartman and Joe Mayhew are attackmen on the Owl squad and avid club members. Gary is club president. Like George, these three boys also attended Young Life's Star Ranch for the past two summers. Patrick Maegher, burly defenseman, is also a club member as is first string goalie John Coleman and midfielder Harv Brandau.

Young Life's roster is surprisingly filled with names of local school athletes. Lacroose, basketball, baseball, track and soccer players all attend the Dundalk Young Life meetings as ninety or more members cram into parlors of members' homes every Tuesday night.

Lacrosse and Young Life have learned to work together hand and hand. The Dundalk leader, Bob Kirkley ad-

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Camping in "High Gear"

If you're planning a trip to Young Life's ranches this summer, there's one mistake you can avoid by reading this article!

by Selva Roark

Bring to camp only what you'll use.

I STEPPED OFF THE TRAIN at the Colorado Springs station. Although my train had arrived late, it was still early in the morning and the air was frosty cold. I was expecting somebody from Star Ranch to meet me, but I had never met anybody connected with Star Ranch, or even with Young Life. I looked around for the most cow-poked individual in the station.

There he was. That must be one of the Young Life Star Ranch "cowboys" come to welcome me to Colorado and "tote" me and my gear six miles south to the ranch. As I remember, he wore saddle pants, a bright plaid shirt, a ruddy glow and a big grin.

I guess, I was not hard to identify either. Getting off the train that hour of the morning were two service men, a young mother with her explosive son, two middle-aged spinster school teachers who must have planned for a long time to see the "wild west" together, . . . and me, a young lady with "green horn" written all over her face and trying to look as confident as if she could poke cows with the best of them. Well, I guess I really could, if I had a long enough stick. I was scared to death of cows and horses, too.

The cowboy came up to me with a hardy howdy. "I'm from Star Ranch," he said. "This all your gear?" (I carried an overnight case, a portable typewriter and a ukulele.)

"Yes," I said somewhat flustered. "Er-r-r, except three more pieces on the train."

A slight frown crossed his face and he said he guessed he'd better pull around by the train while the porter unloaded the baggage. I wondered if he had a horse and wagon or maybe a ranch truck.

In a matter of minutes I was stand-

Continued on page 18

A Whole in Two Ways Now

Something was in it for me

by Sally Meyer

"Fifty-two and a half here tonight." That was the count taken at a Young Life Club four years ago—the first Young Life meeting I ever attended. And being a visiting eighth grader, I was humiliated to the degree of counting only one half. I stubbornly ignored my sister's future invitations to come to club until I was officially a freshman and counted as one whole.

Our Maine club was pretty big my freshman year, and I came faithfully every week to sing—and to watch the upperclassmen. The summer of that year I again complied to my sister's wishes, a little dubious as to whether they would turn out as fatally as her first invitation, and tramped out to Colorado for a week at Frontier and a week at Star. How glad I am that I took up that offer, for besides those two weeks being the most thrilling and fun-packed I had ever spent, they made a complete and lasting difference in my life. For the first time I honestly looked into the things presented in the Book which I had read many times in Sunday School but never connected with my own life. It was pretty hard for me to realize that the One whom that whole Book is written about could be interested in me. I accepted the Lord Jesus Christ as my personal Savior and asked him to come into my life. Ever since that time I have had more than a Savior, I've had a true, never-failing friend. And what a difference it makes! For the past three years there has been no me planning my life. No worries about "if I could just have that" or "should I do this." The Lord has a real plan for my life and how wonderful it is to trust in Him and follow the way He directs—which is always the best way.

Sally, active and popular in her high school, Park Ridge, Illinois.

Another thing that has impressed me about the Lord is the way He sticks by me all the time and everywhere. I used to think that God only cared about us on Sunday or while we were in the church building, but that's not true. He is interested in every little thing we do. I am so thankful to have Him with me at school especially, and He has made my high school years so rich and full. He has given me the privilege of serving Him on Student Council, in the Variety Shows, in National Honor Society, as a class officer, on the entertainment crew at the ranch, and in other ways that I know never would have come if it had been me instead of the Lord. After having the peace and happiness that He has given for the last three years, it sure would be awful to have to live without Him, the way I did for the first fourteen years of my life. There was just no purpose or any real happiness without Him.

Take a Look and Cool Off!

One remedy for a heat stroke in mid-summer is a "trip" to mid-winter snow camp with Young Lifers from the Northwest.

WHILE THE SUN beams down and the mercury crowds 100, let's take a refreshing look back to last February when Young Lifers from five high schools in the Seattle-Spokane area of Northwest U. S. A. plowed off for a weekend snow camp in the mountains.

Joining in such exciting sport as skiing and a tray-sliding contest were kids from West Valley, North Central, Rogers, Deer Park and Lewis & Clark Hich Schools. **Pictured above** is Mel Mullenix, representing Deer Park. Tray-sliding is quite an art, especially when the slider is the size of Mel and the tray is the size of the one you can't see beneath him.

At left, a "beauty" contest to add sparkle to a long winter evening. Beauties are (back) Gary Tipps, Bob Waite and Ron Oliver, (front) Dick Lightfoot and Ron McDonald.

"Go on, Nancy! You can do it!" Skiing beginners get first wobbly lesson. They are Nancy Stender, Barb Rinkenberger, Leader Libby Lauterwasser, Mary Joyer.

Food was not this scarce last winter. They're playing "blow ball," a game that requires lots of hot air. When outdoor sports ended, contests went on inside.

Camping in "High Gear"

Continued from page 14

ing in the midst of my "gear," which in addition to the pieces mentioned before, included a foot-locker trunk, a huge pullman case, an accordion, a plastic clothes bag and a tennis racket. For the first time, I began to toy with the unpleasant suspicion that I may have brought too much stuff.

The horse and wagon turned out to be a new, green Buick convertible. And my suspicions were confirmed as the cowboy loaded my baggage into his car.

"You won't need all this stuff," he said. (I could tell he was trying, not too much, to keep the disgust from showing in his voice.) "And even if you **did** need it," he puffed, "there wouldn't be any place to put it where **you'll** be staying."

I began to wonder if I should have gone to Florida with the folks, after all.

As we roared over the dirt road to the ranch, I tried, without much enthusiasm, to make a little pleasant conversation. The result was his comforting remark as we pulled into the beautiful lawns at Star Ranch: "Well, I can see that you don't know much about it."

OH DAD! I MADE AN "A"!

"BUT I HAD A LITTLE DIFFERENT IDEA OF WHAT 'BEING PINNED' WAS."

The cowboy, who I found out later was a resident of Berkeley, California and cared very little about riding horses, hollered to somebody for some help in transfering my bags to the cabin where I was to stay. A big, boney fellow came barreling out. But after one look at my equipment he slowed up a bit. I could tell he was less impressed than the first one. Nevertheless, my bags were safely stowed away, I began to get acquainted, acclimated and accepted . . . and during the course of the most delightful summer of my life, I used about **one-third** of what I brought.

I report this less than happy beginning to a wonderful summer, because many of you readers will be planning trips to the Young Life ranches this year and you may hereby avoid a like experience. The following list of what to bring may be helpful:

Blue jeans, slacks, ranch pants, etc.
Warm clothes, sweaters, wool shirts
Coat or jacket for evenings
Swim suit
Heavy rubber or composition-soled shoes
Hat for hiking
Camera, and musical instruments if desired
Linens-and-blankets or bedroll if desired (may be rented at ranch).

SHUCKED BY TOM BADE

There was a young lady named Bright,
Whose speed was much faster than light,
She set out one day,
In a relative way,
And returned on the previous night.

* * * *

The car was crowded and the conductor was irritable.

"Where's the fare for the boy?" he snapped, as the father handed him one fare.

"The boy is only three years old."

"Three years old! Why look at him. He's seven if he's a day."

The father leaned over and gazed earnestly at the boy's face. Then he turned to the conductor.

"Can I help it if he worries?" he asked.

* * * *

Late to bed
Early to rise
Makes a man baggy
Under the eyes.

* * * *

Landlady: "A professor formerly occupied this room, sir. He invented an explosive!"

New Roomer: "Ah! I suppose those spots on the ceiling are the explosive."

Landlady: "No, that's the professor."

* * * *

First Evil Dragon: "Am I late for supper?"

Second Evil Dragon: "Yes, everyone's eaten."

* * * *

Epitaph for a Dentist:

Stranger, approach this spot with gravity;
John Brown is filling his last cavity.

Love is like an onion,
We taste it with delight
But when it's gone, we wonder
What ever made us bite!

* * * *

1st Student: "Did you know that my teacher talks to himself?"

2nd Student: "So does mine, but he doesn't know it. He thinks someone is listening."

* * * *

"Still engaged to Maude?"
"No!"
"Good."
"What?"
"Good! how'd you get rid of the old bat?"
"What?"
"How'd you drop that dull nag?"
"I married her."

* * * *

"Did you make the debating team?"

"N-n-naw, t-t-they said I wasn't t--t-t-tall enough."

* * * *

"Why are you wearing that toothbrush in your lapel?"

"Oh, that's my class pin. I went to Colgate."

* * * *

A sensible girl is more sensible than she looks because a sensible girl has more sense than to look sensible.

* * * *

The English language is a funny thing. Tell her that time stands still when you look into her eyes and she'll adore you, but just try telling her that her face would stop a clock.

* * * *

Momma: "Papa, Robert's teacher says he ought to have an encyclopedia."

Papa: "Let him walk to school like I did."

Know the Book THAT ANSWERS QUESTIONS

This month we are going to read the books of First and Second Corinthians. Each day read a chapter and answer the specific question given for that day. In addition to this, a profitable project for you would be to write down "what you learned" from each chapter.

—Carl Nelson

7/1 Thursday. I Corinthians 1—If we are Christians, into whose fellowship have we been called? (v. 9) How is your fellowship with Him?

7/2 Friday. I Corinthians 2—How is it that we are able to know or understand the things that are given to us by God? (v. 12.)

7/3 Saturday. I Corinthians 3—What is the only real foundation for life? (v. 11.) Have you made Him the foundation of your life?

7/4 Sunday. I Corinthians 4—If we understand some of the truths or mysteries of God, what is required of us in the use of this knowledge? (v. 2.)

7/5 Monday. I Corinthians 5—From this chapter what do you think is God's attitude toward immorality?

7/6 Tuesday. I Corinthians 6—If we are Christians our body is the temple of ..... (v. 19.) Do you think that you are glorifying God in your body? (v. 20.)

7/7 Wednesday. I Corinthians 7—How long does God expect marriage to last? (v. 39.)

7/8 Thursday. I Corinthians 8—What should be our attitude toward doing things that might cause another Christian to fall or be offended? (v. 13.)

7/9 Friday. I Corinthians 9—Paul had a great desire to see all men come to know Jesus Christ. To what extent did he go to accomplish this? (vv. 19-22.)

7/10 Saturday. I Corinthians 10—Of what four things can we be sure when we are tempted? (v. 13.)

7/11 Sunday. I Corinthians 11—When we take Communion or the Lord's Supper in church, what are we doing? (vv. 23-26.)

7/12 Monday. I Corinthians 12—What is Paul trying to demonstrate by his example of the parts of the human body?

7/13 Tuesday. I Corinthians 13—This is a beautiful and practical discourse on love. The more of it we can apply to our lives the better and more enjoyable our lives will be.

7/14 Wednesday. I Corinthians 14—In all our Christian behavior what is one of the rules we should follow? (v. 40.)

7/15 Thursday. I Corinthians 15—What can we say of death if we have Jesus Christ as our personal Savior? (vv. 55, 56.)

7/16 Friday. I Corinthians 16—What exhortation does Paul give regarding our faith? (v. 13.)

7/17 Saturday. II Corinthians 1—Where can we find real comfort when we need it? ((vv. 3-5.)

7/18 Sunday. II Corinthians 2—We have a real enemy. We must be on guard lest he gain an advantage over us. (v. 11.)

7/19 Monday. II Corinthians 3—What were Paul's letters of recommendation? ((vv. 2, 3.) Would you make a good letter of recommendation?

7/20 Tuesday. II Corinthians 4—If we belong to Jesus Christ, what is one of the things we have to look forward to? (v. 14.)

7/21 Wednesday. II Corinthians 5—If we have found life in Jesus Christ, what should be our goal? (v. 14.)

7/22 Thursday. II Corinthians 6—

What does it say regarding believers-in-Christ marrying unbelievers? (v. 14.)

7/23 Friday. II Corinthians 7—Do you think Paul could say the same things of you as he did of the Christians at Corinth? (v. 4.)

7/24 Saturday. II Corinthians 8—What good example is demonstrated by the churches of Macedonia? (vv. 1-4.)

7/25 Sunday. II Corinthians 9—What should be our attitude in giving to the Lord? (v. 7.)

7/26 Monday. II Corinthians 10—If we boast or glory, of what should we boast? (v. 18.)

7/27 Tuesday. II Corinthians 11—Is it easy to recognize Satan and his servants? (vv. 14, 15.)

7/28 Wednesday. II Corinthians 12—Why don't we have to be discouraged because of our weaknesses? (v. 9.)

7/29 Thursday. II Corinthians 13—Examine yourself with regard to your faith in Jesus Christ. (v. 5.)

7/30 Friday.—Reread I Corinthians 13.

7/31 Saturday.—Reread I Corinthians 15.

Columbus Knew . . .

Continued from page 13

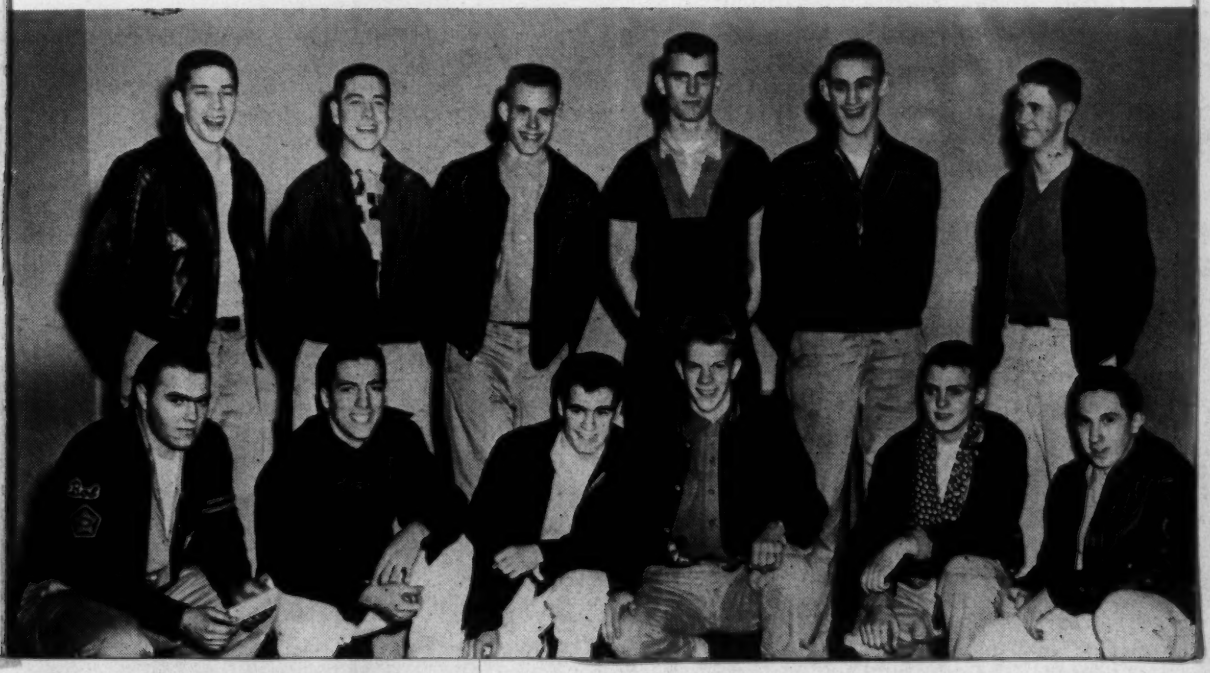
vocates sports participation to condition the Young Lifer physically, and Young Life to aid in the development of the spiritual life of the individual. Bob is always rooting the Dundalk sports teams on, when his busy seminary schedule permits.

So this is Dundalk and lacrosse . . . the new, strange game inherited from the original inhabitants of our country. It is fast-moving, exciting, as it combines the rough play of football, the coordination of a tennis player and the agility of a circus tumbler.

If you kids are really interested in seeing lacrosse and its practical application, attend the Young Life ranches this summer for many boys will be lugging their sticks and gloves to the wide open spaces, to show you boys and girls what the well-versed Indian did 400 years ago.

Flash!!! Dundalk just beat Towson 6-3 for the championship at Homewood, the famous stadium of John Hopkins University.

Tops in both city leagues for the past three years are these basketballers from West Valley High, Spokane, Washington. Back row: Max Sinn, Walt Schlangen, Jerry Kuntz, Roger Walser, John Maras, Bob Lee. Front row: Jerry Pesicchil, LeRoy Legge, Manley Lease, Kent Rudeen, Dole Kline, Bud Gildehaus (manager).



Cross Country

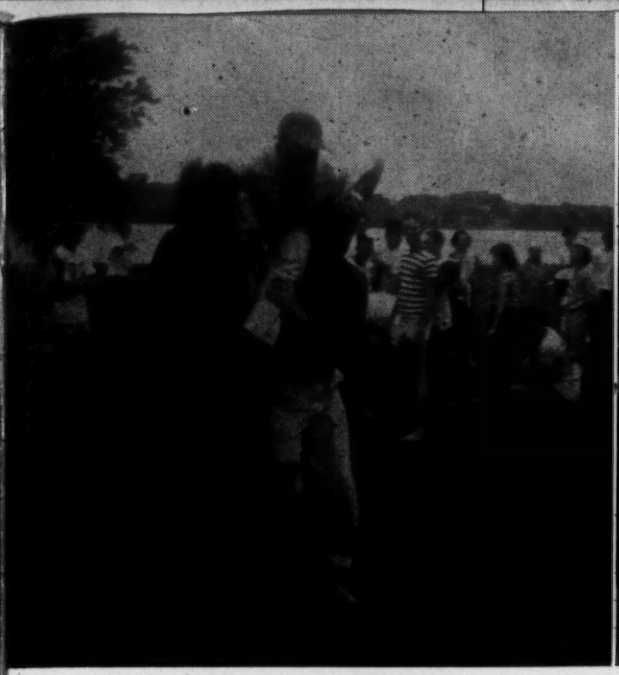
NEWS OF YOUNG LIFERS AND YOUNG LIFE CLUBS

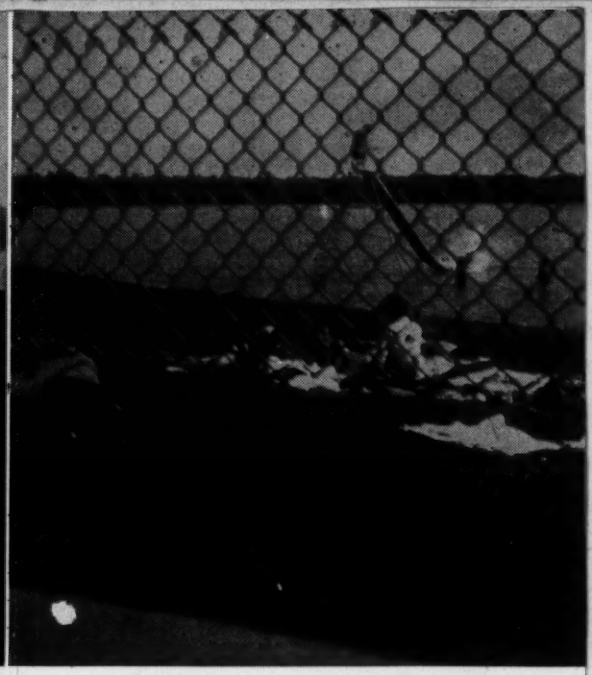
One of the largest clubs in Washington state is this Young Life crowd from West Valley High, Spokane. They average over 100 in meetings at community hall.

Smiling officers of the above club.

★ **Word comes to us from California,** Pasadena specifically, that Young Life alumni will be getting together on Tuesday nights throughout the summer. They will meet at one of the churches for Bible study and for keeping in touch with each other.

Another idea from out that way is a buffet supper, to be given the middle of August, for all departing college students, former Young Lifers. That will be early enough to give them a final get-together before the last-minute packing rush sets in. Maybe this will be a "thought-starter" for other Young Life clubs.





Two attractive features of the three Texas Young Life weekend camps this spring were a field track meet (left) and swimming (right) at Bonham State Park.

A brand new club at a brand new school. That's the story of the Young Life club at South Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas' newest high school. Pictured below are the 21 "charter members" of the club, including student body president Richard Clifton (the big grin in the middle). Their club leader is Jay Beaumont.

Meet the Staff: EVIE YOUNG

Evelyn hails from the great midwest —namely, Kimball, South Dakota. The lure of the big city called her, and Evie headed for Denver where she landed a pretty good secretarial job. While in Denver, she first heard of Young Life through the church she attended. Evie took some night work at Denver University, but the more she thought about Young Life the more interested she became. After talking to Jim Rayburn, she decided to work at Star Ranch for a time. Once getting into work with high school boys and girls, Evie thought she needed more schooling. For three years she studied at Multnomah School of the Bible, Portland, and last fall joined the Young Life staff in Southern California.

Evie has many interests: cooking and sewing, going places and seeing things, reading and learning what's new. Her wonderful disposition makes her a favorite target for teasing. But she doesn't mind. Her usual reaction is pictured at left.

McClure, Barbara
400 Sharon Ave.
Sharon Hill, Penna.

McCullough, Donald

October 5, 1954

Dear Donald:

Very many thanks for your note.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to join the Brains Trust Dining Club at their next dinner to be held in the House of Lords on Tuesday, November 16th.

Unfortunately Tuesday is one of my television nights and I fear that even with a jet plane, I would never make it over and back in time to attend the dinner and make my appearance on television here.

As ever yours,

Mr. Donald H. McCullough
16 De Vere Cottages
London W. 8, England

fe

Western 0652 16 DE VERE COTTAGES
W.8

DHMcC/MJU

Dear Ed,

BRAINS TRUST DINING CLUB

Lord Winster has very kindly arranged for our next dinner to be held in the House of Lords on Tuesday, November 16th at 7.0 for 7.30 p.m. Lounge suits.

The cost, including wine, will be 30/-

We very much hope to enjoy the pleasure of your company on this occasion.

Yours ever
Donald

Donald H.McCullough.

Edward Murrow Esq.,
C.B.S.Radio News Department,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.

BRAINS TRUST DINNER, NOVEMBER 16th 1954

I accept your invitation and
enclose a cheque for £1.10.0d

Edward Murrow Esq.,

McCullough, Dora

February 4, 1954

Dear Donald:

Many thanks for your letter. As you know, I would like nothing better than to do as you suggest and come over for a visit. But right now I am more tied down than I have ever been in my life.

Five radio and two television shows each week keep me almost constantly in New York, and I fear that only a big news break will give me an excuse to visit England.

The five young McCulloughs seem as though they are getting very old indeed, but then so is Casey.

Best regards,

As ever,

Mr. Donald H. McCullough
Park House
Old Hunstanton
Norfolk
England.

From Donald H. McCullough
Park House
Old Hunstanton
Norfolk

Hunstanton 400

DHMcC/MJU 27th January 1954.

AIR MAIL

My dear Ed.,

I have just read the account of your life history in the "New Yorker" with awe and admiration. Congratulations on survival. It reminded me what a long time it is since we had the pleasure of seeing you. This is :-

1. A general invitation to come over and see how your countrymen are fitting into the landscape in Norfolk here.

2. To let you know that we have a couple of dinners each year as a sort of reunion for people involved in the Brains Trust programme. The dates are the 1st April and the 5th November. They are held at the House of Commons - great fun.

This is a hearty invitation to either, or both. If it makes it more attractive I need hardly say we shall be delighted to put you up.

The five young McCulloughs continue to get older daily. Colin is in his last year at Eton, Caroline is at Cheltenham, Andrew has a musical scholarship to Uppingham, Jamie is in the Choir at St.George's Chapel, Windsor, and Rohan, age 6, is alone at home and Queen of the May!

Happy New Year

Yours ever

Donald.

Edward Murrow Esq.,
C.B.S.Radio News Department,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.

McElroy, Edward

October 17, 1955

Dear Mr. McElroy:

Thank you for finally sending me the information on Mr. Ray McNally. I would very much like to do something in his behalf, but as you are aware, we receive innumerable requests of a similar nature and were we to use radio air time for one, we would be obliged to do so for all.

Thank you again for calling this matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward F. McElroy
7716 S. Cornell
Chicago, Illinois

rh

Ray McNally

RAY McNALLY BENEFIT FUND

7315 South Yale Avenue
CHICAGO 21, ILLINOIS
ABerdeen 4-2770

7716 S. Cornell
SA-1-5555
Chgo.

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Judge Alfonse F. Wells
Joseph M. Frank

Billy—8 Weeks

Dave—2

Jimmy—4

Terry—5

RAY MCNALLY HAS BEEN A CHICAGO POLICE OFFICER FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS. WORKED 12 YEARS AT THE CORNER OF MADISON & WABASH. 2 YEARS AT THE CORNER OF LASALLE & RANDOLPH. WAS ASSIGNED TO THE SCOTLAND YARD DETAIL AT THE TIME OF HIS RESCEVERY INJURY. THIS IS THE UNDERCCOVER UNIT OF OUR CHICAGO POLICE DEPT.. WAS HURT IN A DIVING ACCIDENT IN PULLMAN, MICHIGAN. WILL BE PARALZAED FOR LIFE FROM THE WAIST DOWN. WAS OPERATED ON TUESDAY OCT. 4th. THEY OPERATED ON HIS SPINAL CORD SO THAT HE MAY RECEIVE USUAGE IN HIS ARMS. THIS WILL BE THE FIRST OF MANY OPERATIONS. HE MET HIS WIFE ON A BLIND DATE. FORMER LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMP. THERE WILL BE A CITY WIDE DANCE FOR RAY ON WEDNESDAY OCT. 26TH AT THE HOLIDAY CLUB BALLROOM AT 79th HALSTED IN CHICAGO. CONTRIBUTIONS ARE BEING TO THE RAY MCNALLY FUND, %POSTMASTER, CHICAGO. WHY NOT JOIN THE " DOLLAR FOR RAY CLUB". CHAIRMAN ED MC ELROY BRINGS IN OVER A $1,000 A WEEK. THE VICE CHAIRMANANS ARE VERY MUCH FAMILY MEN: MCADAMS HAS 7, ICE SKATING STAR MICHAEL KIRBY HAS 5 AND MEAT PACKER MCDERMOTT HAS 7. ONE MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE HAS 7 AND ANOTHER HAS 9.

Alice McNally
(Mama)

Ann—16

Ray—15

Marty—6

Mike—7

Jean—9

Mary—10

Pat—12

Tom—13

Mc Elroy, Maine

February 11, 1954

Dear Mrs. McElroy:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter and to thank you for your kind words about our programs. I hope that succeeding ones will continue to merit your approval.

I am glad to know that you are enjoying your new television set.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Marie McElroy
11 Cutter Lane
Levittown, New York

11 Cutter Lane
Levittown, N.Y.
Feb. 1st, 1953.

Mr. Edward Murrow
485 Madison Ave,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow

About the only excuse I can offer for the long delay in getting this letter off to you, is the fact that our new son keeps us pretty busy.

Some weeks back my brother Bob Norton was on your program "Person To Person", which, by the way we watch and enjoy every week.

For this he received a beautiful 21 inch C.B.S.

II

Television set, which he gave to us. It was delivered and installed two days before Christmas and has already given us hours of wonderful entertainment. We have three youngsters and don't often get out so we really rely on Television for relaxation & entertainment. Bob had wanted to buy us a new set ever since he got back home but my husband wouldn't let him. So you see it was like having his wishes carried out. Bob is here on week-ends, so he is here to enjoy your program on Fri. night and Sunday others. We are all thrilled with the set and wish to thank you, your staff and C.B.S.

Very truly yours,
Marie McElroy.

McFee, Hunt

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Ci
67200
n 152
Hamilton

February 14, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

As they say up around Schrag Washington, it was real tolerable to renew acquaintances with you while one my last visit to New York.

We have a Club out here, similar to the one you have at 485 Madison. You can't join but as a guest, the entire facilities are at your disposal. All you have to do is say when. The scotch is pretty fair, the bourbon excellent and if you prefer some good old corn "likker", I think we might even find some of that and in a pinch we might even locate some "Tricky Pete". If your plans crystalize for a trip out here as you indicated all that is required is that you send out an advance smoke signal and everything will be taken care of. We would most certainly enjoy having you as our guest regardless of how brief the visit might be. There would be no phones ringing, no "sellers of Flesh" or other outside distractions to bother. All we have is a nice easy chair, a secluded backyard, the mountains, a couple of good horns and some good food. Let me know when you are coming out and give it a try.

We watched the Emmy Awards program the other night and of course were real pleased at the two signal honors given you and to See It Now. When one has been to the trough as many times as you, I suppose such things come under the heading of either you do or you don't, but to those who are interested as we are, well--we get quite a thrill out of the situation. Congratulations.

Best personal regards and I will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Hunt (McFee)

This is plant stationery, the office is 2235 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 57.

Mack, Charles

O CBS NES GA PLS

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JUNE 14, 1955

H.S. MACKENZIE AMERICAN ASSN FOR UNITED NATIONS
111 WEST JACKSON
CHICAGO, ILL.

GREATLY REGRET DID NOT RECEIVE LETTER.

E.R. MURROW

fc
414-710-43

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WU038 PD

CHICAGO ILL JUN 14 1248PMC

EDWARD MURROW

CBS

AWAITING YOUR REPLY CONCERNING UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM

OCT 18TH IMPORTANT THAT WE KNOW FRIDAY

H S MACKENZIE AMERICAN ASSN FOR UNITED NATIONS

111 WEST JACKSON CHICAGO

219P..

McManes, K.M. Adm.

January 11, 1955

Dear Admiral McManes:

I hope you will forgive the belatedness of this note. The holiday season has been such a busy one and I am only now beginning to catch up with my correspondence.

I am delighted to hear that you and Admiral Stark enjoyed the program we did for Sir Winston Churchill's eightieth birthday. I think it must be said in all honesty that it really isn't very difficult to do a good program about a man such as he.

So far we have no immediate plans to issue the program in the form of a record album, but if we ever do, I will certainly let you know.

With best regards and all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Rear Admiral K.M. McManes
Department of the Navy
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Washington 25, D.C.

fc

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Washington 25, D. C.

1 December 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing on behalf of Admiral Stark and myself to tell you what a magnificent broadcast you made on Monday evening for the occasion of Sir Winston Churchhill's birthday. It was most impressive and magnificently accomplished. Admiral Stark asks that I congratulate you warmly for him. He would write himself but he is "up in the country at the moment" and will not return to Washington until later.

We are both hoping very much that your broadcast will be put on long-playing records so that we might obtain copies to replay in our homes. Is there a likelihood of this and would you have your secretary tell me where they would be available?

As I am writing my memory runs back to Fathers Day in 1941 when you made a broadcast from the double bottoms of the BBC in London and gave an opportunity to some of us fathers to speak with our children. My twin sons, who were then in kindergarten, could scarcely say more than yes and no but today they are Thirdclassmen at the Naval Academy, and it makes the intervening years seem but a flash.

Best regards and all good wishes for your continued success in the wonderful job you are doing for the American people.

Very sincerely,

K. M. McManes

K. M. McMANES
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy

McMath, Sid

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SIDNEY S. McMATH
LELAND F. LEATHERMAN
HENRY WOODS

June 20, 1955

No Ans.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want you to know how much I appreciate your willingness to serve on the National Committee for the Aaronsburg Story. I accepted the job as National Chairman of the Aarons-Story at the request of Senator Duff, General Donovan and Justice Felix Frankfurter because I believe that the Aaronsburg Story, by promoting goodwill and understanding between the citizens of this land will greatly contribute to America's strength during this most critical period of national history.

I shall look forward to working with you in an effort to promote tolerance and understanding in accordance with the creed of Aaron Levy.

Yours sincerely,

Sid McMath

Sid McMath

SMcM/my

McNamara, Steve

September 1, 1955

Dear Steve McNamara:

I have just returned from vacation to find your very nice letter of August 3.

I am happy to hear that you are so well situated and enjoying your work.

I appreciate your offer of help, and should the situation arise, I shall certainly call on you.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Steve McNamara
Piedmont Publishing Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

fe

WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL
TWIN CITY SENTINEL
JOURNAL SUNDAY AND SENTINEL

PIEDMONT PUBLISHING COMPANY • WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

August 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

After a lengthy debate with my conscience and my draft board I have decided to try my hand at being a civilian. I don't know how long this happy state of affairs will last, but right now my draft board says that they couldn't take me even if I wanted to go.

The Baltimore Sun took a very long time to make up it's mind, so rather than go on relief I took a job down here with Gordon Grey's papers. I am very glad that I did. For my purposes this is a much better set-up. I am getting a great deal more experience than would have been possible in Baltimore. And not to be overlooked is the fact that I am being paid a good deal more than what Baltimore had offered.

I called Wally Denel on my way down here from New York, but I haven't seen him since March. He is very happy with his job, but Mary is worried lest he work himself into the grave. I think that they are going to Westport for two weeks a little later in the summer.

If I could be of any help to you down in this neck of the woods please let me know. When Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi seccede perhaps you will need a reporter on this side of the front.

Thank you again for your advice and encouragement last March. I enjoyed our chat very much and I hope I can see you again.

Sincerely yours,

Steve McNamara

(nephew of Wally Denel)

McNamara, Steve

March 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I want to thank you very much for your advice on my approaching encounter with the world. Through Wally (and common sense) I realize how terribly busy you are, and I appreciate very much your taking time out to see me. Wally has always spoken very highly of you and I enjoyed meeting and talking to you as well as listening to your advice.

I am still not quite sure as to whether I will start with the Sun and wait for the draft, or get the Army over with right away. I will have a talk with Price and my draft board before I decide, but I should have my mind made up by the middle of May. I suspect that a good part of my indecision is just a rationalization of my dislike for the U.S. Army, but I'm pretty sure that two years as property of the U.S. Government won't do me any mortal harm, and it might do me a lot of good.

My appointment with Mr. Saltzman concerning the Foreign Service reorganization was a trifle overwhelming. I don't know what is thought of him in the diplomatic and "communication" worlds, but he is certainly a high powered personality. He must have been a holy terror while he was in the Department. I suspect that he is one of those "broad guage outsiders with a fresh approach". It would be nice to have him on your side, but a little terrifying to oppose him.

Thank you again for the advice and the very gracious offer to help me get something more out of the Army than blisters. I shall say hello to Wally and Price for you the next time I see them. I will let you know how and when I make up my mind, and I hope that I can see you again soon.

Very cordially yours,

Steve McNamara

Steve McNamara
222 1901 Hall
Princeton, N.J.

McNamara Wm. Z.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Dr. Wiebe

October 11, 1955

Last week I spoke to the seniors of Dartmouth College, pinch-hitting for Dick Salant. The speech was one item in their Great Issues Course which is quite a remarkable hunk of curriculum.

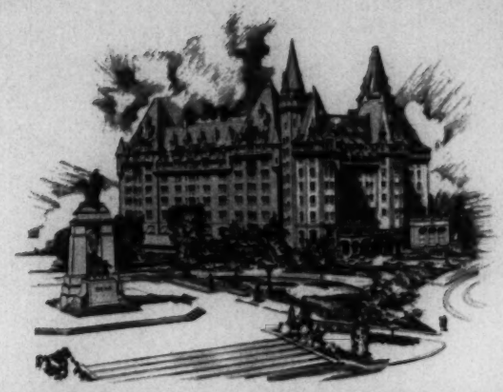
One of the requirements is that the students read the New York Times carefully each day. There is one blind boy in the class. He is required, instead, to listen to Edward R. Murrow every day. Professor Robinson, Course Director, told me that they are already receiving single copies of your news scripts, and that these scripts are highly valued as reference sources in their Great Issues Library. But the blind boy would be much assisted if he could receive his own copies of your scripts so that the fellows who read to him, for his studying and reviewing, could do so in his own room.

I told Professor Robinson that I would be glad to tell you of this request. The boy's name is William Z. McNamara. His address is 205 Hitchcock Hall, Hanover, New Hampshire.

n

DW

McPherson, Helen



CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

% H.H. Court,
40 - 49 Ave.,
Lachine, Que.
Feb. 7, 1955

Dear Mr . Murrow,

Although I know you have been away on a long and important trip, I am still hoping to see you for a few minutes between Feb. 17 and 22, when I expect to be in New York again.

As it is doubtful if you will remember my name, may I remind you that I am the Canadian who lectures and writes on a subject very much taken for granted , but unfortunately no longer a subject in the "pleasantly negative" class: Namely, Canadian-American relations which could do with a bit of tidying up these days.

I've been trying to seeyou, off and on, since June, 1954

Sincerely,

Helen G. McPherson

No

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McPherson, Helen.

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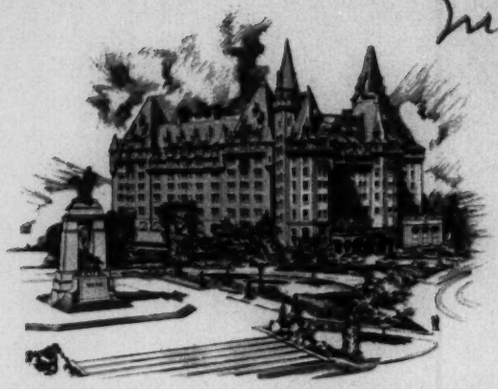
K.C.



~~CHATEAU LAURIER~~
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Mr. H. H. Court
40 - 49 Ave
Lachine, Que.
Jan. 8 -

Dear Mr. Murrow,

When I was in New York in 1954, I tried - but failed - to see you as someone who knows you had suggested that I show you a feature page on the Can-Am-border which I had written for the C.S. Monitor.

Now a Motion Picture producer, who is a little bit

CANADIAN NATIONAL HOTELS, LIMITED
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CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

interested in finding a dramatic plot for a border story, has said (in effect) "In the meantime, why don't you go & see Ed Murrow — "

I will be in New York almost as soon as this letter but as my hotel reservation is not confirmed I'll have to call your office after I arrive, to see whether it will be possible for you to see me.

Sincerely
Helen G. McPherson

P.S. Sorry — ! The untidy lecture folder enclosed is the only professional identification available at the moment!

CANADIAN NATIONAL HOTELS, LIMITED
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The Montreal Star

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1952

Make Canada Known in U.S., Author Urges

Montreal Rotary Club Hears Address by Mrs. Helen McPherson

CANADA will never be able to exert its maximum influence with the American people until they know and understand Canada better, Mrs. Helen Gordon McPherson, columnist, author and speaker, told the Rotary Club of Montreal today in the Mount Royal Hotel.

"Canada and the United States are two countries united by common sense and geography, but separated by American ignorance of Canada and Canadian apathy towards the problem," Mrs. McPherson said. Her topic was, 'Why don't we rise and shine?"

She said that a lot of the trouble stemmed from Canadian's aversion to what they called propaganda, but in the perpetual struggle against totalitarianism which this generation was forced to carry on, whether Nazi, Fascist or Communist—"truthful information was not propaganda, but the intelligent defence of an intelligent people against the propaganda which would divide us from our friends and our friends from each other," she said.

Mental Vacuum Dangerous

Mrs. McPherson declared that mental vacuums were just as dangerous as power vacuums. North Americans, she said, can no longer live in physical and mental isolation. While Canadians were numerically a small people, if they were "willing to share with the world the wisdom we have learned in our own complex history, who knows what our future might be?"

Canada Chambers Open U.S. Cooperation Drive

By Helen Gordon McPherson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

Canada's Chambers of Commerce are launching a program to promote understanding and cooperation between Canadians and Americans.

Some 700 member Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce—a cross section of the country's business and community life—are asked to cooperate in an "exchange of information" effort, involving speakers, literature, exchange visits, and films.

The campaign is designed not only to dispel some of the common misconceptions about Canada, but to build good will. A special appeal, for instance, is directed toward retailers and others to be scrupulously fair in the matter of exchange rates for United States currency.

'Close Partnership'

"Benefits of a close partnership and understanding between Canada and the United States are not one-sided," said Herbert H. Lank, chairman of the Canadian Chamber's executive council. "This country is blessed with a treasure-house of raw materials needed by the great industrial plant south of the border. Greater mutual understanding cannot help but react to the benefit of both our countries."

Exchanges of Services

The idea for the "exchange of information" program stemmed from the Canada-United States Committee jointly maintained by the Canadian Chamber and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Unanimously adopted by this international business group was a resolution calling on both groups to "explore the possibility of developing a a greater measure of understanding between citizens of our two countries."

Among suggested activities are exchange visits with Chambers of Commerce in the United States, including formation of speaker panels.

HELEN GORDON McPHERSON

Canadian Writer . . . . Has contributed to magazines in Britain and United States as well as Canada . . . . A natural born public speaker . . . Her approach to Canadian-American relationships, is direct and brilliant . . . She is a popular lecture favorite from coast to coast.

ROTARY CLUB OF MONTREAL
MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL · MONTREAL, CANADA

May 28, 1952.

Mrs. Helen Gordon McPherson,
Room 503,
Berkeley Hotel,
Sherbrooke St. W.,
Montreal.

Dear Mrs. McPherson,

We were indeed very privileged to have you with us at our Luncheon yesterday to address our meeting. From the many comments I heard, our membership thoroughly enjoyed your inspiring and thought-provoking speech and do hope that we will have the pleasure of having you back with us again some time in the not too distant future.

I think it may also interest you to know that I heard very favorable comment from the radio audience also, and the Press gave considerable prominence to the importance of the theme of your address.

With kind regards and thanking you again most sincerely, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Earle Moore

PRESIDENT.

ETMoore:mcl

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What
Mrs

Los Angeles Breakf
Link

Mrs. McPherson
the United States
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Certainly she is the
ling ambassador of
many a day.

Dickinson College,

With a difficult
immediately won th
sense of humor and
her unhesitatingly.

State Teachers Coll

To know Helen
vital message for in

Women's Club, Free

Her charming pe
interesting subject

Idaho Knife & Fork

Enjoyed by eve
She impressed her
her complete knowl

CTURE SUBJECTS

AMERICANS ALL!
e Canadians and You of the U. S. A.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY
What it means to America

at Others Say of Mrs. McPherson

Breakfast Club, Los Angeles, Calif., Harold

herson is right in stating that we citizens of tates cannot understand ourselves and the f our American heritage unless and until we derstand Canada better than most of us do. is the most gracious, interesting and spark- dor of goodwill to come out of Canada in

lege, Carlisle, Pa., Horace E. Rogers

fficult and critical audience to address she von their attention and interest by her keen or and selection of material. I recommend ngly.

s College, Frostburg, Md., Ivan C. Diehl

Helen McPherson is to like her. She has a for intelligent audiences.

, Freeport, Ill., Mrs. C. M. Becker

ing personality and ready wit made her most bject even more enjoyable and acceptable.

Fork Club, Boise, Idaho, Theodore Wegener

by everyone. A very pleasing personality. d her audience of 375 men and women with knowledge of her subject.

Magnuson, Warren

RECEIVED
1955 JAN 28 AM 11:17
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU020 GOVT PD

SN WASHINGTON DC JAN 28 1211PME

ED MURROW

CBS

LOOKS LIKE I WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE OVER THE WEEKEND BUT I WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU NEXT WEEK UPON MY RETURN. WE WILL PROBABLY FINISH ASIAN RESOLUTATXXX ASIAN RESOLUTION TODAY. WILL CALL YOU IN NEW YORK SOME TIME LATTER PART OF NEXT WEEK

WARREN G MAGNUSON USS

1252P.

Magnuson, Warren

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 13, 1955 1

Dear Ed:

Saul Haas told me you were going to be in town early this week and recounted his conversation with you. I called the Carlton but either you didn't come in or had checked out.

There's no rush on the matters Saul mentioned, but I appreciate your willingness to help. Next time you're in town I hope we get together.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Mag

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, U.S.S.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Or I'll call you next time I am in N.Y.

Makins, Roger

October 20, 1955

Dear Roger:

Very many thanks for sending me a copy of the speech you made at the Freedom House dinner on Sunday, October 9th.

May I say again with what great pleasure I listened to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

His Excellency Sir Roger Makins,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
British Embassy
Washington, D.C.

fe

Personal

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

October 12, 1955.

Dear Ed,

You said you would like a copy of the speech which I made at the Freedom House dinner on Sunday.

Here it is, as delivered, for what it is worth.

All good wishes,

Yours sincerely

Roger Makins

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
The Columbia Broadcasting
System, Incorporated,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROGER MAKINS, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., AT FREEDOM HOUSE, ON OCTOBER 9, 1955.

An Ambassador today has to meet a demand for versatility unknown fortunately for them to his predecessors in the diplomatic field. It is true that the improvement of communications has reduced the freedom of action natural to a Stratford de Reddiffe or even a Bryce; that telegrams overtake despatches; and that the voice of the Foreign Minister on the telephone is sometimes reinforced by his physical descent on the scene of diplomatic action. On the other hand an Ambassador has not only to deal and negotiate over a much broader field of

/knowledge

knowledge than ever before, but he is also expected to perform as an accomplished orator, to produce a well modulated voice on the radio, and to act competently before the television cameras.

This is bad enough when the Ambassador's experience has lain for many years in the political arena, but when, like myself, he has been brought suddenly from the back room into the brightly lit front parlour, it is a formidable task indeed.

I do not know when I have been faced with a more daunting assignment than this evening. I am required to respond to a speech by one whom your countrymen and mine have long counted as one of America's elder statesmen; I have

/undertaken

undertaken to stand proxy for one of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived; and my few words are to preface an address from the most illustrious orator of our time. If anyone here has been under the illusion than an Ambassador lives the life of Reilly, let him remember me at this moment and count his blessings.

Nevertheless I take comfort this evening, as I often do in the course of my duties, from the fact that I am here not in my own right, but as the representative of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

And there are other mitigating circumstances. It is a pleasure to be temporarily moving in the

/constellation

constellation that is present here this evening. It is true that the Anglo/American sun around which we are revolving, will make his presence felt only by the warmth of his voice and the force of his eloquence, but it is stimulating to experience the radiation from the planets and the luminous stars who sparkle in this room this evening.

Then, there is a sort of vicarious satisfaction in handing out, or receiving, awards which are beyond one's own reach. Again one is conscious of a kind of beneficent radiation, a sort of warm glow as the precious coveted object passes through one's hands.

And finally I observe with gratitude, that this part of the programme has been carefully

/arranged

arranged with a due regard for priorities. We have heard the overture of that illustrious maestro Mr. Bernard Baruch, magnificently rendered by General Sarnoff, now we have the first movement, *piano* and *moderato* by myself, next comes an *allegro vivace* from Mr. Dennis King and finally, *sforzando* and *fortissimo*, there will be the crashing last movement by Sir Winston Churchill himself.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are gathered here this evening to salute a man of whom it has been well said that he is half, or half American, and all English. The scion of a famous family; an olympian figure in his own right as

/well as

well as by virtue of his great offices and great achievements; yet a man whom every Englishman knows and loves for an intensely human being; someone who would be not only welcome but entirely at home by the humblest fireside in the Queen's dominions; a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the proudest and most ancient of the Orders of Chivalry, who is equally proud of his membership card in the bricklayer's trades union.

Sir Winston, indeed, has been - he is - the embodiment as well as the inspiration of that indomitable, stubborn and resolute, yet warm and magnanimous temper, which England's friends have found characteristic of the best of Englishmen.

/We know

We know him, as the world knows him, for the man who, in his country's darkest hour, infused us with his own bouyant and imperturbable spirit; who assumed in us qualities of fortitude and endurance which not all of us possessed, but which, by that very assumption, by the force of his dauntless personality, by an eloquence that matched the hour, he was able to create in the hearts of fifty million beleaguered citizens of the British Isles.

But he knew, and we knew, that though the British Isles were geographically and militarily and economically beleaguered, we were not spiritually alone. Friends of freedom everywhere rallied, as they always will, to the

/challenge

challenge of tyranny: and nobody more viorously or to better purpose than the "New York Committee to defend America by aiding the Allies" and the "Fight for Freedom Committee", whose generous impulse later laid the foundation stones of Freedom House. Together with the honoured name of Wendell Willkie, we remember here this evening, not only that doughty champion Herbert Bayard Swope, whose praises have been sung here by voices more eloquent than mine; but also Herbert Agar, Tom Finletter, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, and others of that small but determined band, who dedicated themselves to mobilising public opinion in the United States in favour of the farsighted international policies of President Roosevelt, and

/on the

on the side of the hard-pressed opponents of Nazism and Fascism.

In this company, their resolution, their energy, their achievements are of course a household word. Let me assure you that they are also very warmly remembered by the once-embattled British, to whom they gave aid, comfort and support in the days when the war seemed far from American soil, and when self-styled realists advised against betting a nickel on our survival. Those who, in the hour of peril and adversity, have faith that a just cause can never be a lost cause, put its defenders for ever in their debt.

Sir Winston has always loved a fight, whether on the field of battle or on the floor of the House of Commons. Yet if history enshrines him as a great warrior-statesman, it will not forget - nor should we forget - his achievements in more peaceful causes, whether of liberal and

/enlightened

enlightened legislation at home, or of far-sighted policy in international affairs. We remember the motto prefixed to his monumental account of the Second World War:

> "In war, resolution; in defeat, defiance; in victory, magnanimity; in peace, goodwill".

He has been true to all these precepts, and not least to the last of them.

Yet it is not enough to salute. And I take it that the Freedom Award to Sir Winston Churchill, which I have the great honour to accept on his behalf this evening, implies more than admiring recognition of his great qualities, and of the great services which, during a long life, he has

/rendered

rendered to your country and mine, to the Western alliance, indeed to the whole world. We may pause to admire and to applaud; but the pause must not distract us from emulation.

Sir Winston's fundamental ideas on world problems have been as consistently, as they have been firmly, held. They are founded on a combination of independence, a free imagination and a formidable strength of character with a stubbon faith and a single-minded view of the public and private good. He knows, with an unshakeable certainty, what he considers to be big, handsome, noble and worthy of pursuit; and what, on the contrary, he abhors as being dim, grey, thin, and likely to lower or destroy the play of colour and movement in the universe. It is therefore natural enough that his belief in, and predilection for, the American

/democracy

rendered to your country and mine, to the Western alliance, indeed to the whole world. We may pause to admire and to applaud; but the pause must not distract us from emulation.

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/democracy

democracy have always lain at the very foundation of his political outlook.

It is no accident of circumstances that Sir Winston is revered and loved as warmly, if that be possible, in the United States as among his own countrymen. Even the fact that his mother was born and raised in this city does not account for it. His imagination and understanding have made nothing of the Atlantic, and his image is as bright on one side of it as on the other. He stands, and so must we stand, for an ever closer partnership, an ever firmer dedication to the common good, an ever more loyal amity, between Britain and the United States.

I hope it is fitting that I should end with a quotation, which I have chosen from the address he delivered, as Prime Minister of Great Britain,

/to the

to the Congress of the United States, in joint session assembled, three weeks after Pearl Harbor:

"I avow my hope and faith, sure and inviolate, that in the days to come the British and American peoples will, for their own safety and for the good will of all, walk together in majesty, in justice and in peace".

Malin, Patrick

1-C-1

February 1, 1955

Dear Pat Malin:

I say you my thanks for your generous and gracious letter of January 13th. The anonymity of the contribution had nothing to do with the reluctance to be associated with the ACLU. I have a habit of making my contributions anonymous, even to the Fresh Air Fund.

As ever yours,

Mr. Patrick Murphy Malin
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

rh

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January 13, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Edward Murrow:

I phoned your secretary on January 6 to leave with her for you the message that I had just then received in a letter from Charles Siepmann your most generous contribution, to be divided equally between the New York Civil Liberties Union and the national American Civil Liberties Union. I have heard of your generosity, in money terms as well as in terms of effort and courage, ever since the days before Martha Biehle told me I must look you up when I reached London for refugee work in mid-1943; but, now that I am the recipient of that generosity, I find it a little difficult to say what it means to me personally and professionally without using extravagant language.

For one who began prosaically in a Missouri banking family, and then became a mere teaching economist, I myself since the mid-30's have had much more than the usual quotient of excitement and rough-and-tumble operation. But this has increased rather than decreased my marvelling at the almost unique success which you increasingly have in one of the most spotlighted fields in the world; and, even more, at the combination of unforced humility and dedicated bravery with which you are always ready to lay your success on the line.

As I have said in messages to you a number of times during the last two years, not only the American Civil Liberties Union, but much more importantly the whole cause of American civil liberties, is deeply in your debt. For this reason, though we usually avoid mentioning personalities either pro or con, I could not resist - in writing the introduction to our recently published report - specifically acknowledging that you had been of great assistance to the

gods in their campaign to destroy Senator McCarthy after first having made him mad!

With admiration and gratitude and affection, I am

Yours sincerely,

Pat Malin

Patrick Murphy Malin
Executive Director

P.S. Mr. Siepmann tells us that you want this contribution treated anonymously. We shall of course comply with your wishes and not list you among our large contributors in next year's Annual Report. However, I am sure you realize that we are under legal obligation to report to the Treasury Department all contributions of one hundred dollars or more.

P.M.M.

WILLIAM M. MANDEL
545 WEST 164TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.
LORRAINE 8-4369

Mandel, Wm. M.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N.Y.

March 12, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Perhaps portions of the excerpts from the sound track of my hearing before McCarthy in the disc accompanying this letter may be of value to you in your broadcast tonight.

Your listeners may well gain spirit by listening to an embattled author say, over McCarthy's gavel:

"This is a book burning! You lack only the tinder to set fire to the books as Hitler did twenty years ago, and I am going to get that across to the American people!"

I also expressed to McCarthy's face what others had set down in print - the responsibility of his and other committees for the deaths of innocent persons driven to suicide:

"...you, Senator McCarthy, murdered Major Raymond Kaplan by driving him to the point where he jumped under a truck, although everybody knows that there was nothing that could possibly have merited even the most unimportant punishment for that man."

(Kaplan was the Voice of America engineer accused of consciously placing broadcasting stations in the wrong places. He was completely cleared - posthumously, His suicide note appeared in the N.Y. Times, March 7, 1953.)

My testimony may be of particular value to you because of McCarthy's accusation against you relative to the I.I.E. I was called before the Committee for the sin of having written a scholarly tome called "The Soviet Far East and Central Asia." The Committee tried to attach sinister meaning to my having visited Russia 22 years ago. In my testimony I was able to indicate that that was regarded in an entirely different light by an institution of the utmost conservatism:

"And I have had the privilege of utilizing one of the finest collections in this country, the collection of the Herbert Hoover Institute at Stanford University, which engaged me as a Fellow, on the basis of books I had previously written, including that book, which it deemed sufficient to merit my engagement as an expert on Russia."

Finally, I describe how the McCarthyite climate of opinion had resulted in the removal of books from the local public library, despite Sen. Dirksen's contention that their only objective was the U.S.I.S. chain of libraries.

Sincerely,

William Mandel

P.S. Murrow For President!

NOTE: Phonograph Record at Wessell Audio-visual Department

Manley, N.

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EDWARD MURROW, CBS

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N. MANLEY

UNSIGNED

1250P..

marquess of Salisbury

23.12.55.

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

File

My dear Ted,

I have just been playing, for the first time, your Churchill record. It is one of the most splendid and moving things I ever heard. It brought a lump to my throat & tears to my eyes. What times they were and how great a man he was — and is! You have done a

notable service, I feel, in lifting us back to a level from which I am afraid - perhaps inevitably - we have sadly fallen in these last days of peace, if it can be called peace. I only wish that thousands of the record could be sold in England. It would do us all good. At any rate, I am deeply grateful to you for honouring me with a copy. Thank you so much.

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

Every good wish from us both to you and Janet for Christmas & the New Year.

Yours ever
Robbety.

Marshall, Howard

82 BROOK STREET LONDON W.1 TELEPHONE MAYFAIR 8432

February 23rd, 1955

My dear Ed.,

Bryan Samain has just returned from New York and has told me how immensely helpful you were to him. I should just like you to know how greatly I appreciate this, for I realise how difficult it must have been for you to find time to help Samain on his way.

The facilities with which you provided him made the whole difference to his trip and added greatly to its value. Thank you so much.

I greatly enjoyed our lunch and hope that we may keep in touch about the matters we discussed.

Kindest regards.

Yours,

Howard Marshall.

Martin, William

August 31, 1955

Dear Bill:

I do indeed remember our meeting and the lunch with Lacey at the Cosmos Club.

I honestly don't know what can be done about the CBS Newsfilm, since I am no longer an executive of the Company and I am responsible for only my own programs. However, I am passing your letter along to our News Director, John Day, who will I am sure give it every consideration.

As ever yours,

Colonel W. K. Martin
Commander
Headquarters 45th Air Division
Loring Air Force Base
Limestone, Maine

rh
cc: Mr. Day

Martin, W.K

JC. attach to our carbon of letter to him

September 26, 1955

Colonel W.K. Martin
Commander
Headquarters 45th Air Division
Loring Air Force Base
Limestone, Maine

Dear Col. Martin:

Your letter regarding CBS Newsfilm service has been referred to me.

We are about to resume discussions which we hope will lead to negotiations for the purchase of our Newsfilm service for all air force installations. Any such arrangement should include Loring Air Force Base. I am quite hopeful that we may be able to devise a way to supply Newsfilm to Loring and elsewhere.

Many thanks for your expression of interest in our service.

Sincerely,

HLK:m Howard L. Kany

bc: Bill Edwards --As discussed, Col. Mel Williamson will meet with me in N.Y. Sept. 29 for further discussion. If your plans change so that you can have lunch with us at 12:30 pm. please let me know.

John Day, Ed Murrow

HLK

Martin, Willis S.

WILLIS S. MARTIN COMPANY
MARKETING, SALES & ADVERTISING COUNSEL

535 WEST WAYNE STREET
FORT WAYNE 2, INDIANA

Jan. 4, 1955

Dear Ed,

Both Ruth and I greatly enjoyed receiving a Christmas card from you and Janet. It is grand to keep in touch with our New York friends.

The primary purpose of this little note, however, is to say how much we enjoyed your TV round-up of CBS correspondents. I have heard several of the earlier ones on radio but felt that this year's TV presentation was by all odds the best. It had an informality to it; yet no wasted words and the minimum of double talk. Your summary at the conclusion was good. In case it is not done, a digest of this program would be an excellent promotion mailing piece for CBS.

We continue to enjoy our life in Ft. Wayne. We are making many good friends and the pace of life appeals to us. At the same time we have wonderful memories of New York and particularly CBS.

Our very best wishes to Janet, Casey and yourself.

Cordially,
Fitz

Marvin, Tony
1-C-1

February 21, 1955

Dear Lynda Ann Marvin:

In reply to your questions about the volume, "This I Believe," I think you may be interested to know that there are now two volumes. I am sending you a copy of the new one.

As you will see, the answers to several of your questions will be found in the Foreword and in Ward Wheelock's introduction.

1. The idea to publish volumes of "This I Believe" grew out of the great interest in the radio program. So many persons wrote asking for copies of the scripts that we were persuaded that it would be a good idea to publish some of them in book form.

2. It has been a difficult job to select which scripts should be included in the book. We have tried to choose those which we think are of greatest interest and inspiration. In some cases, our judgment was influenced by the importance of the individual person, in some cases by the literary perfection of the statement, but in most cases we were primarily interested in the sincerity and worthwhileness of the ideas themselves.

3. Each guest on the radio program is given as much time as he wishes to write his statement. We do not think the job of writing down one's beliefs is one to be rushed. And we do not wish a guest to broadcast his statement of beliefs until he is quite satisfied that he has written just what he means to say.

4. "This I Believe" has a small editorial staff which does occasionally assist the writers in editing their statements. The guests are encouraged to write and re-write their own statements. The staff is usually limited to cutting down scripts which may be too long for the radio time requirements.

5. On page 52 of the volume I am sending, you will find a statement of beliefs by a teen-ager, which I think is very good.

6. Yes

7. I am one of the three members of the Editorial Board of "This I Believe." I introduce each guest to the radio audience and the program is broadcast six times a week in many areas. Here in New York it is heard five times a week. Mr. Raymond Swing, who is the Editor of the program, makes the day-to-day decisions. We make the policy dedisions together.

In answer to your other questions, I am sending you herewith a biography which will aid you.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Lynda Ann Marvin
Port Washington Junior High School
Port Washington, Long Island

rh

In reply to your questions about the volume "This I Believe", I think you may be interested to know that there are now two volumes. I am sending you a copy of the new one.

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ARTHUR GODFREY
C.B.S. BUILDING
485 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 1-2345

Feb.21,1955

Dear Ed:

I know this is most presumptuous of me,but under the circumstances I think you will understand my position.

My daughter's english class at Junior High is most desirous of learning more about you (the enclosure,written by my girl will be self explanatory) and would deeply appreciate your time and effort on their behalf.

Naturally,I too add my gratitude. With kindest regards,

I am,

Tony Clarkin

Mason, Gordon

September 13, 1955

Dear Gordon:

Herewith a couple of sample signatures for the letters you are sending out to the Lincoln-Mercury dealers.

I guess you now have everything you asked us for.

I hope all goes well.

Sincerely,

KAY CAMPBELL

Mr. Gordon Mason
KMX
Los Angeles, California

fc

RECEIVED
1955 SEP -9 PM 9:1
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

413CB

LA SEPT 9/55

KAY CAMPBELL

EDWARD R MURROW,S OFFICE

CBS NY

MANY THANKS YOUR 2192 SEPT 8 REGARDING LINCOLN MERCURY DEALERS CLOSED CIRCUIT AND LETTER. COPY FOR DEALER LETTER WILL BE AIRMAILED TO YOU MONDAY SEPTEMBER TWELVE. WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN THIS MATTER. REGARDS

GORDON MASON

Mason, Gordon

KNX

COLUMBIA PACIFIC RADIO NETWORK

CBS Radio - A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

GORDON MASON
Program Promotion Manager

February 9, 1955

Miss Kay Campbell
c/o Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Kay:

Many, many thanks for the transcript and dubbing of Ed Murrow's December 24th broadcast.

We have forwarded this material to the client who was greatly pleased with the news that it was on its way.

Thanks again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Gordon Mason

GM:pf

Gordon Mason

Mason, Gordon

February 7, 1955

Dear Gordon:

I have just received your letter of February 4th, and hasten to send you a transcript and a dubbing of Ed Murrow's December 24th broadcast. I hope these will help to soothe the client.

Anytime you have a similar request of this kind in connection with any of the Murrow programs, I will be glad to take care of it for you.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL

Mr. Gordon Mason
Program Promotion Manager
KNX
Columbia Square
Los Angeles 28, California

fe

KNX

COLUMBIA PACIFIC RADIO NETWORK

CBS Radio - A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

COLUMBIA SQUARE, LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

GORDON MASON
Program Promotion Manager

February 4, 1955

Miss Kay Campbell
Edward R. Murrow Office
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Kay:

Several weeks ago we had an urgent request from a client here in CPRN Program Promotion, for a transcript or a recording of Edward R. Murrow's December 24 broadcast.

At that time we wrote to Fred W. Friendly and have discovered our mistake. This of course, has not made any points with the client, so at this late date we are making the request to you. Anything you can do toward expediting this transcript will be gratefully appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gordon Mason

Gordon Mason

SW

TO Mr. M

FROM dmcd

Massee,

May 25

These two boys were first in town in early April when you were buried. One of them is a friend of John Horn, and he talked with them then at length. They now have a sponsor and a network (Mutual, I think), and expect to leave for Europe in early July.

They are in town again until the middle of next week; they think their idea is the kind of program you like, and they wonder if they could see you for a sort of "brain-picking" conversation.

didn't show up

Massee Jack + Bill

April 13, 1954

John Horn
pass them
Dm.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

People all over the world can get to know each other better through radio shows like YOU IN EUROPE.

Each is a quarter hour for commercial network radio. The four presentation shows are:

1. Opening in Paris, the introductory show presents the principals and the theme of the show, which is based on Seneca's phrase, " I am not for one corner, the whole world is my native land."

2. In a pub in Newbury, England, a candidate for Parliament talks with us after a day's campaigning.

3. In Venice, Bernard Berenson points out the simple story of creation, as told in one 800-year-old mosaic in the church of San Marco.

4. In Paris, Spring is declared when the shutters come down from around the sidewalk cafes. We find out some of the reasons people spend so much time in cafes, andwhat it is about them that makes people glad to be alive.

We want to present YOU IN EUROPE to you, because we think that you will like what we have done and what we are trying to do. If you do, YOU IN EUROPE could go on the air.

Sincerely,

J. G. Massee

Massee

Jack & Bill

KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
WICHITA

MEINRATH BROKERAGE CO.

20 WEST NINTH STREET

KANSAS CITY 6, MO.

CHICAGO
MINNEAPOLIS
MILWAUKEE

ASSOCIATE
FARR & CO., NEW YORK

IRVING S. MEINRATH
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

April 9th, 1954

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Janice just called me and advised that the husband of a friend of ours and our children, Jack Massee and his brother Billy are leaving for New York tonight.

They have some new idea in connection with a radio program.

They would like to see you and have asked that we tell you of their contemplated call. They will phone your office Monday to ascertain when it might be convenient for you to see them.

Any courtesies extended these boys will be appreciated by us.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely,

Irving S. Meinrath

Irving S. Meinrath.

YOU IN EUROPE

A 15-minute radio program

Produced by J. G. & W. E. Massee

PURPOSE

To promote international understanding by using the power and effectiveness of radio to present to Americans a true picture of Europe - past and present.

To provide an entertaining and informative radio vehicle for commercial use by firms interested in the expansion of import business, and by firms directly or indirectly interested in travel promotion and the sale of related products.

CONTENT

Each program will be a "visit" piece, focussing on the people, places and things of Western Europe.

Each program will be an on-the-scene reporting job, with informal conversation and interviews making the listener feel that he is actually present.

Authentic music and sound backgrounds will be used to entertain the listener, as well as to give him a sense of presence.

FORMAT

The structure of each program will be varied to suit the specific material, as illustrated by the following summaries of the presentation shows:

1) A candidate for Parliament is interviewed in a pub after a busy day's campaigning. In his description of a typical day of campaigning, he points out some of the similarities and differences between electioneering in England and America.

2) A sidewalk cafe is visited on the day Spring is declared in Paris - when the shutters come down from around the sidewalk cafe. People are asked why so much time is spent in sidewalk cafes.

3) After breakfast in St. Marks square, one of the mosaics in the church is admired, with the feeling that if one of the magic things of Venice is presented, perhaps some idea of all her wonders might be conveyed.

THE PRODUCERS

YOU IN EUROPE will be produced, written and directed by Bill and Jack Massee, creators of the program.

BILL MASSEE studied radio writing and production at Northwestern before the War, with Al Crews, former NBC production chief in Chicago. During the war, he wrote and produced radio shows for the Army Air Force, and in 1949 wrote radio and movie scripts for ECA in Paris. He has been an editor on such magazines as ESQUIRE and ARGOSY, and written articles for many magazines. His most recent book is THE ART OF COMFORT, a human approach to architecture published by Bobbs-Merrill, and he wrote WINES OF FRANCE, in collaboration, first published in 1951 by Knopf.

For background information:

Dick Joseph, Travel Editor, ESQUIRE magazine.
John Horn, former radio critic of NEWSWEEK and VARIETY, now with CBS.
Jim Beard, author and food authority.
Sam Aaron, proprietor, Sherry Wines & Spirits.

JACK MASSEE has been a reporter for the KANSAS CITY STAR, and a copywriter and radio-television director for advertising agencies in Kansas City. He lived and traveled in Europe after graduation from Amherst College.

For background information:

Donald D. Davis, president station WHB (Mutual), Kansas City.
Burton G. Wasser, vice-pres., Rogers & Smith Advertising, K.C.
Dr. Ralph Ogan, Industrial Consultant, Kansas City.
William Atwood, Trust Officer, First National Bank, K.C.

March 5 '56

Mary Dorothy

HONEY HILL ROAD GEORGETOWN CONN.

Dear Ed -

Today it started. What comes up, must go down? Alright - I'll expect you & Carey to bump yourselves out here & fill in those holes the telephone company is digging in my front pasture. Bunga's pachuanol will help you separately.

Sunday was fun for us - thank you for bringing Carey - he's a peach. I trust you are constantly annoyed by the mind-reading performance. One more hole in the lawn & I'll send him a trumpet.

The enclosed picture of Pop & me

I don't write very because I know you will treasure it. You will note my Law and Order Enforcer, firmly grasped. So – no questions to me on Friday night, see? I'm scared, being a very private-spirited biddy, so leave it to Pop & we won't lose up your show.

Come see us again soon!

Sincerely,

Dorothy Massey

FIRST ABOVE JEFFERSON STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON.
COR. SECOND AND FEDERAL STREETS,
THE DALLES, OREGON.

EASTMAN

N STREET, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH,
EAST PORTLAND, OREGON.
THIRD STREET, NEAR COOPER'S STORE,
ASTORIA, OREGON.

Matt, M. Leonard

October 20, 1955

Dear Leonard:

Many thanks for your letter of September 30th.

We had indeed hoped to be able to pursue your suggestion for a SEE IT NOW program on Guatemala sometime this fall. However, due to the change of format on the show which is now being expanded to fill one hour, or occasionally one hour and a half, it seems unlikely we will be able to do the piece this season.

I shall continue to hope that the opportunity will present itself later on.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. M. Leonard Matt,
Assistant General Manager
WDAS Broadcasting Station
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

fc

wdas

BROADCASTING STATION

WDAS BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

September 30,1955

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
485 Madison Ave,
New York 22,N.Y.

Dear Ed:

On July 1 of this year I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you,in regrads to doing a television show on Guatemala;a land of historic lore and the only country in the world which has thrown off the shackles of Communism. You said in that letter that you would take the suggestion kindly in the fall, and I would like to bring it to your attention again. — attached

I believe that it would make a most interesting show and would be very timely at this moment when so much is being done to neutralize Communism the world over.I would appreciate your comment at this time.

With many best regards,I am.

VERY SINCERLEY YOURS

Leonard

M.Leonard Matt
Assistant General Manager

CONSUL FOR GUATEMALA

MLM.b

Smatt, Leonard

July 1, 1955

Dear Leonard:

Very belated thanks for your letter of March 19. SEE IT NOW is going off the air for the summer next week, but we will hope to pursue your suggestion come autumn and will get in touch with you then.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. M. Leonard Matt
Assistant General Manager
Station WDAS
WDAS Building
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly

Maxson, John

W. 1706 - 9th Ave.,
Spokane 43, Wash.
September 12, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a member of the United States Army Reserve (in a troop-type unit, where we need active participants in all grades), I would like to add my thanks to you for the excellent narrative which you did for the recent program "The Whites of Their Eyes".

The added impact which this program gained from the Murrow touch was readily apparent; thank you for diverting time from your busy schedule to do it.

On your various presentations, you have often used the phrase "our country's military posture" with a great degree of understanding as to the full connotations of the term. Through the assistance you have given the reserve program, perhaps we can make that posture more erect.

John A. Maxson

JOHN A. MAXSON
Major, Infantry-USAR

ANVIL FILMS LTD

May, Ralph

Directors:
KEN CAMERON, O.B.E., B.SC.
RALPH N. MAY, B.SC.
R. K. T. SCRIVENER.
R. I. C. H. WARREN.
Registered Offices:
59 Sloane St., S.W.1

BEACONSFIELD STUDIOS,
BEACONSFIELD,
BUCKS.
BEACONSFIELD 557 (3 lines)

7th September, 1955.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485, Maddison Avenue,
New York 22,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

A very old friend of mine John Laurie, the Scottish actor, is shortly coming to the Plymouth Theatre, New York, in a play called "Tiger at the Gate".

While there he is extremely anxious to meet you and seek your advice.

If he gets in touch with you I do very much hope you will be kind enough to spare him a few minutes of your time. Both as a man and as an actor he is a very worthwhile person.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ralph.

Ralph N. May.

yes - if calls

never called
3/8/56

RNM/AM:

Mayer, Harold

HAROLD S. MAYER, PRESIDENT
RALPH M. PONS, VICE-PRES.
LOUIS E. VAUTHIER, VICE-PRES.
THEO. M. HICKEY, SEC.

GODCHAUX & MAYER LTD.
Insurance
GENERAL AGENTS
817 UNION STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Approaching a Half - Century of Progressive Cooperation in Solving Agents' Problems

OCTOBER 10, 1955
OUR 42ND YEAR

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW,
485 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND COPY OF LETTER WHICH IS SELF-EXPLANATORY.

I DO NOT HAVE A BETTER ADDRESS FOR MRS. FISHER AND I TRUST YOU WILL FORWARD IT TO HER IN CASE MY LETTER DOES NOT REACH HER.

I STILL LISTEN TO YOUR PROGRAM EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVERY NIGHT.

THANKING YOU AND WITH KINDEST REGARDS,

YOURS VERY TRULY,

HAROLD S. MAYER.

HSM:OSH
ENC.

OCTOBER 10TH, 1955
OUR 42ND YEAR

MRS. FISHER,
WEST HARTFORD,
CONNECTICUT.

MY DEAR MRS. FISHER:

I HEARD YOUR VERY FINE TALK FRIDAY ON "THIS I BELIEVE".

I TRUST YOU CAN SEND ME 10 COPIES, IF POSSIBLE, AS I WANT TO SEND THEM TO SOME OF MY FRIENDS.

THANKING YOU,

YOURS VERY TRULY,

HAROLD S. MAYER.

HSM:GSH

CC - MR. EDWARD R. MURROW

COPY

Mayer, Harold

HAROLD S. MAYER, PRESIDENT
RALPH M. PONS, VICE-PRES.
LOUIS E. VAUTHIER, VICE-PRES.
THEO. M. HICKEY, SEC.

GODCHAUX & MAYER LTD.
Insurance
GENERAL AGENTS
817 UNION STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Approaching a Half - Century of Progressive Cooperation in Solving Agents' Problems

January 17, 1955
Our 41st Year

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to know if you received the box of oranges I sent you for Christmas, as I have not heard from you. Please let me know if they arrived and if not, I will see that you get another box, if I can.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD S. MAYER.

HSM:osh

Mrs. Murrow will answer. 1/25

Meinrath, Irving

November 5, 1955

Dear Irving:

Thank you for your letter of October 20th.

This is just a note to tell you that as far as next season is concerned, I have no reason to think that my schedule will be any lighter, and I therefore do not feel that I should make any commitments so far in advance.

I will, however, keep your letter in mind, and let you know early next year if there are any changes in my schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irving S. Meinrath
20 West Ninth Street
Kansas City 6, Missouri

fs

KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
WICHITA

MEINRATH BROKERAGE CO.

20 WEST NINTH STREET

KANSAS CITY 6, MO.

CHICAGO
MINNEAPOLIS
MILWAUKEE

ASSOCIATE
FARR & CO., NEW YORK

IRVING S. MEINRATH
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

Oct. 20th, 1955

KC

Mr. Edwin R. Murro,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This morning I received your wire from Chicago, advising that it would be impossible for you to address the Missouri Valley Food Distributors Association, due to pressure of your broadcasting schedule.

I realized when I wrote you that we were giving you very short notice but I was requested to do this and naturally went ahead.

I have just talked with Mr. Guy McCartney and he suggested that I place before you two dates - May 10th, 1956 and November 1st, 1956. The Spring meeting of the Association will be held in May and the Fall meeting will be held in November. Mr. McCartney would like to have you address the Association at either of these meetings if satisfactory arrangements can be made with you. Whether your schedule will permit your considering an engagement of this kind, I do not know but when you have the opportunity, I would appreciate your letting us hear from you.

Sincerely,

Irving S. Meinrath

Irving S. Meinrath.

Meinrath Living

1880 1955

THE MEINRATH BROKERAGE COMPANY ANNOUNCES ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY IN THE FOOD BROKERAGE BUSINESS. THE RECOGNITION OF BROKERAGE SERVICE AS A VITAL FORCE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PRODUCTS IN ALL COUNTRIES IS A MATTER OF HISTORICAL RECORD.

THE MEINRATH BROKERAGE COMPANY IS PROUD OF ITS PART IN MAINTAINING THE PERMANENCY OF THIS FIELD. IT HAS USED EVERY EFFORT TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

TO OUR FRIENDS WHO HAVE SHARED WITH US THE STORMS AND CALMS OF THESE 75 YEARS WE ARE MOST GRATEFUL.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES WHICH THIS COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN US, OUR COMPANY AT THE INCEPTION OF ITS 75TH BUSINESS YEAR, IS MAKING A CONTRIBUTION TO:

THE DAMON RUNYON MEMORIAL FUND
FOR CANCER RESEARCH, INC.

WE HOPE THAT IN SO DOING WE WILL BENEFIT HUMANITY BY OUR DONATION AND THAT WE ARE FOSTERING A PLAN WHICH WILL INSPIRE OTHER CORPORATIONS TO TAKE SIMILAR ACTION.

MEINRATH BROKERAGE COMPANY
KANSAS CITY WICHITA OMAHA MINNEAPOLIS MILWAUKEE CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY, MO. JANUARY 1ST, 1955

Meinrath, Irving

MEINRATH BROKERAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
KANSAS CITY MILWAUKEE MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO
WICHITA OMAHA

TELEPHONE GRAND 6880
TELETYPE-256
20 WEST NINTH STREET BLDG.
KANSAS CITY 6, MO.

Feb. 18th, 1955

ISM-HM

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The attached copy of letter to Mr. Teeter is self explanatory.

I am also arranging to have a copy of this mailing list sent to you as I feel that it will be of interest to you as well as to Walter Winchell's staff.

Yours very truly,

MEINRATH BROKERAGE CO.

Per Irving S. Meinrath
Irving S. Meinrath.

ALL QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION

Feb. 18th, 1955

ISM-HM

Mr. John H. Teeter, Executive Director,
Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for
Cancer Research, Inc.,
399-1/2 Madison Ave.,
New York, 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Teeter:

We are checking over the mailing list which we used in connection with our Anniversary Announcement and we will have this revised and up to-date sometime next week. It involves more than 2000 names and firms.

We have received some very nice acknowledgments of this announcement from friends all over the country.

I am arranging to have a copy of our revised mailing list sent to you for your inspection as we think the cross-section of the individuals and firms who received the announcement will be of real interest to you. This will forwarded just as soon as we have completed the work on it next week.

Yours very truly,

MEINRATH BROKERAGE CO.

Per

Irving S. Meinrath.

Meinrath, Irving

January 18, 1955

Dear John:

Many thanks for sending me the correspondence you had with Irving Meinrath. I am returning it herewith for your files.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John H. Teeter
Executive Director
Damon Runyon Memorial Fund
399 ½ Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

DAMON RUNYON MEMORIAL FUND
FOR
CANCER RESEARCH, INC.

Enter
399½ MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

270 PARK AVENUE
BUILDING E
12TH FLOOR

TEL. PLAZA 9-5370

January 11, 1955

4

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Walter thought you might like to see the attached letter. You inspired this contribution of $100.00 per month.

Sincerely yours,

DAMON RUNYON MEMORIAL FUND

John H. Teeter
Executive Director

JHT/sf

enc.

Melas, Ambassador

September 1, 1955

Dear Ambassador Melas:

I have just returned from my vacation to find your very kind letter of July 13th.

It was most gracious of you to write as you did.

I am happy to hear that you received such favorable reports on the SEE IT NOW program of June 28th. We all felt it was a real privilege to do the program.

Many thanks again for your thoughtfulness in writing to me.

Sincerely yours,

His Excellency, George V. Melas
Ambassador of Greece
Washington, D.C.

fe

July 27, 1955

Sir:

Your letter of July 13 arrived in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation.

This is merely a note to tell you that I do not expect Mr. Murrow back until early fall, but will be glad to bring your letter to his attention at that time.

Respectfully yours,

Florence Crissan

His Excellency, George V. Melas
Ambassador of Greece
Washington, D.C.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 13, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Let me tell you how much I appreciated your program on Greece of June 28 showing the warm welcome extended to Dr. Packard by the townsfolk of Anthele.

I regret to say that, being out of town, I was unable to witness the show myself. However, members of my staff who saw it were enthusiastic about it. I also received many favorable comments from people who are not connected with the Embassy.

I know that programs like this are part of your day's work, but I would like to congratulate your for your fine contribution towards better understanding in the United States of the spiritual and cultural background of my countrymen and of their genuine friendship towards your country.

I am sure you will agree that if international cooperation and friendly relations are to exist between nations, it is essential that there be a friendly acceptance by all of the peoples concerned of the need for the peaceful policies being pursued by their respective governments. By bringing before the American public this expression of gratitude of simple people towards an outstanding American who spared no effort to raise their standard of living, you have most appropriately shown how constructive work can engender lasting goodwill and cement the relationship based on mutual friendship and esteem.

Again my sincere congratulations and best wishes to you.

Cordially yours

George V. Melas

George V. Melas
Ambassador of Greece

GVM:jb

Eng Part
Mendes-France

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

GARDNER COWLES, *President and Editor*

November 8, 1954

Dear Ed,

I am giving a small stag dinner, honoring Premier Mendes-France, at The Links Club, 36 East 62nd Street, Saturday evening, November 20th, at 7:30 p.m., black tie.

The guest list will be confined to about twenty-five leading editors and publishers and network executives. Premier Mendes-France has agreed to talk off-the-record and to answer questions.

I hope that you can attend. I'd appreciate it if you could send word promptly to my secretary. The phone number is MUrray Hill 8-0300.

Sincerely,

Mike

yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Menninger, William

April 28, 1955

Dear Dr. Menninger:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 14. I fear that our forward commitments this year will prevent our doing a special program on mental health as we did last year.

Alan Gregg, who is an old friend of mine, has agreed to sit down and counsel with me as to what can be done by television in this whole area, and I shall of course be communicating with you again when our plans are formulated.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. William C. Menninger
The Menninger Foundation
Topeka, Kansas

rh

THE MENNINGER FOUNDATION

A NON-PROFIT CENTER FOR TREATMENT AND PREVENTION, RESEARCH AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN PSYCHIATRY

Topeka, Kansas

April 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last night I thought your program on the Salk vaccine was splendid. I got an enormous lift out of your final remark to these gentlemen as to where do we go now, you suggesting the possibility of mental health. Then I thought it was amazingly encouraging to see each of three that they all felt that was the direction we should take.

The thought occurred to me that I hope someone, perhaps from the National Association of Mental Health, has asked you to arrange some kind of a program during Mental Health Week or at least between May 1st and 14th. Having appeared on your program one time with Irv Wright and Corneilus Rhoads, I know of your interest in mental health and more specifically we of course have been tremendously pleased that you and Mrs. Murrow have been financial supporters of our program here in Topeka. Goodness knows we have an enormous job of public education to do if we are going to change the situation for the 700,000 souls in our state hospitals most of whom are going through a living death; to train the number of doctors and associates who are so badly needed; to do the research job that those men were talking about on the program. Incidentally, Alan Gregg is a very savvy fellow about mental health.

Again my warm commendations to the very splendid programs that you put on. I only get to see them occasionally.

Sincerely,

William C. Menninger, M.D.

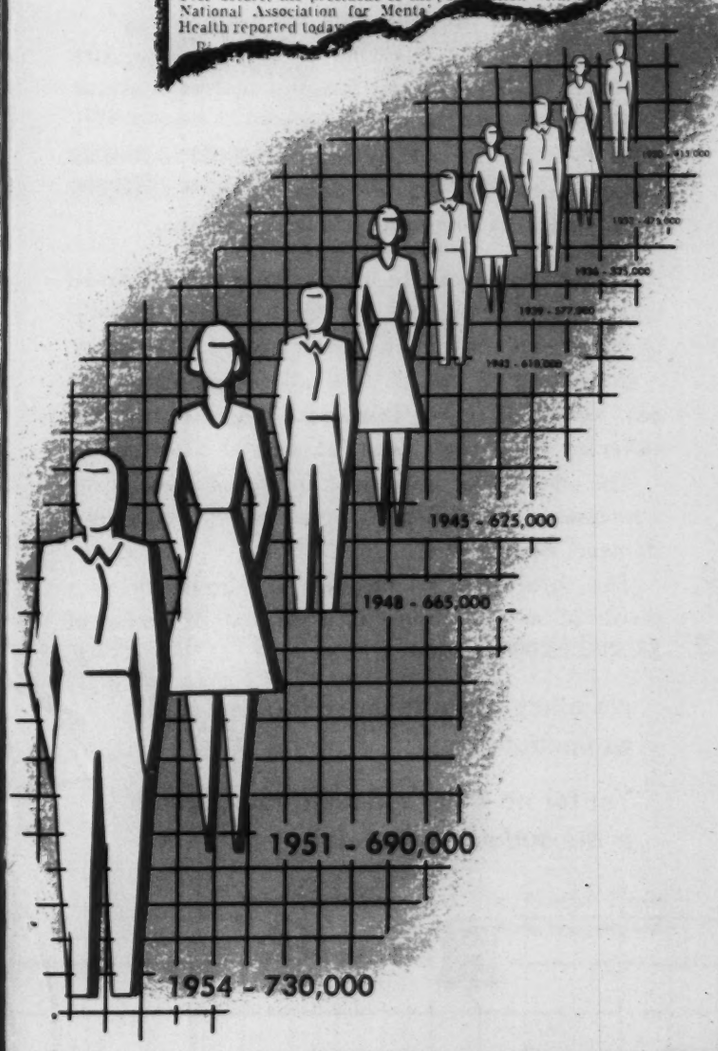
WCM/gb

No other illness takes

Mental Illness Cases Soar To Record High

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UP)—Mental illness took a "greater toll" in the nation last year than ever before, the president of the National Association for Mental Health reported today.

the year, and that local, s[illegible] federal governments [illegible] spent 3 million dollar[illegible] connection with, m[illegible]



Last year a Congressional Committee investigated the toll of our major diseases. It found:

"There is probably no more serious problem in the health field today than that of mental illness."

The number of patients in mental hospitals has reached an all-time high — over 700,000.

There are now more hospital patients with mental illness than with heart disease, cancer, tuberculosis and all other physical diseases put together.

In the next four years more than 1,000,000 new patients will be admitted to mental hospitals.

The bill for mental illness is colossal. Business and industry are paying a very large part of it.

Ninety-six per cent of all hospitalized mental patients are in tax-supported institutions.

It cost over $1,000,000,000 in tax funds to care for them in 1954. As the hospital figures continue to climb, so will the cost.

In addition, the new patients admitted to mental hospitals each year will lose more than $2,000,000,000 in potential earnings and purchasing power.

But it is not only in the hospitals that mental illness takes its staggering toll. Its effects are felt directly in every community and in every place of business.

Between 20% and 25% of all the employees in any commercial or industrial organization are suffering from some form of mental disorder.

The effects are: accidents, disrupted production, absenteeism, inefficiency, poor morale, turnover, damage, destruction.

The direct loss to business and industry as a result of mental illness is estimated in excess of $3,000,000,000 annually.

No other illness takes so frightful a toll as mental illness.

Yet for no other serious chronic illness is the outlook so hopeful.

There is a solution for the problem of mental illness — a three-point solution which can produce substantial results within a few years. The keystone of this program is

Research

Research has already produced very positive results in the treatment of mental illness. Serious diseases, like schizophrenia and involutional melancholia — considered almost hopeless thirty years ago — are today showing improvement and recovery in about 60% of the cases treated.

Research holds out definite hope for even greater success with these and other mental diseases.

But if research is to make headway, it must be adequately financed.

Mental illness covers more than 100 different diseases. It accounts for more than 50% of all hospitalized casualties. Yet mental illness research receives less than 3% of the total expenditure for all medical research.

Point two in the program is . . .

Training

The entire field of mental illness — clinics, private practice, hospitals, research laboratories —is plagued by a severe shortage of trained personnel — psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers, psychologists, nurses. Thousands of new professional people are needed to fill existing vacancies and to staff the new services as they develop and expand.

Research

Training

Point three in the program is . . .

Treatment

Most mentally sick people can be helped by treatment, but very few can get it.

Most towns and cities do not have even a single private psychiatrist or psychiatric clinic where employees suffering from mental disorders can be referred for treatment. In places where these services exist, they are swamped by long waiting lists.

A sizable increase in psychiatrists and clinics would give business and industry relief from the tremendous burden they now bear because of mental illness.

In the mental hospitals, too, treatment is grossly inadequate. Most mental hospitals — overcrowded, understaffed, underequipped — provide little more than custodial care for most of their patients. As a result, hundreds of thousands of patients hang on hopelessly as public charges for months, years, even decades.

Given proper treatment, up to 70% of the patients entering mental hospitals could be discharged as improved or recovered within a year.

Together — research, training and treatment — make up a realistic program which can reverse the trend of mental illness and cut down its tremendous toll.

This program is now in progress. It is the program of the National Association for Mental Health and its nationwide network of 400 affiliates.

Treatment

This program includes financing and/or organization of the following:

research to cure and prevent mental illness
training of professional personnel
measures to improve mental hospital treatment
psychiatric clinics for treatment and prevention
rehabilitation of recovered mental patients
public education to prevent mental illness

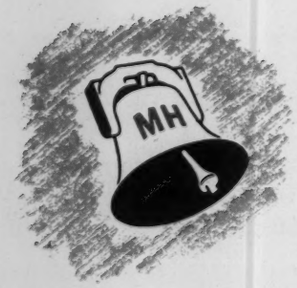
The National Association for Mental Health and its affiliates are performing the same kind of public service in the fight against mental illness, as other national citizens' organizations are performing in the fight against cancer, poliomyelitis, heart disease, tuberculosis.

Like these other health organizations, they need financial support from business and industry along with contributions from other sources.

Mental illness — the nation's Number 1 health problem — can be conquered.

We appeal to you to support the organizations working to conquer it. We ask that you make a generous contribution to the Mental Health Fund.

Please give most where it counts most.



Your contribution to The Mental Health Fund is deductible for income tax purposes.

National Association for Mental Health
1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

527-B

FACTS ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS

I How Widespread Is Mental Illness?

1. Today there are nearly 3/4 of a million people under the care of mental hospitals. This is more than half of the number of patients in all hospitals for all diseases in the entire country.

2. There are more people hospitalized for mental illness than for polio, cancer, heart disease, tuberculosis and all other diseases combined.

3. More than 250,000 new patients--- one quarter of a million--- are admitted to mental hospitals each year.

4. In 1934 the chance of being hospitalized for a severe mental illness was computed as 1 in 20; today it is nearly 1 in 10.

5. At least ten million Americans -- 1 in every 16 -- are now suffering from some form of mental disorder.

6. During the past year some 2 1/2 million men, women and children were treated for some form of mental disorder (in mental hospitals, at psychiatric clinics or in the offices of private psychiatrists.)

7. Of the 19,000,000 who went to general hospitals last year to get treatment for physical ailments, at least 5,000,000 are estimated to have been suffering from some mental disturbance as well.

8. It is estimated that as many as 20% to 25% of all employees in any corporation or industrial unit are suffering from mental disorders ranging from psychoses to "industrial maladjustment" -- showing up in absenteeism, accidents, dissatisfaction, alcoholism, turnover, poor job performance.

9. More than half the patients in mental hospitals are suffering from schizophrenia. This means that more than 1/4 of all hospital beds are occupied by patients with schizophrenia.

II What Are The Chances Of Recovery?

1. The chances of recovery from mental illness are very much dependent on the kind of mental hospital to which the patient is admitted.

2. At the present time, about 45% of the patients admitted to a state mental hospital are discharged as improved or recovered. (Nearly 90% of all hospitalized mental patients are in state mental hospitals.)

National Association for Mental Health, Inc.
1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

3. In a few well-equipped and well-staffed mental hospitals where patients are given the best and latest treatment, as many as 70% improve or recover.

4. In the few mental hospitals which specialize in intensive treatment of selected cases, improvement and recovery rates have been as high as 85%.

5. The majority of the nation's mental patients are given no more than custody in overcrowded, understaffed, underequipped institutions, which are unable to give more than minimal care to most of their patients. Very few mental patients are given the thorough and intensive treatment which greatly increases their chances for recovery.

6. Three-fourths of our mental hospitals still suffer from severe overcrowding. This means far more than mere physical discomfort. Such conditions effectively reduce the chances of recovery and even aggravate the disease in many patients.

7. Nearly all mental hospitals are grossly understaffed, with the result that patients are deprived of modern psychiatric treatment that would help them get well. The average state mental hospital has only about 6 doctors for every 10 it needs -- 3 registered nurses for every 10 it needs -- 3 social workers for every 10 it needs -- 2 clinical psychologists for every 10 it needs.

8. The average expenditure for all food, care and treatment for a patient in a state mental hospital is about $2.70 a day. In some states the amount is as low as $1.18; in some as high as $4.77. Similar expenditures in private mental hospitals are about $13 a day. In Veterans Administration hospitals the amount is from $8 to $12 a day.

9. Mental health clinics which provide psychiatric treatment for people with less severe mental disorders have been able to help the great majority of their patients to resume healthy, useful lives. But clinic treatment is available to relatively few. There are only about 600 full-time clinics in the entire country. An additional 600 part-time clinics give service only about one or two days a week, on the average. Almost all mental health clinics have waiting lists of from three months to a year. Most of the existing clinics are concentrated in a few large cities. The great majority of the states have little or no clinic service at all.

10. The entire psychiatric field is plagued by the lack of trained professional personnel. It is not only the mental hospital that needs more staff. Clinics and training and research programs are also suffering from a lack of personnel.

III What Progress Is Research Making?

1. Twenty-five years ago most mental illness was considered almost hopeless. Since then considerable research has been carried on, and as a result, methods for treating many of the mental illnesses have been discovered, and tens of thousands of patients are now being treated successfully each year.

2. Research has helped to increase the rates of recovery and improvement for schizophrenia and involutional melancholia (two common mental illnesses). In hospitals providing good care and treatment, the rates of recovery and improvement today are 55% to 60% for schizophrenia and about 70% for involutional melancholia.

3. Research with new drugs opens up promises of recovery in cases of mental illness which are not yielding to present treatment.

4. Research on childhood emotional development has made many significant disclosures related to the prevention of mental disorders and to the correction of emotional disturbances in childhood. These disclosures are being applied successfully in child guidance clinics, school guidance programs and counselling services.

5. There are a great many promising new research leads for improvement of the methods of treatment and for the prevention of the mental disorders. However, these leads cannot be followed up, because of a lack of funds.

6. Only about $6,000,000 is spent each year for research on the more than 100 different kinds of mental disorders. This is only about 3% of the $180,000,000 which is spent on all medical research each year.

7. The amount we spend during the whole year on research in mental illness ($6,000,000) is less than the amount we spend in 3 days to care for the mentally ill. (Total annual expenditure for the care of the mentally ill is over $1,000,000,000.)

8. The $6,000,000 we spend annually on research in mental illness is much less than 1% of the amount we spend to keep the mentally ill in hospitals. ($1,000,000,000)

IV What Does Mental Illness Cost The Public?

1. It cost U.S. taxpayers more than $1,000,000,000 in 1954 to care for mental patients, or about $3,000,000 every day of the year.

2. **Patients going to mental hospitals this year for the first time will lose about $1,750,000,000 in potential earnings.**

3. **The financial burden of private treatment for serious mental illness is usually too great for any one individual or family. Only 4% of hospitalized mental patients are in private hospitals; 96% of patients are in public hospitals (federal, state, county and city). Thus, the financial burden for care and treatment of the mentally ill falls on all of the taxpayers.**

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FACTS ABOUT THE 1955 MENTAL HEALTH FUND CAMPAIGN

What Is The Mental Health Fund?

It is the annual nationwide campaign for contributions to fight mental illness. It is sponsored by the National Association for Mental Health and its affiliated state and local associations.

When Is The Mental Health Fund Campaign?

The month of May. The campaign is launched during Mental Health Week -- which is the first week of May -- and continues throughout May. In some states the campaign continues through the summer and early fall. (Pre-campaign publicity begins April 15. Mental Health Fund Radio-TV publicity has the approval of the Advertising Council)

What Is The Theme?

Mental illness is our nation's #1 health problem -- but it can be conquered if the people act. The outlook is hopeful: most of the present and potential victims of mental illness could be saved if there were adequate treatment, research, clinics and trained personnel. Support of the Mental Health Fund will help provide these and thus insure the conquest of mental illness.

What Is Its Slogan?

"Fight Mental Illness Save Its Victims Give to the Mental Health Fund"

What Is The Goal?

The national goal for the Mental Health Fund in 1955 is $5,000,000.

How Is The Money Used?

Contributions will help support widely needed research projects, train personnel, establish community clinics and educate the public on the prevention of mental illness. They will also support the campaign for better mental hospitals. All but a small percentage of the funds raised remain in the states and communities for their programs on research, treatment, prevention and education.

What Is The National Association For Mental Health?

It is the only national citizens' organization devoting itself exclusively to the total fight against mental illness. It has 400 state and local affiliates in states throughout the nation. It is a voluntary organization,

National Association for Mental Health, Inc.
1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

not a government agency or a professional organization. It does not receive tax money for support. It is a non-profit organization which depends on voluntary contributions from individuals, business and industrial concerns and foundations. In some communities, support is received through the Community Chests and United Funds. Its program has the approval of the National Institute of Mental Health of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the American Psychiatric Association.

What Are The NAMH Objectives?

To cut down the tremendous toll of mental illness, to help the mentally ill, and to promote good mental health.

What Does The NAMH Do?

Supports and promotes research to discover new and better ways to cure and prevent mental illness.

Leads the campaign for good mental hospitals, where patients can get prompt, skillful treatment.

Helps to set up clinics where children and adults can get treatment before their illness becomes serious.

Promotes the training of expert personnel to staff the hospitals, clinics and research projects.

Carries on education for the prevention of mental illness and for the promotion of good mental health.

Organizes community action to combat mental illness and to help the mentally ill.

What Is Mental Health Week?

Mental Health Week is a national event serving two main purposes. It serves to launch the Mental Health Fund campaign for the National Association for Mental Health and its affiliates. It is also observed as an educational event by thousands of governmental, professional and voluntary organizations which are not involved in the fund-raising campaign. This educational observance of Mental Health Week is directed and coordinated by the National Association for Mental Health; it is co-sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health. Mental Health Week is observed in nearly 10,000 communities throughout the country and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Philippine Islands. Its purpose is to inform the people about mental illness and mental health and to stimulate their participation in the fight against mental illness and in the building of good mental health. May 1-7, 1955 marks the seventh observance of this annual event. The slogan for Mental Health Week 1955 is "Fight Mental Illness -- Build Mental Health".

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Emerson, Davis F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Jones

From Mr. Murrow

Station

September 28, 1955

The attached has been taken care of.

E.R.M.

September 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Merwin:

This is merely a note to tell you that your letter of September 23rd to Earl Gammons has been forwarded to me, and I am enclosing herewith the script you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Davis Merwin
1355 Circle Drive
San Marino 9, California

rh

Sept. 21 script

Meyer. Eugene

September 12, 1955

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

First of all, I am delighted we are going to chat a bit on PERSON TO PERSON. I think you will find it relatively painless.

About luncheon on the seventeenth or eighteenth, I have a counter suggestion. Janet and I have acquired a real working farm only a couple of miles from Pawling, and we would very much like to have you and Mr. Meyer see it. Could you possibly join us for luncheon there on the seventeenth? I am the possessor of some fine Holstein cattle and a bulldozer, both of which frequently appear to me more interesting than microphones and cameras.

Do come if you can.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
Seven Springs Farm
Mount Kisco, New York

rh

-6-

SEVEN·SPRINGS·FARM
MOUNT·KISCO 6-4184
NEW·YORK

September 6, 1955

Dear Ed Murrow:

I haven't seen you for a long time because you work so hard that I hesitate to break in on your time. But I would be very happy if you and Mrs. Murrow could come and have luncheon with us on either Saturday or Sunday, the 17th or 18th of September.

Amongst other things I would like to talk over with you the "Person to Person" interview you have planned to do with Eugene and me on November 25th because I am most anxious to be played down and to be second fiddle to my distinguished husband. This is not only my personal taste in such matters but it would have a sensible influence on the women of the country if we work out your interview that way.

I cannot tell you how grateful I am to hear that you are going to do a job on education. The battle for social progress under this administration has been most frustrating and your help is greatly needed.

With affectionate regards,

Yours sincerely,

Agnes Meyer
(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

17th - at Pawling?

Mickey, Paul

March 21, 1955

Dear Mr. Mickey:

As you know, we are preparing a television program dealing with the watch industry as illustrative in problems involved in the Reciprocal Trade Act. I have been in conversation with my friend, General Bradley, and we are making arrangements to film a statement by him which I anticipate will be along the general lines of his open letter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Mickey
American Watch Manufacturers
Association, Inc.
25 Broadway
New York 4, New York

rh

AMERICAN WATCH MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

25 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.
WHITEHALL 4-5253

1100 SHOREHAM BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.
NATIONAL 8-8282

March 8, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will recall that recently I sent you a Fact Sheet on the importance of protecting the skills of the American jeweled watch industry.

Now General Bradley, one of our great military leaders, who is as qualified as anyone to speak on matters of national defense, has written an objective open letter to the American people pointing out that the numbers of skilled workers in the American watch manufacturing industry must not drop below the present minimum level and suggesting public support in helping maintain these men in their jobs.

Senator Mike Mansfield (Dem.) of Montana, felt that this open letter told the story of the importance of American watch manufacturing to our national security so effectively that he read it into the Congressional Record on February 21. I am enclosing a reprint for your information.

You will note that General Bradley states in part that "the number of workers in U.S. watchmaking plants had fallen below the level required for defense purposes . . . watchmaking skills cannot be stockpiled or put on a standby basis . . . the only way to preserve such skills is to keep the watchmakers busy manufacturing watch movements."

Senator Mansfield, in his comments regarding the open letter, said that "This outstanding citizen-soldier performed an excellent piece of work . . ."

I trust you will find the information contained in General Bradley's letter interesting and informative.

Very truly yours,

Paul Mickey

Paul Mickey

Enclosure

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The Tariff on Watches

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, February 21, 1955

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article in the form of an open letter, written by General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of February 15, 1955.

I believe this outstanding citizen-soldier performed an excellent piece of work in bringing to the attention of the public the raising of the tariff on watches by the President a few months ago.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY I SPEAK UP?

I. In a democracy, every citizen has the right to speak up and be counted. I should like to exercise this right. I have a simple reason: the belief that many people in the United States and in Switzerland largely misunderstand the defense characteristics of the crucially important watch manufacturing industry in the United States.

President Eisenhower last July announced an upward adjustment of tariffs on certain imported watch movements. Many people on both sides of the Atlantic have wondered what the United States really had in mind when this action was taken. What the Government had in mind, I suggest, was national defense and the defense of the free world—nothing more.

You should know that the President made the adjustment after two things happened: the Tariff Commission itself twice recommended the step; a special committee set up by the Office of Defense Mobilization said that the watch industry was vital and had to be preserved for defense purposes.

II. If I were speaking only as a watch company stockholder, I would encourage my company to import an even greater percentage of its watch movements from Switzerland. It can make more profit on these than it can on domestically produced watches.

But I have spent most of my life as a soldier. It is because of my lifetime interest in national defense that I am making this statement. During the two world wars we fought to preserve freedom in the Western World, I saw at first hand how vital were precision devices and precision weapons. Later, as head of the Veterans' Administration, I became more intimately aware of the precision skills required of watchmakers, through training programs which were being conducted at that time. I cannot forget that the instrumentation in a single heavy bomber require over 3,000 jeweled bearings, and that these can only be made by companies possessing watchmaking skills.

No other industry has these skills organized for production. No other industry is prepared to work to tolerances as low as millionths of an inch. No other industry can mass-produce devices sensitive to temperature variations of millionths of a degree.

Some other industry might, of course, "tool up" and train personnel for such precision work. That would take years. And that might be too long.

Only 4,000 precision watchmakers are left in America. There were 10,000 in 1948.

III. Concerned by such facts, the Office of Defense Mobilization (through its Director, Dr. Arthur S. Flemming), told its Interdepartmental Committee to make another special study. The committee was not concerned with questions of commercial competition, but with matters of defense. Among its findings were:

1. The number of workers in watchmaking plants in the United States had fallen below the level required for defense purposes.

2. Watchmaking skills cannot be stockpiled or put on a standby basis.

3. The only way to preserve such skills is to keep the watchmakers busy manufacturing watch movements.

Other committees had reached the same conclusions.

IV. Just recently, confusion has also arisen because the Treasury Department, through the Bureau of Customs, has proposed a ruling to stop the practice of "upjeweling." United States tariff on a watch movement is based on number of jewels or substitute jewels it contains; as jewel count increases, tariff rate increases. "Upjeweling" is a system by which imported watch movements, once through customs on a low-jewel low-tariff basis, can be easily and cheaply "upgraded" by the addition of more jewels—put into conveniently provided places.

Plainly this practice has the effect of evading the intent of United States Government regulations, and the President's decision. The Government simply closed this loophole. Its ruling applied to all imported watch movements—regardless of the country of origin.

This new action on upjeweling does nothing more than give effect to the President's previous conclusion that it was essential, solely for reasons of defense, to preserve a hard core of watchmaking skills in this country.

V. The Swiss are excellent watchmakers. This is demonstrated by the fact that they already have 85 percent of the United States market and 90 percent of the world market. It is relevant that last year, 1954, American production of jeweled watches shrank to 1,700,000 units (down from over 3 million in 1948), although United States citizens last year bought approximately 10,200,000 jeweled watches.

As one who believes in the principles of world trade, I applaud this. Nations which can make good products at low prices ought to have access to the world market. The world will prosper as a result. This is the basic principle behind the Government's reciprocal trade program, in which I deeply believe.

But let us also keep in mind that when Cordell Hull enunciated the principles of the reciprocal trade program more than 20 years ago, neither he nor President Roosevelt was seeking the instant abolition of all tariffs. On the contrary, the idea was that trading nations could negotiate tariffs one with another, to the mutual advantage of the nations involved. It was Cordell Hull's concept that free trade is as strong as its exceptions, and defense industries are the exception which give sense and flexibility to any reciprocal trade program.

Thus it is wholly consistent that President Eisenhower should currently be advocating extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program and, at the same time, should be mindful that watchmaking skills in this country are vital and must be preserved for the protection of this country and our allies. In case of war, Swiss production facilities might not be available to us.

VI. In a democratic society every principle has its limitations which strengthen it. We believe in free speech, yet we limit it by our libel laws. We believe in freedom of assembly, yet we limit it by laws against riot. We believe in freedom of information, yet we guard our atomic secrets. We believe in free trade, yet we preserve our defense industries.

All Americans who value the friendship of the Swiss, and who understand also the vital nature of the United States watch industry, have reason to hope that our Government's action in this matter will be clearly understood for what it is—an action designed to preserve a crucially important defense industry and thus contribute to the defense of the free world.

OMAR N. BRADLEY.

334262—53494

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955

Milgram, Nat

WU046 PD

FAX KANSAS CITY MO APR 20 313PMC

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO

RECEIVED
1955 APR 21 PM 5:13
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

FROM ALL INDICATIONS THE GOOD FOLK'S OF OUR NATION ARE DESIROUS OF GIVING THAT GREAT MEDICAL SCIENTIST DR. JONAS SALK EVERY HELP SO THAT HE MAY DEVOTE HIS ENERGIES AND GENIUS TO CONTINUED MEDICAL RESEARCH. SUGGEST THEREFORE, THAT THE JONAS SALK FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH BE ESTABLISHED SO THAT ALL PEOPLES MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THIS GREAT CAUSE. WOULD CONSIDER IT A PRIVILEGE TO START THIS FUND WITH ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, SINCE IT WILL HELP ALL PEOPLES, OF ALL CREEDS, THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NAT MILGRAM MILGRAM FOOD STORES INC 401 EAST 22ND ST KANSAS CITY 8 MISSOURI

403P..

Eng. Past
Miller, Glen

October 13, 1954

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I showed your letter of September 29th to Mr. Murrow and he says that of course he will be happy to record the announcements you asked for concerning Major Miller's death.

We will tape this one day next week and send it to you by airmail.

Sincerely,

KAY CAMPBELL,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Ford Roberts
WMT & WMT TV
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

fc

WMT
Basic Columbia Network
IOWA'S FINEST FREQUENCY
PARAMOUNT THEATRE BUILDING
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Yes

September 29, 1954

Miss Kay Campbell
Executive Ass't to Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Campbell,

We are planning a special program for later this fall, dealing with the Glenn Miller orchestra. The project has been in the works for several weeks up to now and we hope to make it the best show of its kind.

The broadcast (three hours in length) will be assembled and aired in chronological order and will include special voice tracks from members of the old Miller organization recorded especially for the program.

It is our aim to open this "extravaganza" with an announcement concerning Major Miller's death over the English Channel. Since Mr. Murrow was in England much prior to and during this period, we are wondering if it would be possible for him to record a short announcement which would open the broadcast and would also cap the presentation at the end. We would like him to start the recording with his memorable words, "This is London"...

Here is the announcement: "...Major Glenn Miller, director of the U. S. Air Force Band, is missing on a flight from England to Paris, it was announced today. No trace of the plane has been found".

We will be ever so grateful if Mr. Murrow can find the time to do this for us.

Sincerely yours,

Ford Roberts

Ford Roberts
WMT & WMT TV
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Miller, Minnie

May 5, 1955

Dear Miss Miller:

Many thanks for your letter of April 23rd, which I read with a great deal of interest.

Your idea certainly has merit, but unfortunately I am in no position to initiate such a move. May I suggest that you contact the Institute of International Education.

Thank you again for taking the time to write to me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Minniola O. Miller
Millers Beach
Southwick, Massachusetts

fe

I.I.E KC

New York City, New York
April 23, 1955

To The Honorable Edward R. Murrow:

Sir:

In re: A citizens friendship campaign to bring a hundred thousand students here to study , young people from South Asia and the Pacific Island countries most immanently threatened by Communist expansion. That is above the thousands of foreign students who come here already, a large percentage of whom are from Asian countries as I understand, but who come upon scholarships of one sort or another or because they have financial resources of their own.

This means to bring in qualified students who would be unable to come otherwise.

You know Clint Murcheson, the gentleman from Texas once said we should have a University here for a hundred thousand foreign students - which of us is going to challenge him to organize the "oil men " to help?

The International Education Association, together with Mission Schools, the American Bible Society, and possibly agencies of the United Nations ought to have the machinery to locate morally and intellectually competent candidates.

The idea is to organize all our religious, social

and uncounted "do good" organizations behind this movement. I mean from the Council of Churches, through the Y.M. and Y.W. , Moral Rearmament, fraternal orders, and even the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

We can all unite behind a war effort. Why can't we unite behind something constructive?

Big business ought to be able to see that even altruistically handled this might be the biggest advertising campaign in history. Business should look ahead ten years , figure what this may mean years hence in commerce, and apportion its proper financial support to help make the move possible.

We, the people must go "all out " to be friendly. Years back, when thousands of Chinese students were here in our colleges and Universities how whole-heartedly did we take them to our bosom as a people? That was the time when we could have saved China from Communism.

This program will come hardest upon the teachers. We have too few as it is. But we have fourteen millions of children of our own who are headed toward higher education , or so we should hope, between now and 1975. It is time to begin flexing our muscles. I am planning to make my farms the campus of a University, but that can't be done in a minute. This must be done now before the "Iron or Bamboo Curtain" envelopes South Asia.

We have enough institutions of learning to apportion the students comfortably if we want to get down to brass tacks and try. Where dormitories are crowded, responsible families might be glad to contribute by taking a student into the home.

If this program were carried out and perpetuated, widening it as fast as possible, for the immediate future it would do more for Liberty than all the lethal bombs and bluster about "massive retaliation" which seems to disturb no one but our friends.

It will mean sacrifices now but it may also mean that a few million arms, legs, eyes, minds and lives, which otherwise might be fed into the gears of war in the near future , may be spared to enhance the American scene. That ought to be something for every family with a son to think about, seriously and prayerfully.

I am aware of all the dangers and abuses which might arise if each student is not watched over by some competent local organization, if placed in a home , to be set in suitable surroundings, with responsible people, friendly and capable of accommodating themselves without proselyting pressures, to exhibit democracy in action.

If we, the people can organize the rest of the program the Government ought to be able to furnish the transportation here and return, in some of the recently complained-about vehicles of transport operated by the armed services.

This is a thin sketch of the idea, but it is getting dark, and I have to drive back to Massachusetts yet tonight in a practically medieval car.

I am a graduate of Connecticut College in New London, back in the dark ages, 1922 . It has always welcomed foreign students and I shall besiege my Alma Mater along with others.

Sincerely,

Minniola O. Miller

Minniola O. Miller
Millers Beach, Southwick, Mass.
or 38 Ramah Street, Springfield, Mass.

Mitchell, James

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

December 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At this holiday season, may I tell you how much your cooperation has meant to me during the past year.

I sincerely hope that Christmas will be a joyful one for you and your family and that the New Year will bring continued accomplishment.

Sincerely yours,

James P. Mitchell

James P. Mitchell

Monckton, Sir Walter

December 13, 1956

Dear Walter:

Thank you for your letter of November 14th.

I shall be glad to look at Mrs. Newall's film, although I doubt very much whether we can make use of it. However, if you will make it available to me, we will see.

I wish I had time to write you at length about the state of world affairs and perhaps draw your thoughts on the subject, but I am only recently back from a trip to Israel and am leaving for Burma on Saturday, so it will have to wait until another time.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Sir Walter Monckton, KCMG
House of Commons
London, S.W.1
England

fc

House of Commons,
London, S.W.1.

14th November, 1956.

Dear Ed,

I have hesitated whether to trouble you with this letter but you are good-natured and I shall trespass on it.

The enclosed letter was written to me by Captain Pollen who has been with me a good deal on my visits to India soon after the war and has a long personal experience of administration in Central Africa. You may remember his sister, Mrs.Newall who was one of the Kenya resident settlers referred to in Pollen's letter. She has been in Kenya for something like 10 years now with short visits to this country, is a very old friend of mine, and a charming and forceful personality. If you would be willing to see this short piece of colour film I will see that it is made available. If not, I shall perfectly understand.

Yours sincerely,
Walter Monckton.

Mr. Ed. Murrow.

COPY . . From: Captain W.M.H.Pollen

E.R.

12 Montague Square,
W.1.

5th November, 1956.

My dear Walter,

Can you write to Ed. Murrow who has his own programme on T.V. in America, and ask if he will himself see 100 ft. of a colour film, 16 m.m. with sound track commentary and music. It starts with first class shots of game etc. at Murchison Falls, then the story of a lone woman farmer in the midst of the Mau Mau and a Mau Mau gang caught on her farm after a raid with genuine riot squad trackers etc. provided by the Kenya Police. The film ends with the Royal Visit and a visit to the Kabaka of Uganda showing the famous drums that have never been photographed before, and a hippo drive by Buganda warriors. It would make a serial T.V. film, say three parts of twenty minutes each. The quality of the film is excellent, and it is made by a small company of Kenya Resident Settlers. One of them, Mrs. M.M. Newall, did a Lecture Tour early this year in th U.S., which was considered a success both in the U.S. and by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Murrow probably won't remember her but he did meet Mrs. Newall when she was staying with Archie Inverchapel in Washington and he can get a line on her if he so wishes from Charles W. Ferguson, Senir Editor, "Readers' Digest".

ever,
(SGD.) BEN

Monks, Noel

March 9, 1956

Dear Noel:

It was good to hear from you again and I am grateful to you for calling Richard Hughes to my attention.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible for me to use him on any of the programs during the brief time that he is here.

I am sorry to say that I have no plans at the moment to come to London, but I hope that time shall soon come, and will certainly give you a call.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Noel Monks
DAILY MAIL
Editorial Department
Northcliffe House,
London, E.C.4, England

fe

Daily Mail

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.

TELEPHONE: CENtral 6000.
TELEGRAMS: DAILY MAIL, LONDON.

Editorial Department,
NORTHCLIFFE HOUSE,
LONDON, E. C. 4.

Feb 29 1956

My Dear Ed:

A very dear friend of mine, Richard Hughes, Far Eastern Cpt for our Sunday Times, is returning to Tokio next week via the States, and I think he would be good for a spot on your newscast. Dick is the man who interviewed those two charming scamps Burgess and Maclean in Moscow recently. He had gone there on a hunch he would see them. Also while in Moscow, Dick had an hour and a half with Molotov. Altogether he spent ten weeks in the red capital, and his experiences are interesting.

I have told Dick to give CBS an exclusive interview should you be interested.

He will be on Flight 071 Air France from Paris to New York leaving Paris at 22.00 gmt on Monday, arriving New York sometime Tuesday morning March 6.

How are you, Ed? Your person-to-person porgrams shown here on BBC keep me posted about you. Next time you come this way do please give me a call. I'd love to see you again.

All good wishes and warmest regards

Rhodes

Montgomery, W. S.

March 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

I haven't heard from Mrs. Luce as yet, but I do sincerely hope she will be able to accept your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter S. Montgomery
Spartanburg County Foundation
424 Montgomery Building
Spartanburg, South Carolina

fc

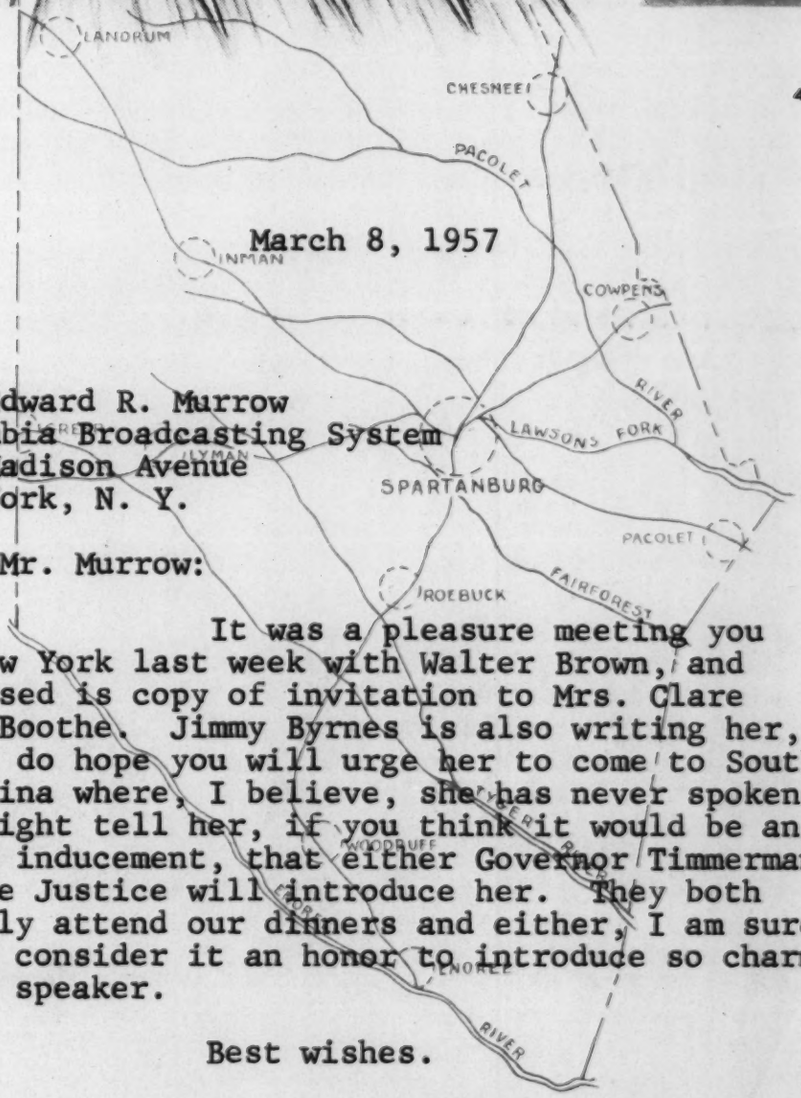
SPARTANBURG COUNTY FOUNDATION

"A Reservoir of Benevolent Funds"

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

TELEPHONE 2-0138

424 MONTGOMERY BUILDING



March 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a pleasure meeting you in New York last week with Walter Brown, and enclosed is copy of invitation to Mrs. Clare Luce Boothe. Jimmy Byrnes is also writing her, and I do hope you will urge her to come to South Carolina where, I believe, she has never spoken. You might tell her, if you think it would be an added inducement, that either Governor Timmerman or the Justice will introduce her. They both usually attend our dinners and either, I am sure, would consider it an honor to introduce so charming a speaker.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Walter S. Montgomery

WSM/as

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WALTER S. MONTGOMERY, CHAIRMAN
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BROADUS R. LITTLEJOHN
MARSHALL C. STONE

CHARLES LEA, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
ERWIN N. DARRIN, TREASURER

March 8, 1957

Mrs. Clare Luce Boothe
Ridgefield, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Boothe:

It is my honor to extend to you an invitation, in behalf of the Trustees of the Spartanburg County Foundation, to be the guest speaker at our Fourteenth Annual Dinner in the Spartanburg Memorial Auditorium on either November 19 or November 21, whichever date is most convenient for you.

This invitation is being extended well in advance of the occasion, as we realize you have many commitments and must plan your schedule accordingly. We do not believe you have ever addressed an audience in South Carolina, and in discussing the possibility of your being with us with Governor Timmerman and our mutual friend, James F. Byrnes, they both expressed the hope that you would honor us with a visit and indicated they would write to you directly.

Speakers for our last six Annual Dinners have been: James F. Byrnes, Robert M. Hanes, Nelson Rockefeller, Lindsley F. Kimball, Charles W. Mayo and George Keith Funston. We are particularly eager to have you as our first lady guest speaker and, while in New York last week, I called on Ed Murrow with the request that he use his influence in our behalf.

I know that you are familiar with community foundations and their slow but steady growth throughout the United States. We started ours in Spartanburg in 1943 and, inasmuch as we have no solicitation for funds, it has been our policy to have an outstanding speaker at our Annual Dinners and at that time to give a brief report to the people of Spartanburg County on the activities of the Foundation. Enclosed is a brochure which I hope you will find the time to examine. Our

March 8, 1957

Annual Dinners for several years have been attended by over one thousand individuals, and I am sure you could not find a more appreciative audience.

It is my understanding that you are now in Arizona and it would be greatly appreciated if you would give this invitation your favorable consideration.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

WSM/as

Moore, Charles

August 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Moore:

Bill Yale is a good reporter.

For a couple of years my colleagues and I have been talking about doing a cross-country television piece from a caboose and we still hope one day to have a try at it.

Casey and I had a grand time at Glacier.

Thanks largely to the representatives of Great Northern who could not have been more gracious or agreeable.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles W. Moore
Executive Assistant
Great Northern Railway
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

CHARLES W. MOORE
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
PUBLIC RELATIONS - ADVERTISING

July 31, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Bill Yale, who is producing a motion picture for Great Northern, has told me about his chat with you in Glacier Park and your comment about the possibilities of a film story on a railway caboose.

We'd welcome an opportunity to work with you on such a project. To my knowledge, that angle of railroading never has been given film treatment.

Hope you tied into some fish in Glacier. I've tossed a lot of line there.

Cordially,

Charles W. Moore

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Moore, Douglas

April 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am indeed flattered by the honor that The American Academy of Arts and Letters plans to bestow upon me, and it is with the deepest regret that I must tell you that it is not possible for me to make a personal appearance to receive the medal. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is that I do expect to be out of the country during the latter part of May.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Douglas Moore
Secretary
The American Academy of Arts and Letters
633 West 155 Street
New York 32, New York

rh

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

633 WEST 155 STREET
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

April 19, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have the honor to inform you that the members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters have awarded you their Medal for Good Speech in Broadcasting for the year 1956. This medal has in the past been awarded to many of the great figures on the stage, such as: Walter Hampden, Otis Skinner, Miss Julia Marlowe, George Arliss, Lawrence Tibbett, Miss Ina Claire, Miss Eve LaGallienne, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Grace George, Claude Rains, etc. This year, however, the award has been extended to include radio and television.

The presentation of the medal to you will be made at the Academy's annual ceremonial, to be held on Wednesday afternoon, May 23, at three o'clock. We are delighted to learn from your secretary that you will be in America at that time and available to accept the medal in person. The presentation will be made by Mr. Deems Taylor and your acceptance speech should not exceed two or three minutes. The text should be in our hands at least ten days before the ceremonial for publicity purposes. The texts of all the addresses made at the ceremonial will be published in our annual Proceedings.

The Academy holds an informal luncheon in the Museum of the Academy at 12:30 P. M., the day of the ceremonial and it would give all the members the greatest pleasure if you and your wife would be our guests on this occasion.

It would be appreciated if for the time being you would treat this information as confidential since it will not be released to the press until the day of the ceremonial.

May I offer you my warm personal congratulations upon the action of the Academy.

Very sincerely yours,

Douglas Moore

Douglas Moore
Secretary

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System

Moorehead

July 1, 1957

Dear Alan,

I hear you are about to undertake a tour of the Greek Islands and I envy you. The purpose of this note is to introduce my good friend and colleague, Miss Edith Behrens, who will be a member of your expedition. I know that she will thoroughly enjoy meeting and talking with you, and I am equally certain that the enjoyment will be mutual.

I am just off on a fishing trip with my son Casey and will be back in New York in September. Hope to see you the next time you are in the city.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alan Moorehead

mec

Moravec, Richard

December 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Moravec:

I have your letter of November 28th.

I think the best person for you to see on the subject of your film on the Civil War, is Mr. Irving Gitlin, our Director of Public Affairs. I am passing your letter along to him so that he will expect a call when you return from your trip to Europe.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Moravec
2307 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.

mce

Sent letter to I. G.

Morgan, Ed. P.

EDWARD P. MORGAN • 4461 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W. • WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

17 October 1957

Dear Ed:

The more I think of tv coverage of Hoffa's eviction, if any, the more it intrigues me.

It is possible that this could be done. But I think there is only one way: Murrow to Meany. He respects you I daresay far more than you realize. The odds are against it but they are in such an unpredictable state of mind right now that they just might. I believe it is worth a direct pitch from you to him.

On my own selfish wicket, I know that he would be impressed by your opinion of my program.

He has just gone to the coast but should be back at the UN shortly. He stays in suite 625 at the Commodore and his extension at the US Mission (MU 3 6810) is 240. The crucial council meeting on Hoffa (and perhaps Morgan's show) is here in Washington 24 October. My secretary just advises me he returns to New York from the coast tomorrow, the 18th.

All the best,

Ed

Morgan, Ed. P

October 9, 1957

Dear Ed:

I say you my thanks for your gracious note, and I say also, each time I hear you on the air I take small personal pride in having had something to do in the matter of getting you out of the old-fashioned medium of print.

The quote which you refer to is about 15 years old, and if anything were needed to cause me to take it out of circulation, your letter did it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward P. Morgan
American Broadcasting Company
Washington, D.C.

fc

Wednesday night

Dear Ed,

I have been sitting here tonight after dinner leafing leisurely through the Time cover piece. I have even enjoyed, savored anyway, the vicarious if dubiously justified notoriety given undersigned and regarded not without stuffy self-attention the photograph of same.

The piece, I conclude, is not bad. I am moved, then, to type these particular words for a particular passage which I recognize, whether quoted with Lucelike lucidity and precision or not.

"I've never had any /intimate/ friends," he once confided. "If I were in serious trouble, I would have trouble knowing where to turn."

I remember one night circa 1950 when you and I had dinner in Louis and Armands and we lubricated ourselves into a (or at least I did) a kind of eloquent but inarticulate torpor. I felt at once a distance from you and a closeness to you because, perhaps, of my own shrinkage from articulation, my own loneliness.

I have always, long before you sweatingly testified with warm and overgenerous devotion in my behalf in Manhattan police court to get me as a kind of poor man's Richard Harding Davis, acquitted of a disorderly conduct charge, I have always I say, instinctively regarded you as a friend to whom I could (and have) turn or turned.

I detest, distrust and am embarrassed by the gushiness of superficial testimonials which, no doubt, makes us both wary of any statement of loyalty or trust.

But Judge, in the highly unlikely prospect that you needed a friend in or out of trouble, I would be happy, if inadequate, to oblige.

Ed

Edward P. Morgan

Morgan, H. D

October 10, 1956

Dear Hal:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of October 4th.

The comments of the supplier of the Cedar lumber are nothing less than lyrical, and I can hardly wait to see the product. I have no doubt that the Fir and Hemlock will be equally fine.

Many thanks for having the order filled for me. I will let you know when the lumber arrives and in the meantime, send me the bill as soon as convenient.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. H.D. Morgan
Morgan-Staley Lumber Co.
Citizens Bank Building
P.O. Box 464
Oswego, Oregon

fc

MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.

CITIZENS BANK BUILDING
P. O. BOX 464
OSWEGO, OREGON

PORTLAND, TELEPHONE
NEPTUNE 6-3666
TELETYPE: OSWEGO, ORE. 524

HAL MORGAN
BUD STALEY

October 4, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

We are pleased to notify you that your order for Cedar and Fir lumber is being loaded in RI 24524 and will be leaving the mill tonight or tomorrow. This car is routed OE SP&S NP CB&Q with the delivering line the NYC.

We don't ordinarily take quite this long to ship a carload of lumber, but we seemed to have run into delays in several different places.

We sincerely hope that this shipment is satisfactory to you. We believe it is some of the finest lumber shipped out of this area. We were interested in the comments of the supplier of the Cedar lumber, which was the Powell River Forest Products Ltd. in British Columbia. He states in the last paragraph of his letter, "It has been a privilege to be of some small service to you in entering this order, and we are hopeful through the offices of your good friend in the east, Mr. Edward R. Murrow, we may display to still better advantage the inherent beauty, warmth and mellow tones characteristic of the Pacific Northwest's finest species." I am sure that this note regarding the Cedar also covers the feeling of the sawmill which is furnishing the Fir and Hemlock.

We would like to add our thanks for the order and again sincerely hope it reaches you in time to take care of your building requirements.

Incidentally, if you would like to have us trace this car so that you would know about when the time of arrival would be, we would be very happy to do so. Our guess is that with normal procedure this car should arrive at your station between the 18th and 22nd of October. There are oftentimes delays in shipping freight, and this may not get through in quite that time.

Very truly yours,

MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.

Hal Morgan

H. D. Morgan

HDM:sm

Morgan, Hal

September 14, 1956

Dear Hal:

I am just back from a trip to Suez and hastily answer yours of August 8th. It seems to me I am putting you to a lot of trouble, but I am most grateful.

I had hoped to spend a few days in Oregon after the Republican Convention, but had to rush off to Egypt instead.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hal Morgan
Morgan-Staley Lumber Co.
Citizens Bank Building
P. O. Box 464
Oswego, Oregon

rh

MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.

CITIZENS BANK BUILDING
P. O. BOX 464
OSWEGO, OREGON

PORTLAND, TELEPHONE
NEPTUNE 6-3688
TELETYPE: OSWEGO, ORE. 524

HAL MORGAN
BUD STALEY

August 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We are attaching herewith an acknowledgment of your order, which actually will be shipped from Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. An explanation of this is as follows:

In order to get the proper Cedar, we're getting that out of British Columbia, bringing it into Seattle with some more Cedar lumber, and re-billing it out of Seattle Cedar to Junction City, Oregon, where the Fir and Hemlock will be picked up.

This process, while sounds a little complicated, is not unusual; and by doing it, we are quite sure that you will get some of the finest Cedar as well as Fir that is produced out here. Incidentally, this Cedar comes from a place not too far away from where you used to run lines in the Olympic Penninsula; and possibly you have cruised some of these trees in the years past.

It will probably be 30 to 45 days before this car gets under way, as the order files for this type of lumber have been fairly heavy. However, we will advise you just as soon as shipment is made.

Very truly yours,

MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.

Hal

H. D. Morgan

HDM:sm

ORDER ACCEPTANCE

OUR NEW ADDRESS IS:
MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.
CITIZENS BANK BLDG., (P. O. BOX 464)
OSWEGO, OREGON
Telephone: NEptune 6-3688—Teletype Oswego, Ore.-524

SOLD TO Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DATE August 8, 1956

OUR ORDER 497

YOUR ORDER

SHIP TO Same
c/o Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

F. O. B. $1.36 rate

ROUTING GN OE Junction City OE SP&S NP CB&Q NYC

TERMS 2% ADF 5 days after arrival of car
net 60 days from invoice date

QUANTITY	MATERIAL	PRICE
50/60 Pcs. Ea.	2x4 16' 18' 20' Douglas Fir KD Construction S4S ALS EE DET	$130.00
50/60 Pcs. Ea.	2x6 16' 18' 20' Ditto	129.50
40 Pcs. Ea.	2x8 16' 18' 20' Ditto	128.50
30 Pcs. Ea.	2x10 16' 18' 20' Ditto	129.25
25 Pcs. Ea.	2x12 16' 18' 20' Ditto	129.25
25 Pcs. Ea.	4x4 16' 18' 20' Douglas Fir Green Construction S4S ALS FOHC	135.75
3000'	1x8 R/L Hemlock KD Construction Shiplap	111.50
1000'	1x12 R/L Douglas Fir KD Construction S4S ALS	115.00
10,000'	1x6, 1x8, 1x10 R/L Selected Tite Knotted Cedar KD Run to Pattern WP4	173.00

Shipment - approximately 30 to 45 days

HDM:sm

THANK YOU!

Any increase in freight rate for customers' account

Lumber furnished in accordance with Standard Grading and Dressing Rules WCLA Rule No. 14

This is an acknowledgment of your order. READ CAREFULLY AND CHECK all items and conditions of this acceptance, as shipment will be made in accordance therewith. Any changes, discrepancies, or objections must be made by buyer immediately by wire. This order is accepted subject to the TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, which are hereby agreed to.

"The 3 per cent Federal Tax on Freight Charges effective December 1, 1942, is imposed by law on the person paying the freight and is therefore for the account of the purchaser." Any state or local taxes assessed are for buyer's account, and are not included herein.

IN ORDER TO COMPLETE OUR RECORDS AND EXPEDITE SHIPMENT, PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN THE DUPLICATE COPY PROMPTLY.

The above order has been entered in accordance with our understanding.

Firm.....

By..... **OFFICER.**

Yours very truly,

MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.
Successors to:
H. D. MORGAN LUMBER CO.

Per H. D. Morgan

PETER'S 1000 4-55 K&H 12277

WEST COAST TERMS No. 4

WEST COAST TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF QUOTATION AND SALE

(Applies to All Species)

Applying to all Domestic Rail and Water Business

Revised January 3, 1950

I. TITLE:

(a) Buyer and seller may make any agreement mutually desirable with respect to Terms and Conditions of Sale, but in the absence of such specific agreement, the Terms and Conditions of Quotation and Sale herein set forth shall apply.

(b) Reference to the following as "West Coast Terms of Sale" or "West Coast Terms" or other reference clearly intended to refer to these terms and conditions, shall be sufficient to include all of the "West Coast Terms and Conditions of Quotation and Sale."

II. QUOTATIONS:

Quotations made according to these terms are understood to be subject to:

(a) All provisions named herein except those specifically excepted.

(b) Governmental commandeering or requirements whether prior or subsequent to quotation.

(c) Modifying effects of any contingencies over which seller has no control; such as described in Section VI.

(d) Withdrawal, change or prior sale, without notice to buyer, unless accepted at office of seller within forty-eight (48) hours from date of receipt.

(e) Correction of clerical or stenographic errors.

III. SALE:

(a) All agreements must be made or ratified by seller's home office in writing. All prior agreements either oral or written are null and void unless specifically embodied in the written contract of sale.

(b) Unless otherwise specifically agreed, seller shall have the right to increase or decrease the quantity called for on any order to fit the capacity of equipment furnished for loading, or to meet minimum tariff requirements, provided such increase does not vary more than 10% from quantity called for.

(c) Unless otherwise specifically agreed, party transiting shipment shall pay diversion charge.

(d) Buyer should read the shipper's acknowledgment of an order very carefully and notify him by wire if it contains an error. Shipper shall not, however, delay accumulation or shipment of an order for any word from buyer without specifically noting on his acknowledgment or in a letter that this is being done.

(e) All agreements are subject to correction of clerical or stenographic errors.

IV. CANCELLATIONS:

(a) When the contract has no specified delivery date or, except when otherwise provided and/or agreed, provided five (5) days' notice of intended cancellation is given, the buyer shall have the right of cancellation of any unshipped order after period of thirty (30) days from the date of acceptance by seller, except when stock has been assembled for loading and shipper shows a bona fide car requisition or contract for space previously placed with carrier, or when loading of stock thereon shall have been actually begun, or after diversion of car in transit has been ordered, or where any special stock shall have been manufactured or is in process of manufacture on such order.

(b) The seller shall have the right to cancel on account of any arbitrary deductions made by the buyer with respect to, or failure to comply with, contract terms in respect to any prior shipment, or on account of any transfer of or change in the buyer's business, his insolvency, suit by other creditors, failure of buyer to meet financial obligations to seller, impairment of buyer's credit, or for unfavorable credit reports made to seller through the usual channels of credit information, unless the buyer shall promptly furnish to the seller's satisfaction guaranty of full payment for any shipment made or to be made. Notice of such cancellation shall be given in writing.

V. GRADES:

Unless otherwise specified, the grading and dressing rules of the West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades and Inspection, effective at the date of acceptance, shall govern the manufacture and grading of all material shipped on all orders.

VI. DELAYS:

(a) Orders accepted will be executed by seller subject to and without liability for delays and their consequences in manufacture and shipment arising from causes beyond seller's control, accidents, strikes and sabotage, labor shortage or disturbances, impediments in transportation, car or vessel space shortage, fire, floods, war and its incidents, embargoes, delays caused by filling government orders irrespective of their date, commandeering or any other government action whatsoever producing delay.

(b) When unusual delay in shipment is likely to occur, prompt notification should be given.

VII. DELIVERY:

(a) Sale may be made f.o.b. mill, f.a.s. or prices may include cost of delivery, buyer having option, prior to making contract of sale, to specify means of transportation.

RAIL SHIPMENTS:

(b) Where prices include cost of delivery, all sales of West Coast stock are made f.o.b. cars mill basis, plus estimated freight to destination; actual freight to be paid by the buyer and upon surrender of the original freight bill to the seller, shall be considered as payment on invoice.

(c) The seller guarantees freight charges upon the basis of seller's estimated weights.

(d) Seller's liability for delays, damages, miscarriage or shortages in transit, terminates upon his receipt of signed bill of lading from carrier.

(e) Any taxes, State or Federal, levied or assessed on account of freight charges or any increase in freight rates made and effective subsequent to date of acceptance and prior to date of shipment, shall be borne and paid by buyer. Any reductions in freight rates effective subsequent to receipt of order but prior to shipment shall be subject to adjustment for the account of the buyer in accordance with seller's estimated weights.

(f) Claims for overcharge in freight, for which buyer is not responsible, shall be filed and collected by seller.

(g) Seller shall select railroad routing unless contract stipulates otherwise, and shall not be responsible for any switching or team track charges or local freight when railroad delivery line is not specified in the contract.

(h) Seller may exercise the right of stoppage, diversion or reconsignment in transit for any of the reason given in IV (b).

WATER SHIPMENTS:

(i) Where prices include cost of delivery all sales of West Coast stock are made f.a.s. plus freight and/or other charges in effect when sale is made.

(j) Any taxes, State or Federal, levied or assessed on account of freight charges, or any increase in freight rates or other delivery costs, as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, made and affecting a shipment subsequent to date of acceptance and prior to date of delivery, shall be borne and paid by buyer. Any reduction in freight rates, as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and/or other charges affecting a shipment subsequent to receipt of order but prior to delivery, shall be for the account of the buyer.

(k) All terms and provisions of ocean steamship bill of lading are assumed by buyer in acceptance of bill of lading covering shipment.

(l) Seller is not liable for delays, damages, miscarriage or shortage in transit.

(m) Seller may exercise the right of stoppage, diversion or reconsignment in transit for any of the reasons given in IV (b).

VIII. CLAIMS, REINSPECTION AND SHIPPING PROVISIONS:

(a) The buyer is to unload shipment prior to filing complaint with seller; on f.o.b. dock sales, buyer is to take delivery of shipment prior to filing complaint with seller. In case of complaint on account of grade or tally on any shipment, unless another agency is specified, Bureau reinspection will be available to buyer or seller upon request, and at reasonable charge.

(b) Bureau inspection service, or that of any other agency, shall not be required to be furnished for the inspection of special grades of lumber that are not recognized in published grading rules of the West Coast Bureau of Grades and Inspection, unless the exact specifications of such grades in writing are furnished to the inspector.

(c) Upon receipt of complaint from the buyer, unless otherwise settled, the seller shall immediately request this Bureau, or some other agency agreeable to buyer and seller, to provide reinspection or retally, as the case may be, according to the inspection rules in effect at the time of execution of contract; and the buyer shall lend all reasonable assistance to facilitate the reinspection or retally. Failing prompt action upon the part of the seller, the buyer may request reinspection or retally.

(d) In case of complaint involving tally the entire item shall be held intact for retally. If complaint is in regard to grade, but not involving tally, the buyer is required to accept that portion of a shipment of lumber which is up to grade or size, as the case may be, holding intact that portion thereof, the grade or size of which is in dispute, for Bureau inspection (see VIII-1 for additional requirement on mixed-grade shipments); the action on the part of the buyer in accepting and using such portion of the shipment shall not be construed as his acceptance of the entire shipment; further, the buyer shall pay in accordance with the terms of sale for that portion which he accepts, but acceptance by the buyer of a part of a shipment does not prejudice his just claim on account of any unused material that is alleged by him to be below grade or not of the size ordered. The complainant buyer shall hold disputed material intact, properly protected, for not exceeding 30 days after date of the request for inspection or reinspection, and shall file complaint with the seller within 10 days from receipt of shipment. Factory lumber, owing to its use and nature, cannot be inspected fairly unless the entire shipment is kept intact.

(e) An item of a shipment consists of a grade and size, without reference to lengths. The contractual obligation of the seller shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if each item in a carload or a cargo lot shall, upon Bureau reinspection under the grading and inspection rules under which the lumber has been graded and sold, be found to be 95% or more of said grade or better, the material below said grade to be accepted by the buyer as of its actual grade. When the degrades are in excess of 5% of such item, or when the degrades are found upon reinspection to be more than one grade lower than the grade invoiced, the degrades shall be the property of the seller.

(f) The expense of such reinspection shall be borne by the shipper if the item complained of is found to be more than five (5) per cent below grade; if five (5) per cent or less, the expense of such reinspection shall be borne by the buyer. If more than one item is complained of, the expense of reinspection shall be prorated between buyer and seller upon the basis of the ratio of the invoiced footage of the items found to be more than five (5) per cent below grade to that found to be five (5) per cent or less below grade. In either case, the person calling for reinspection shall be responsible to the inspection agency for the cost thereof.

(g) If after original inspection, reinspection, and if necessary after reinspection a report thereon of the Bureau's chief inspector, any complaints involving agreed upon and published standards of lumber size, or grade, or inspection shall not have been settled, the West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades and Inspection will represent the manufacturer and shipper in arranging for arbitration.

(h) All claims for shortages or damages must be supported by affidavit of buyer or his agent, giving piece tally, numbers of car seals and their condition, car numbers and initials; also by report of transportation agent at destination, or by affidavit that transportation agent was requested to make such report and refused to do so.

(i) Neither the unloading of shipment, pre-payment of invoice, nor payment of freight by the buyer, shall be construed as a waiver of his rights to claim that the material received is not of the kind, grade or quantity specified in seller's acceptance.

VIII-1. REINSPECTION OF MIXED-GRADE SHIPMENTS:

(a) Mixed-grade shipments specifying a percentage of one or more grades, such as No. 1, 15% No. 2, cannot be inspected fairly unless the entire item is kept intact. Where mixed-grade shipments are ordered, each item (size and grade) must contain the required percentage of grades.

(b) If the item is not kept intact, that portion which has been accepted or used shall be considered as of the highest grade specified in the order. If the order specified No. 1, 15% No. 2, all of the accepted or used portion shall be considered No. 1, and the No. 2 found upon reinspection shall apply on the item as a whole.

(c) If the buyer claims that a portion of the shipment is below the lowest grade ordered, he need not hold the entire shipment intact but shall hold for reinspection the material under dispute. Only material which is below the lowest grade ordered shall be considered as not meeting the specification. Buyer's acceptance of the material he deems to be of the grades invoiced does not prejudice his just claim on account of unused material alleged by him to be below the lowest grade specified in the order.

(d) The contractual obligation of the seller shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if each item in a carload or cargo lot specifying No. 1, 15% No. 2, shall upon reinspection be found to contain 19-¼% or less of No. 2 and No. 3, of which not more than ¾% is No. 3. The No. 3 and the excess No. 2 to be accepted by buyer as of the actual grades.

(e) If an item contains more than 19-¼% of No. 2 as specified in (d), or No. 2 and No. 3 combined, as specified in (d), or more than ¾% of No. 3, it shall be deemed as not complying with the contract, and the excess No. 2 and/or No. 3 shall be the property of the seller.

(f) Reinspection of other mixed-grade shipments to be made in conformity with the above principles.

Reinspection costs shall be borne as provided in Paragraph VIII (f).

IX. TERMS OF PAYMENT:

(a) Payment shall be made in accordance with the contract and, in the event the contract does not make provision for payment, the usual business custom shall prevail.

(b) Freight and/or other forwarding charges are net cash and payable by consignee upon arrival. All accounts are payable in United States funds and shall bear interest after net settlement date at the rate of 6% per annum, except that in those states where the highest rate of interest allowed by law or statute is less than 6% per annum, the highest rate so allowed shall prevail. Buyer shall make remittance in form which is at par at seller's home office and any exchange resulting because of buyer's failure to do so shall be paid by the buyer. If the buyer shall pay by check, draft, note or any other mode than cash, such payment shall be deemed conditional and for the convenience of the buyer, and shall not be deemed a payment until cash or solvent credit shall have been received and accepted by the seller at its home office. The seller may, for the purpose of facilitating collection, deposit any such check or instrument in any bank for collection and such bank and/or other banks acting in any capacity in such collection shall be considered the agent of the buyer and may forward such check or instrument direct to the bank at or by which it is payable, and may accept payment in exchange upon any solvent bank. Account shall become immediately due and payable in case of any occurrence named in IV (b).

X. DEFINITIONS:

Unless otherwise specified and accepted by an indicated number of days, "Immediate", "Rush", "At Once", "Prompt Shipment", or any similar indefinite term, shall be construed as meaning shipment within thirty (30) days from date of acceptance.

Applies to all Domestic Cargo Markets: The phrases "Early", "Middle" or "Late Month" shipments are defined as on a vessel which commences to load during a period from the first to the tenth, eleventh to the twentieth, or the twenty-first to the end of the month, respectively.

F.A.S. (Free Alongside Vessel). This term constitutes a sale for delivery, free of all charges, to water carrier within reach of its tackle on wharf or barge at place designated for water carrier to load. In case of barge delivery, cargo shall be considered as having been delivered free alongside vessel when water carrier's line is attached to barge.

C. & F. (Cost and Freight). This term constitutes a sale which includes cost of the lumber and the cost of all transportation charges to point of delivery in accordance with ocean bill of lading provisions.

C.I.F. (Cost, Insurance and Freight). This term constitutes a sale which includes cost of the lumber, cost of marine insurance on the lumber, and cost of all transportation charges to point of delivery in accordance with ocean bill of lading provisions.

ORDER ACCEPTANCE

OUR NEW ADDRESS IS:
MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.
CITIZENS BANK BLDG., (P. O. BOX 464)
OSWEGO, OREGON
Telephone: NEptune 6-3688—Teletype Oswego, Ore.-524

SOLD TO Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

SHIP TO Same
c/o Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

ROUTING GN OE Junction City OE SP&S NP CB&Q NYC

DATE August 8, 1956

OUR ORDER 497

YOUR ORDER

F. O. B. $1.36 rate

TERMS 2% ADF 5 days after arrival of car
net 60 days from invoice date

QUANTITY	MATERIAL	PRICE
50/60 Pcs. Ea. 2x4 16' 18' 20'	Douglas Fir KD Construction S4S ALS ER DET	$130.00
50/60 Pcs. Ea. 2x6 16' 18' 20'	Ditto	129.50
40 Pcs. Ea. 2x8 16' 18' 20'	Ditto	128.50
30 Pcs. Ea. 2x10 16' 18' 20'	Ditto	129.25
25 Pcs. Ea. 2x12 16' 18' 20'	Ditto	129.25
25 Pcs. Ea. 4x4 16' 18' 20'	Douglas Fir Green Construction S4S-ALS FOHC	135.75
3000' 1x8 R/L	Hemlock KD Construction Shiplap	111.50
1000' 1x12 R/L	Douglas Fir KD Construction S4S ALS	115.00
10,000' 1x6, 1x8, 1x10 R/L	Selected Tite Knotted Cedar KD Run to Pattern WPL	173.00

Shipment - approximately 30 to 45 days

HDM:sm

THANK YOU!

Any increase in freight rate for customers' account

Lumber furnished in accordance with Standard Grading and Dressing Rules WCLA Rule No. 14

This is an acknowledgment of your order. READ CAREFULLY AND CHECK all items and conditions of this acceptance, as shipment will be made in accordance therewith. Any changes, discrepancies, or objections must be made by buyer immediately by wire. This order is accepted subject to the TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, which are hereby agreed to.

"The 3 per cent Federal Tax on Freight Charges effective December 1, 1942, is imposed by law on the person paying the freight and is therefore for the account of the purchaser." Any state or local taxes assessed are for buyer's account, and are not included herein.

IN ORDER TO COMPLETE OUR RECORDS AND EXPEDITE SHIPMENT, PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN THE DUPLICATE COPY PROMPTLY.

The above order has been entered in accordance with our understanding.

Firm.....

By..... OFFICER

Yours very truly,
MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.
Successors to:
H. D. MORGAN LUMBER CO.

PETER'S 1000 4-55 K&H 12277

WEST COAST TERMS No. 4

WEST COAST TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF QUOTATION AND SALE

(Applies to All Species)

Applying to all Domestic Rail and Water Business

Revised January 3, 1950

I. TITLE:

(a) Buyer and seller may make any agreement mutually desirable with respect to Terms and Conditions of Sale, but in the absence of such specific agreement, the Terms and Conditions of Quotation and Sale herein set forth shall apply.

(b) Reference to the following as "West Coast Terms of Sale" or "West Coast Terms" or other reference clearly intended to refer to these terms and conditions, shall be sufficient to include all of the "West Coast Terms and Conditions of Quotation and Sale."

II. QUOTATIONS:

Quotations made according to these terms are understood to be subject to:

(a) All provisions named herein except those specifically excepted.

(b) Governmental commandeering or requirements whether prior or subsequent to quotation.

(c) Modifying effects of any contingencies over which seller has no control; such as described in Section VI.

(d) Withdrawal, change or prior sale, without notice to buyer, unless accepted at office of seller within forty-eight (48) hours from date of receipt.

(e) Correction of clerical or stenographic errors.

III. SALE:

(a) All agreements must be made or ratified by seller's home office in writing. All prior agreements either oral or written are null and void unless specifically embodied in the written contract of sale.

(b) Unless otherwise specifically agreed, seller shall have the right to increase or decrease the quantity called for on any order to fit the capacity of equipment furnished for loading, or to meet minimum tariff requirements, provided such increase does not vary more than 10% from quantity called for.

(c) Unless otherwise specifically agreed, party transiting shipment shall pay diversion charge.

(d) Buyer should read the shipper's acknowledgment of an order very carefully and notify him by wire if it contains an error. Shipper shall not, however, delay accumulation or shipment of an order for any word from buyer without specifically noting on his acknowledgment or in a letter that this is being done.

(e) All agreements are subject to correction of clerical or stenographic errors.

IV. CANCELLATIONS:

(a) When the contract has no specified delivery date or, except when otherwise provided and/or agreed, provided five (5) days' notice of intended cancellation is given, the buyer shall have the right of cancellation of any unshipped order after period of thirty (30) days from the date of acceptance by seller, except when stock has been assembled for loading and shipper shows a bona fide car requisition or contract for space previously placed with carrier, or when loading of stock thereon shall have been actually begun, or after diversion of car in transit has been ordered, or where any special stock shall have been manufactured or is in process of manufacture on such order.

(b) The seller shall have the right to cancel on account of any arbitrary deductions made by the buyer with respect to, or failure to comply with, contract terms in respect to any prior shipment, or on account of any transfer of or change in the buyer's business, his insolvency, suit by other creditors, failure of buyer to meet financial obligations to seller, impairment of buyer's credit, or for unfavorable credit reports made to seller through the usual channels of credit information, unless the buyer shall promptly furnish to the seller's satisfaction guaranty of full payment for any shipment made or to be made. Notice of such cancellation shall be given in writing.

V. GRADES:

Unless otherwise specified, the grading and dressing rules of the West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades and Inspection, effective at the date of acceptance, shall govern the manufacture and grading of all material shipped on all orders.

VI. DELAYS:

(a) Orders accepted will be executed by seller subject to and without liability for delays and their consequences in manufacture and shipment arising from causes beyond seller's control, accidents, strikes and sabotage, labor shortage or disturbances, impediments in transportation, car or vessel space shortage, fire, floods, war and its incidents, embargoes, delays caused by filling government orders irrespective of their date, commandeering or any other government action whatsoever producing delay.

(b) When unusual delay in shipment is likely to occur, prompt notification should be given.

VII. DELIVERY:

(a) Sale may be made f.o.b. mill, f.a.s. or prices may include cost of delivery, buyer having option, prior to making contract of sale, to specify means of transportation.

RAIL SHIPMENTS:

(b) Where prices include cost of delivery, all sales of West Coast stock are made f.o.b. cars mill basis, plus estimated freight to destination; actual freight to be paid by the buyer and upon surrender of the original freight bill to the seller, shall be considered as payment on invoice.

(c) The seller guarantees freight charges upon the basis of seller's estimated weights.

(d) Seller's liability for delays, damages, miscarriage or shortages in transit, terminates upon his receipt of signed bill of lading from carrier.

(e) Any taxes, State or Federal, levied or assessed on account of freight charges or any increase in freight rates made and effective subsequent to date of acceptance and prior to date of shipment, shall be borne and paid by buyer. Any reductions in freight rates effective subsequent to receipt of order but prior to shipment shall be subject to adjustment for the account of the buyer in accordance with seller's estimated weights.

(f) Claims for overcharge in freight, for which buyer is not responsible, shall be filed and collected by seller.

(g) Seller shall select railroad routing unless contract stipulates otherwise, and shall not be responsible for any switching or team track charges or local freight when railroad delivery line is not specified in the contract.

(h) Seller may exercise the right of stoppage, diversion or reconsignment in transit for any of the reason given in IV (b).

WATER SHIPMENTS:

(i) Where prices include cost of delivery all sales of West Coast stock are made f.a.s. plus freight and/or other charges in effect when sale is made.

(j) Any taxes, State or Federal, levied or assessed on account of freight charges, or any increase in freight rates or other delivery costs, as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, made and affecting a shipment subsequent to date of acceptance and prior to date of delivery, shall be borne and paid by buyer. Any reduction in freight rates, as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and/or other charges affecting a shipment subsequent to receipt of order but prior to delivery, shall be for the account of the buyer.

(k) All terms and provisions of ocean steamship bill of lading are assumed by buyer in acceptance of bill of lading covering shipment.

(l) Seller is not liable for delays, damages, miscarriage or shortage in transit.

(m) Seller may exercise the right of stoppage, diversion or reconsignment in transit for any of the reasons given in IV (b).

VIII. CLAIMS, REINSPECTION AND SHIPPING PROVISIONS:

(a) The buyer is to unload shipment prior to filing complaint with seller; on f.o.b. dock sales, buyer is to take delivery of shipment prior to filing complaint with seller. In case of complaint on account of grade or tally on any shipment, unless another agency is specified, Bureau reinspection will be available to buyer or seller upon request, and at reasonable charge.

(b) Bureau inspection service, or that of any other agency, shall not be required to be furnished for the inspection of special grades of lumber that are not recognized in published grading rules of the West Coast Bureau of Grades and Inspection, unless the exact specifications of such grades in writing are furnished to the inspector.

(c) Upon receipt of complaint from the buyer, unless otherwise settled, the seller shall immediately request this Bureau, or some other agency agreeable to buyer and seller, to provide reinspection or retally, as the case may be, according to the inspection rules in effect at the time of execution of contract; and the buyer shall lend all reasonable assistance to facilitate the reinspection or retally. Failing prompt action upon the part of the seller, the buyer may request reinspection or retally.

(d) In case of complaint involving tally the entire item shall be held intact for retally. If complaint is in regard to grade, but not involving tally, the buyer is required to accept that portion of a shipment of lumber which is up to grade or size, as the case may be, holding intact that portion thereof, the grade or size of which is in dispute, for Bureau inspection (see VIII-1 for additional requirement on mixed-grade shipments); the action on the part of the buyer in accepting and using such portion of the shipment shall not be construed as his acceptance of the entire shipment; further, the buyer shall pay in accordance with the terms of sale for that portion which he accepts, but acceptance by the buyer of a part of a shipment does not prejudice his just claim on account of any unused material that is alleged by him to be below grade or not of the size ordered. The complainant buyer shall hold disputed material intact, properly protected, for not exceeding 30 days after date of the request for inspection or reinspection, and shall file complaint with the seller within 10 days from receipt of shipment. Factory lumber, owing to its use and nature, cannot be inspected fairly unless the entire shipment is kept intact.

(e) An item of a shipment consists of a grade and size, without reference to lengths. The contractual obligation of the seller shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if each item in a carload or a cargo lot shall, upon Bureau reinspection under the grading and inspection rules under which the lumber has been graded and sold, be found to be 95% or more of said grade or better, the material below said grade to be accepted by the buyer as of its actual grade. When the degrades are in excess of 5% of such item, or when the degrades are found upon reinspection to be more than one grade lower than the grade invoiced, the degrades shall be the property of the seller.

(f) The expense of such reinspection shall be borne by the shipper if the item complained of is found to be more than five (5) per cent below grade; if five (5) per cent or less, the expense of such reinspection shall be borne by the buyer. If more than one item is complained of, the expense of reinspection shall be prorated between buyer and seller upon the basis of the ratio of the invoiced footage of the items found to be more than five (5) per cent below grade to that found to be five (5) per cent or less below grade. In either case, the person calling for reinspection shall be responsible to the inspection agency for the cost thereof.

(g) If after original inspection, reinspection, and if necessary after reinspection a report thereon of the Bureau's chief inspector, any complaints involving agreed upon and published standards of lumber size, or grade, or inspection shall not have been settled, the West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades and Inspection will represent the manufacturer and shipper in arranging for arbitration.

(h) All claims for shortages or damages must be supported by affidavit of buyer or his agent, giving piece tally, numbers of car seals and their condition, car numbers and initials; also by report of transportation agent at destination, or by affidavit that transportation agent was requested to make such report and refused to do so.

(i) Neither the unloading of shipment, pre-payment of invoice, nor payment of freight by the buyer, shall be construed as a waiver of his rights to claim that the material received is not of the kind, grade or quantity specified in seller's acceptance.

VIII-1. REINSPECTION OF MIXED-GRADE SHIPMENTS:

(a) Mixed-grade shipments specifying a percentage of one or more grades, such as No. 1, 15% No. 2, cannot be inspected fairly unless the entire item is kept intact. Where mixed-grade shipments are ordered, each item (size and grade) must contain the required percentage of grades.

(b) If the item is not kept intact, that portion which has been accepted or used shall be considered as of the highest grade specified in the order. If the order specified No. 1, 15% No. 2, all of the accepted or used portion shall be considered No. 1, and the No. 2 found upon reinspection shall apply on the item as a whole.

(c) If the buyer claims that a portion of the shipment is below the lowest grade ordered, he need not hold the entire shipment intact but shall hold for reinspection the material under dispute. Only material which is below the lowest grade ordered shall be considered as not meeting the specification. Buyer's acceptance of the material he deems to be of the grades invoiced does not prejudice his just claim on account of unused material alleged by him to be below the lowest grade specified in the order.

(d) The contractual obligation of the seller shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if each item in a carload or cargo lot specifying No. 1, 15% No. 2, shall upon reinspection be found to contain 19-¼% or less of No. 2 and No. 3, of which not more than ¾% is No. 3. The No. 3 and the excess No. 2 to be accepted by buyer as of the actual grades.

(e) If an item contains more than 19-¼% of No. 2 as specified in (d), or No. 2 and No. 3 combined, as specified in (d), or more than ¾% of No. 3, it shall be deemed as not complying with the contract, and the excess No. 2 and/or No. 3 shall be the property of the seller.

(f) Reinspection of other mixed-grade shipments to be made in conformity with the above principles.

Reinspection costs shall be borne as provided in Paragraph VIII (f).

IX. TERMS OF PAYMENT:

(a) Payment shall be made in accordance with the contract and, in the event the contract does not make provision for payment, the usual business custom shall prevail.

(b) Freight and/or other forwarding charges are net cash and payable by consignee upon arrival. All accounts are payable in United States funds and shall bear interest after net settlement date at the rate of 6% per annum, except that in those states where the highest rate of interest allowed by law or statute is less than 6% per annum, the highest rate so allowed shall prevail. Buyer shall make remittance in form which is at par at seller's home office and any exchange resulting because of buyer's failure to do so shall be paid by the buyer. If the buyer shall pay by check, draft, note or any other mode than cash, such payment shall be deemed conditional and for the convenience of the buyer, and shall not be deemed a payment until cash or solvent credit shall have been received and accepted by the seller at its home office. The seller may, for the purpose of facilitating collection, deposit any such check or instrument in any bank for collection and such bank and/or other agent acting in any capacity in such collection shall be considered the agent of the buyer and may forward such check or instrument direct to the bank at or by which it is payable and may accept payment in exchange upon any solvent bank. Account shall become immediately due and payable in case of any occurrence named in IV (b).

X. DEFINITIONS:

Unless otherwise specified and accepted by an indicated number of days, "Immediate", "Rush", "At Once", "Prompt Shipment", or any similar indefinite term, shall be construed as meaning shipment within thirty (30) days from date of acceptance.

Applies to all Domestic Cargo Markets. The phrases "Early", "Middle" or "Late Month" shipments are defined as on a vessel which commences to load during a period from the first to the tenth, eleventh to the twentieth, or the twenty-first to the end of the month, respectively.

F.A.S. (Free Alongside Vessel). This term constitutes a sale for delivery free of all charges, to water carrier within reach of its tackle on wharf or barge at place designated for water carrier to load. In case of barge delivery, cargo shall be considered as having been delivered free alongside vessel when water carrier's line is attached to barge.

C. & F. (Cost and Freight). This term constitutes a sale which includes cost of the lumber and the cost of all transportation charges to point of delivery in accordance with ocean bill of lading provisions.

C.I.F. (Cost, Insurance and Freight). This term constitutes a sale which includes cost of the lumber, cost of marine insurance on the lumber, and cost of all transportation charges to point of delivery in accordance with ocean bill of lading provisions.

Morgan, H. D.

MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.

CITIZENS BANK BUILDING
P. O. BOX 464
OSWEGO, OREGON

PORTLAND, TELEPHONE
NEPTUNE 6-3688
TELETYPE: OSWEGO, ORE. 524

HAL MORGAN
BUD STALEY

July 31, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you very much for your order for a carload of lumber as outlined in your letters of July 6 and July 27.

This is being lined up now, and formal acknowledgment will be sent to you within the next few days.

Very truly yours,

MORGAN-STALEY LUMBER CO.

Hal

HDM:P

H. D. Morgan

Morrell, Bill

April 30, 1957

Dear Bill:

Maybe somebody ought to do something about glove compartments, huh? Here is an idea from a colleague of mine in the shop. Why don't you pass it on to the appropriate egghead who designs such things.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sydney W. Morrell
Public Relations Manager
Ford Motor Company
3000 Schaefer Road
Dearborn, Michigan

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

4-22-57

from: Lucile Singleton

My efforts to think up something that would be gadget enough to make this idea patentable have been fruitless, so I won't wait on my brain any longer.

One thought I've had is that these cases might be manufactured in different sizes and sold for fitting into compartments on old, already sold cars.* I have read that General Motors, if interested in an idea, will also have the product manufactured privately. Maybe a Ford man can work it out in a way that will make it patentable.

Please exercise your editorial prerogatives on my weak presentation. You have always been more than kind to me. I appreciate it.

*Maybe an adjustable case - articulated sections that can be manipulated to fit the space.

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Morrell, Bill

Ford Motor Company

SYDNEY W. MORRELL
GENERAL PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

THE AMERICAN ROAD
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

April 10, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Have just got back from four weeks in East Africa. I think we must have been about the only Americans that went to Kenya and did not -- repeat, did not -- go on "safari." However, we did go to many parts of the country which were extremely fascinating from a sociological and political point of view.

If you are going to be free in New York when next I come up, which should be within the next month, I would like to buy you a lunch and discuss it with you.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

Morrell, Sydney

June 28, 1956

Dear Bill:

First of all, let me tell you how much I enjoyed the all too brief evening we spent together in Detroit. I wish like hell the Ford Foundation had gone ahead with the project as outlined, it certainly needs doing. A minor classic indicating what isn't happening was the paucity of the coverage of the Iceland story. Why don't we both quit these futile things we are doing and set it up.

Do let me know when you are in town again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sydney W. Morrell
Public Relations Manager
Ford Motor Company
3000 Schaefer Road
Dearborn, Michigan

rh

Background for Proposal sent to Teddy White 4/17/57
re: Foreign reporting inadequate

Ford Motor Company

SYDNEY W. MORRELL
GENERAL PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

3000 SCHAEFER ROAD
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

June 5, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Ed:

You may remember that at our dinner in Detroit last week I said I would like to send you a draft of an idea I worked up three or four years ago when I was a partner of Earl Newsom & Company.

The idea was intended primarily for the Ford Foundation but nothing was done about it, mainly, as I recall, because we finally decided that it did not lie within any of the specific areas of activity which the Foundation had mapped out for itself. At least that was the case at the time, although I personally believe that conditions have changed somewhat since then.

Anyway, here it is. No action is called for on your part. It just seemed to me last week that you might be interested in glancing through it and after you have done so you can throw it away.

It was good to see you and to talk with you again. I had a few words with Danny over the phone last night and he seems vastly enthusiastic over the results of his trip.

The best of luck!

Sincerely yours,

Bill

Morris, Wm

607 Grand Avenue
Yazoo City, Mississippi
September 11, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Early last spring, if you recall, I was in the midst of a rather painful controversy with the University of Texas board of regents over college press freedom. It became something of a test case for college journalism, and--perhaps because our newspaper, The Daily Texan, was popularly cast as the editorial David against Texas' oil-and-gas Goliath at precisely the moment of the Case scandal--developed into a warm national issue.

I plan to be in New York for a week, September 27 to October4, prior to sailing to Oxford, England to begin studies on a Rhodes Scholarship. Ed Yoder, a fellow Rhodes Scholar who edited the University of North Carolina newspaper, will meet me there. I gather Yoder and I have earned the rather dubious distinction of being the two most controversial college editors of the last half-decade. Both of us were plagued with running controversies with the prevailing political machines in our respective states. Both of us, as would be expected, feel strongly about college press prerogative.

What I am leading up to, Mr. Murrow, and I trust I am being neither brash nor importune, is that we thought there might be a chance you would care to interview us on either your radio or television show: a kind of informal glimpse of the current vicissitudes of college journalism. I believe college journalism is a most misunderstood and misjudged field, though I will venture to say in a moment of sober retrospect that it remains one of the more important and certainly more dramatic in the whole journalistic craft. A well-thought, sedate, (and brief) presentation of the contemporary dilemma presented nationally would certainly give college editors, students, and administrators everywhere, as well as professional journalists, a reliable insight into the present situation.

Yoder and I have both promised, in the event we can appear on your show, to temper our schoolboy zeal with as much detached impartiality as would be possible under the circumstances.

If a larger panel would be necessary, there are two other Rhodes Scholar editors: one from Harvard, another from Amhurst.

I feel sure they would be most happy to participate.

Yoder and I both majored in English. We are Phi Beta Kappas and we plan to study philosophy-politics-and economics at Oxford. We hope to enter journalism upon graduation.

If you need additional information about either of us, I would suggest you contact Dudley Darling of Time-Life personnel. You can obtain information about me from John Fischer at Harper's, Henry Robbins at Alfred Knopf, or Carey McWilliams at The Nation. You might wish to check the Week-End Magazine in the February 19th New York Post (page 6) or the March 24 issue of The Nation.

If this message has seemed too presumptious, Mr. Murrow, please forgive. It certainly was not intended to be. Yoder and I merely thought you were definitely the person to write. Both of us admire you very much.

You can reach me at the above address as late as September 20. I await your answer with interest.

Most sincerely,

William W. Morris

William W. Morris

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

P.S. If you don't have room for us on your show, do you have any suggestions ?

Morrison, Jean

January 23, 1956

Dear Sirs:

I regret to have to inform you that I see no reason why I should pay the attached bill.

In the first place I did not make the purchase, neither did my wife. Second, I do not maintain a charge account with you, and even if I did the only person other than myself authorized to charge against it would be Mrs. Murrow.

I note that apparently a sales clerk permitted a Jean Morrison to charge purchases to my non-existent charge account.

The lady is unknown to me, and I therefore have no responsibility whatsoever in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Liberty Music Shops, Inc.
450 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fe

Moscow, Henry

May 28, 1956

Dear Henry Moscow:

Thanks for your gracious note. The prospects of my undertaking the project we discussed are very dim indeed.

Delighted everything worked out on LIFE and hope all goes well.

As ever yours,

Mr. Henry Moscow
555 Merrick Road
Rockville Centre, New York

rh

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB of AMERICA
35 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

May 20 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In our conversation of about a month ago, you suggested that--since you had some problems of your own to solve-- I communicate with you in a few weeks.

Shortly after our talk, I went to work for LIFE on a special project which may or may not last until October; and there is a clause in our agreement, inserted by LIFE, which specifies that either party may end the arrangement on short notice.

I am writing this in courtesy to you; since you were good enough to see me and to leave the door open to further discussion, I felt you were entitled to know my present status. And without any regard to the possible effect on myself, I hope you have been able to achieve what you had in mind when we talked.

Sincerely

Henry Moscow

555 Merrick Road
Rockville Centre, N.Y,

Moscow, Henry

35 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

April 17 1956

Will call in three weeks!

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since you are being gracious enough to grant me some of your precious time, I should like to save as much of it for you as possible. So I'm taking the liberty of setting down what I think are the pertinent facts, for you to consider before I see you.

Wes Price, Jean De Poris and Ed Scott could tell you part of the story, but they knew me only when I was "the best news editor this paper ever had," (a reluctant admission by Lee B. Wood, executive editor of the New York World-Telegram & Sun.)

And if I had not grown a great deal since then, I would not be offering myself for a place in your organization.

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB of AMERICA
35 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

When I saw Don Bermingham at LIFE recently he related that he had been looking for a "text editor" a few months back. "They told me," he said, "that the best man in New York was Henry Moscow but that of course he wasn't available."

When Richard Simon of Simon & Schuster rejected a book I had translated from the Spanish, he wrote me consolingly: "....(but)...you are one hell of a writer. I have done some translating myself and my hat's off to you for what you have done here..."

And when I was writing national affairs for Newsweek, back in 1950 and 1951, Kenneth Crawford, then head of the department and now chief of the Washington bureau, was good enough to say that I was one of the best writers ever to have worked for him.

I shall not bore you with the other testimonials I can dig up. Here's a rundown on my experience:

Assistant city editor of a daily in Brooklyn at 18, I was head of a copydesk in Washington at 20, picture page editor of the old New York American at 21.

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB of AMERICA
35 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Hired away from Hearst (after four years) by Scripps Howard, I was named Night Editor of the New York Telegram at 24; during most of the subsequent 10 years, I served as Assistant News Editor and News Editor. It was as News Editor that I sniffed out, developed and broke the historic three weeks' series on the "romance" of King Edward and Mrs. Simpson, a series which informed Britons now say was responsible for the abdication.

Hired away from Scripps-Howard (after 10 years) by the New York Post, I served that paper for a decade (with 31 months out for military service) as News Editor, special assignments reporter, top rewrite man and finally Managing Editor. The Managing Editorship was a reward for having drawn up, voluntarily, a plan of financial and editorial reorganization designed to save the Post from suspension in 1949. It did.

During my military leave from the Post I served with the 10th Mountain Division (the ski troops, for which I had volunteered as a private at age 38) as rifleman, radio telegrapher and finally combat correspondent, in the Aleutians and Italy. I have the usual Bronze Star, plus a personal letter of thanks from General Mark W. Clark for some work I did on special assignment from him immediately after the German collapse in Italy.

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB of AMERICA
35 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

In 1950, after a brief venture at publishing in Las Vegas, Nev. --I was virtually run out of town-- I joined Newsweek "as a two weeks' vacation fill-in" but my work apparently satisfied Newsweek so well that the arrangement continued in various forms for a year and a half.

It was at Newsweek's suggestion that I joined Vision, a Spanish-language news magazine, edited here for distribution in Latin American countries, which was about to go to press for the first time. Hired as a world news writer, I was promoted within a month to world news editor, and then, not long afterward, to Managing Editor. During the final year of my Managing Editorship I was in effect Editor and my salary, originally $7,500, had increased to $16,000 plus stock options.

It is worth noting, I think, that I had to learn Spanish and Portuguese for the job, and that I rather speedily learned to editocopy in those languages somewhat more efficiently than did my subordinates who had those tongues as their birthrights.

I cite this as an example of my versatility and adaptability, probably my most notable characteristics.

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB of AMERICA
35 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Miscellaneous intelligence: I am mature--fifty--but spry; married, father of two young children, a suburban homeowner (for twenty years); widely travelled, especially in Latin America; generally considered "simpatico."

And, obviously, I should like to contribute my talents to your work.

Sincerely

Henry Moscow

555 Merrick Road
Rockville Centre
New York

Phone RO6-3472

Moscow, Henry

March 23, 1956

Dear Wes:

Certainly I will see Henry Moscow with great pleasure. I am off to Florida for two weeks, and when I get back we will talk. I know him slightly.

Do give me a shout when you are in this city of steam, scurry, and scamper again. I would like to purchase you not one drink but several.

As ever yours,

Mr. Wesley Price, Associate Editor
The Saturday Evening Post
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

rh

Apr. 18
3pm

EDITORIAL ROOMS

THE SATURDAY EVENING
POST
FOUNDED BY
Benj. Franklin

WESLEY PRICE
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

THE CURTIS
PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA 5

20 March 1956

Dear Ed,

Henry Moscow, an old friend of mine, should be phoning your office presently. I hope you can find time to see him.

Henry is a top news editor, as I know from our years of work together on the World-Telegram (pre-& Sun).

More recently, he has been editor of Vision, the Spanish language magazine, from which he has resigned.

Ed Scott and Gene de Poris -- your boys, formerly mine -- know Moscow well. You may know him too, through the Overseas Press Club.

The shortest way I can describe his talents is to say that he has much in common with Jesse Zousmer -- I hope they can meet.

I 'see' you often. Time will come, I hope, when we can say "Hello" to the screen. Until then,

My best wishes,

Wes

Wesley Price

Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Newsroom,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22 N.Y.

WP/jo

Moulder, Peter V.

April 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Moulder:

Since we spent a little time the other evening talking about Winston Churchill, I thought you might like to have a listen to a record album of his speeches which I am sending to you under separate cover.

This is an expurgated edition! It is also my way of saying thanks for a very pleasant evening.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter V. Moulder, President
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

Mowrer, Edgar

December 6, 1957

Dear Edgar:

You and your form letter!

I have no "publication or column". Your magazine is read whenever opportunity affords, and I find it both interesting and stimulating, but I do not have time to write letters saying so.

Also, I have no Aunt Mabel, but I can manage a subscription and here it is. I admire you and wish you well.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer
Western World Magazine
370 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

mcc
Enc.

Western World Magazine

570 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TELEPHONES:
PLAZA 5-6531-32

November 20, 1957

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NORTH AMERICAN EDITOR
Edgar Ansel Mowrer

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
1826 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
Tel: District 7-0472

Dear Ed,

For some time now, we've been sending you copies of Western World, the magazine of which I am the North American editor. And not even a sound as faint as the beep-beep of Sputnik I has been coming this way from you.

Is it that your many secretaries have been pinching the magazine and in their delight in its contents causing a bottleneck in its getting to you? Or, have your duties not permitted you to get around to it? Or, has the inertia which afflicts us all caught you in its claws to the point that you've never gotten around to writing about us or for us or subscribing to us?

Since the Russians began to flaunt their moons and their missiles, our aim of preserving and strengthening the Atlantic community of nations becomes not only a laudable one, but an urgent one. To forestall threats that might break up the group, the magazine offers the remedy of a truly inter-continental forum - a continual two-way conversation, an uninterrupted exchange of ever more information, a running debate, plus a readiness to listen, leading to a better partnership.

So, I ask your generous help in the magazine's continuance...and as indicated above, there are several ways this help can be given. If your Aunt Mabel has left you a lot of money...contribute some of it to the Western World Association Inc. (the non-profit tax-exempt organization which has charge of the financial affairs of the magazine), or subscribe to the magazine on the enclosed postcard or on the blank at the end of the edition. Or, as a man in the same field, give our magazine a line in your publication...or a column, or suggest something in our line you could write for our magazine.

Please let me know, too, what you think of the magazine. We deeply appreciate comment on its content, format or presentation.

Cordially,

Edgar

Edgar Ansel Mowrer
North American Editor

EUROPEAN EDITION: OCCIDENT — 35, RUE BELLIARD, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

S P O N S O R S

Paul Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO

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Omer Becu, President of I.C.F.T.U.
C. L. Bekaert, President,
Belgian Manufacturers' Assoc.
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Christian Labor Unions
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French Association of Manufacturers
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Heinrich von Brentano, Foreign Minister
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A. de Micheli, President,
Federation of Italian Industries
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Dr. Paul Rykens, former chairman Board of
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T. J. Twijnstra, President, Association of
Dutch Manufacturers

PORTUGAL

Dr. Paulo da Cunha, Minister of Foreign Affairs

TURKEY

Fuad Koprulu, former Foreign Minister
Etem Menderes, Minister of Foreign Affairs

LIST INCOMPLETE

WHAT IS

WESTERN WORLD MAGAZINE?

by Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Pulitzer Prize Winner, Syndicated Columnist, and Authority on International Affairs

WESTERN WORLD magazine, the only lively, non-profit, international monthly edited from the point of view of the Atlantic community as a whole, (two identical English and French editions, French title OCCIDENT), is happy to announce its eighth (December) number.

In this issue, Senator Charles E. Potter of Michigan tells why he thinks the Sputniks have saved the free world, even if they caught us with our own moons down. General James M. Gavin, former United States Chief of Staff, describes today's pushbutton war and what it means to civilization.... and in a Christmas debate, Methodist Bishop Oxnam, and Belgian Catholic Church authority, Brugmans, discuss the ethics of fighting Communism.

We also take this occasion to give you a quick summary of some of the more lusty yells our infant magazine has given in its first eight months for the cause of a free world.

In the May issue, Adlai Stevenson gave a clear and definitive description of America's anti-colonialism. John Knox Jessup, in an article widely noted in Europe, expressed the then foreign policy of the American administration better than has been done before.

In June, the highly-rated French journalist, Raymond Aron, explained why America's European allies need atomic weapons of their own, if they are to remain associated with the United States. Guy Wint, an English author, described how Arab pressures, far from intimidating Israel, are forcing that country to become a new militaristic Sparta. Senator William F. Knowland insisted that attempts to negotiate any true settlement of the USSR would result inevitably in a gain for that country and a loss for the West.

The July issue contained a plan of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey for saving the Middle East, and an argument by Senator Charles E. Potter on why Krushchev with his double talk of peaceful coexistence is more dangerous for the West than Stalin.

In August, Dean Acheson argued so successfully why NATO is preferable to any European security system (with a united and neutral Germany) that German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer campaigned and won the German election with two copies of Western World (English and French) in his hand. Senator Estes Kefauver, in a much quoted and reproduced article, urged immediate western plans to assist the

(over)

the next revolting satellite country. Our North American Editor, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, argued that the immediate future will see not the One World desired by Wendell Willkie and others, but Three Worlds. Since this situation may last a long time, consolidation of the West looms as a first task of the free governments. Odile Mathews' "Moonstruck Generation" forecasted the coming race to the moon and predicted the need for control of the spaceways.

September saw the appearance of "NATO and North American Defense" by Canada's former Secretary of State for External Affairs and Nobel Prize Winner, Lester Pearson - a plea for integrating that defense into NATO. In this same issue, United States Assistant Secretary of State, Walter S. Robertson, argues against recognizing Red China or admitting that country to NATO, and his discussion was so convincing that it was reprinted, as a public service, in the overseas editions of the New York Times and reproduced in Reader's Digest (December, 1957).

In October, Edgar Ansel Mowrer and European Editor, Rene Dabernat, carried on a trans-Atlantic editorial conversation on the prospects of our enjoying "Peace in a Cave". Senator Henry M. Jackson described Russia's ballistic blackmail, and NATO's new Secretary-General, Paul-Henri Spaak outlined what remains to be done in girding the spiritual and physical resources of the Atlantic community of people to resist world Communism.

The November edition had Senator Mike Mansfield urging the admission of Spain to NATO, while Christopher Emmet expressed the conviction that Hungary can still be saved. Frank Sinatra commended American music as our best ambassador abroad with the exception of rock 'n roll which he calls " a rancid smelling aphrodisiac written and played for the most part by cretinous goons." This article was widely reproduced on both sides of the Atlantic.

In its short career, as you see, WESTERN WORLD's lusty yells for the free world have been widely mentioned on both sides of the Atlantic. Its unique trans-Atlantic feature by important people, "Debate of the Month", has been so popular as to be imitated. Its other contributions have been noted in Newsweek and Time, etc. and commented on or reprinted in many newspapers and periodicals here and in Europe.

Mower, Edgar

November 8, 1957

Dear Edgar:

The channels are clogged. I made the suggestion to my superiors, but nothing happened.

I am now wrestling with three television shows and I don't know when I will get to Washington again, but when and if I do, I will give you a shout.

Why don't we both retire?

As ever yours,

Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer
WESTERN WORLD MAGAZINE
1826 Jefferson Place N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

fc

Western World *Magazine*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUSINESS OFFICES:
65 EAST 55 STREET
NEW YORK, 22, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: PLaza 5-6531

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
1826 JEFFERSON PLACE N.W.
WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.
TELEPHONE: District 7-0472

November 6, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It seems like a long time since we had lunch at the Century. ~~When~~ At the end you imprudently not only promised to transmit the French idea of broadcasting our debates to "channels" but also to give me a 700 word interview on how to lose allies. I understood then that you would shortly be in Washington and let me know.

Well, anyhow, I am still hoping for an answer from CBS and am looking forward to that interview, which events have made far more urgent then when I asked for it. So how about giving me a ring or a letter at your earliest convenience.

Yours hopefully,

Edgar

Edgar Ansel Mowrer
North American Editor

EAM/cp

EUROPEAN EDITION: REVUE OCCIDENT - 35, RUE BELLIARD, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Mowrer, E.A.

EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER
3301 GARFIELD ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON 8, D.C.

SEPT. 12

CAN'T LUNCH ON THE 18TH WHAT ABOUT THE 19TH?

ED MURROW

414-43
fc

Edgar Ansel Mowrer
3301 GARFIELD STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Wonalancet, N. H.

September 6, 1957

Dear Ed:

I am sorry you cannot write for Western World just now--it's the most elite international public in the world. But I do want your advice. Also I have a business proposition to discuss with you, if possible.

I tried therefore to get in touch with you for a couple of weeks but since you are just a little more difficult to reach than the President or the Pope in Rome, I failed. My loss.

However I shall be going back to Washington briefly in about twelve days and passing through your fair city. Would it be possible to see you, say on Sept 18? Could we lunch at the Century? or talk anywhere else?

So I hope to hear from you here. Telephone, in case you care to talk is TAMWORTH, N. H. Fairview 3-7357.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Sagan

August 24, 1957

Dear Edgar:

There ain't a chance of my writing anything other than what I am now committed to, but I've been wanting for sometime to hear about WESTERN WORLD.

Give me a shout when you are in town again, and we will talk.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer
WESTERN WORLD Magazine
1826 Jefferson Place N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Western World *Magazine*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUSINESS OFFICES:
65 EAST 55 STREET
NEW YORK, 22, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: PLaza 5-6531

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
1826 JEFFERSON PLACE N.W.
WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.
TELEPHONE: District 7-0472

August 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

For a long time I have wanted to have a chance to tell you about WESTERN WORLD in the hope that I could induce you to do a piece for us. Please let me know if you are going to be in New York Thursday or Friday of next week. You might ask your secretary to call me Monday afternoon collect at WESTERN WORLD, District 7-0472.

Sincerely,

Edgar

Edgar Ansel Mowrer
North American Editor

EAM/cp

EUROPEAN EDITION: REVUE OCCIDENT - 35, RUE BELLIARD, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Mowrer, Richard

January 11, 1956

Dear Dick Mowrer:

Forgive the long delay in answering yours of December 17th. I wish like hell I saw a reasonable chance of making adequate use of your background material, for I have long been an admirer of your copy and your insight; but the fact of the matter is that for the next few months at least we are going to be so overwhelmed with politics that I don't see a chance of making adequate use of it. Maybe we could communicate again when the hysteria dies down a little.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Mowrer
Castellon de la Plana 19
Madrid, Spain

rh

Richard Mowrer
Castellon de la Plana 19
Madrid, Spain

17 December 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of David Schoenbrun in Paris who tells me that you might be interested in receiving background, interpretive material from Spain.

I have been here four years, know the country and language. During the Spanish Civil War I covered the Republican side as a staff correspondent of the old Chicago Daily News Foreign Service. I now represent the Christian Science Monitor in Spain and do free-lance reporting as well. I write for the London Economist and a number of papers in the U.S., Canada, and elsewhere. (Regular clients: The Washington Post, Toledo Blade, Montreal Star, Journal de Genève, Dagens Nyheter, Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, Jerusalem Post, Melbourne Argus).

The enclosed background piece may be of interest to you. The Moroccan situation, as it affects Spain, is coming to a head, Franco is worried, and the French Resident-General, Dubois, is slated to talk things over with the High Commissioner for Spanish Morocco, Gen. Garcia Valino.

I'll be glad to send you more background-letters on subjects in the news, if you want them. I would be interested in having your reaction to the idea.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Mowrer

Richard Mowrer

From Richard Mowrer
Madrid, Spain.

17 December 1955

Background notes on Spain and Morocco

Franco Spain is seriously disturbed by the trend of events in Morocco since the return to Rabat of Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef.

Reasons:

1. The French zone is heading toward a democratic system of government - Spain could not afford to see democracy extend to the zone under her Spanish administration, mainly because in Spain itself there is no democracy. Franco believes that the Moroccans are unsuited to a democratic type of government. He holds the same belief as regards Spaniards.

2. Yet France and the Sultan and the provisional Moroccan government in Rabat are laying the ground-work for the setti up of a democratic system based on unification of Morocco and the termination of the Protectorate status. The end of the Protectorate, (and the unification of Morocco) implies the same rule for what is now the Spanish zone as for the rest of the territory.

3. The French-Moroccan negotiations have been going along without Spanish participation, and this annoys Spain. But exclusion of Spain in the talks seems to rest on the fact that France is sole protector nation of Morocco whereas Spain merely "sublet" its zone from the French in 1912.

4. The change of the Protectorate status of Morocco could mean the end of Spanish influence in the zone which it presently administers.

5. The French and Moroccan formula "Independence within a framework of inter-dependence" suggests to Franco Spain that France will not only retain influence in Morocco but will extend it to the Spanish zone as well, once the protectorate ends and unification sets in.

To sum up, Franco takes a very dim view of:

1. The trend toward democracy in Morocco;
2. Exclusion of Spain in the current French-Moroccan discussions regarding Morocco's future;
3. The possibility of democratic ideas extending to the Spanish zone of Morocco; (and Spain?)
4. The "independence-inter-dependence" formula which takes no account of Spain.

General Franco has twice gone on record as being opposed to the idea of a democratic system in Morocco. On November 30, 1955, he told American correspondents in Madrid that the trans-planting of democratic institutions to Morocco would be "a grave error." The Moroccan people lack unity, he said, and it would be dangerous to suppos

(more)

that the Moroccans, if left to themselves, could maintain peace and order.

On December 16, 1955, the entire Spanish press published an interview given by Franco to the Spanish news agency EFE. Here Franco made it clear that he doesn't want democracy in Morocco, and he said, in so many words: "It can't be a surprise to anyone that we should not wish on the Moroccans a system for which we ourselves feel a strong aversion." Franco also said that Spain will not accept any agreement on Morocco arrived at without Spanish participation or consent. He said that Spain would not permit any other nation to supplant Spain in the zone which Spain now administers - when he said that he had France in mind.

An interesting aspect of the interview is that for the first time since 1951, or maybe 1952, Franco referred to the danger of Communist expansion in North Africa. At the meeting with the American correspeondents he did touch on the matter, but (on second thoughts) the word "communist" was changed, in the text published in Spain and S. Morocco, to read "terrorist."

Franco had refrained, until now, from touching on the theme of Communist exploitation of the Moroccan situation because Spanish policy has been to play up to Arab nationalism. For instance when an Egyptian military mission visited Spain, and met Franco, last October, neither the Caudillo nor the controlled press expressed uneasiness or disapproval of Egypt's arms deal with Czechoslovakia, although Franco Spain is supposed to be bitterly anti-Communist. There has been no condemnation here of Egypt's flirtation with the Communist bloc.

Perhaps Franco's idea was not to do or say anything which might offend the Moslem world and cause the loss of Arab support for Spain's entry in the United Nations. It's interesting to note that Franco's first public utterance regarding Communist exploitation of Moroccan nationalism comes <u>after</u> Spain's entry in the UN.

In the EFE interview Franco said that the multi-party system, if set up in Morocco, would breed dissension and open the door to Communist penetration. Diplomatic observers here go a bit further and sugges privately that what really worries the regime is how the Spanish population, (which is allowed only one party, the Falange) would react if the people in Spanish Morocco were given civil liberties which are denied he

What seems clear is that Spain does not like the speed with which the French are loosening their grip in Morocco. Spain does not want to get out of the Spanish zone and fears that things may come to that. It would never do for a country under the rule of a dictator to cede territory; to the authoritarian mind it would look bad in the history books. It is interesting to note, in this respect, that the censors suppressed from the papers and radio that portion of a statement made in Tetuan, December 10, by the Istiqlal leader Allal el Fassi to the effect that he hoped that Spain would now take the necessary measures to achieve unity the independence and unity of Morocco.

It is interesting to recall that from August, 1953, when the French exiled Mohammed V, until the return of the Sultan to Rabat

(more)

last November, Spain was riding high in relation to Moroccan affairs.

France removed the Sultan without prior consultation with Spain, and Spain was offended. Spanish policy in Morocco took a course diametrically opposed to that of France. As the French became more repressive in their zone, the Spanish became more liberal in theirs. The French banned various nationalist parties; the Spanish allowed Moroccan nationalist leaders to return to Tetuan and set up political groupings. French censorship of the Moroccan press stiffened; in the Spanish zone it eased off so that the paper of the Reformist Party, Al Umma (The Nation) was able to appear uncensored, a privilege not extended to the press in Spain. And as things worsened in the French zone Spain was able to boast that Spanish Morocco was "an oasis of peace." Spanish-controlled Radio-Tetuan gave a pro-nationalist slant to its reports of the disturbances in the French zone. Broadcasting in Arabic it called Moroccan terrorists "patriot partisans," "redemptors, and referred to nationalist agitation as "The Liberation Movement."

Now the situation is completely reversed, with the French easing up fast and the Spanish administration in Spanish Morocco beginning to appear, in Moroccan eyes, unwilling to ~~ease up~~ make concessions.

Since the return of Mohammed V to his throne and the subsequent negotiations between the French and the Moroccans, Franco has felt relegated to the sidelines, and ignored.

In the next few days the French Resident-General in Morocco, Monsieur Dubois, is slated to meet the High Commissioner for the Spanish zone, General Garcia Valiño. Having been at odds over Morocco, will Spain and France now agree to pursue a parallel course? The Dubois-Valiño meeting may give a clue tonthe answer.

ooOoo

From Richard Mowrer
Madrid, Spain

26 December, 1955

BACKGROUND NOTES

How Franco Spain Views

Membership In The U.N.

Acceptance of Spain as a full-fledged member in the United Nations is hailed here as a triumph for General Franco's authoritarian regime. For in 1946 the international body had voted a resolution ostracizing Spain from the comity of nations. The countries which had been at war with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy withdrew their ambassadors from Madrid, and France temporarily closed her Pyrenees frontier. Franco Spain, ideological pal of the Axis powers, was in the dog-house. The ban on ambassadors was revoked four years later, and since then Spain has come a long way, achieving an alliance with the United States and becoming a participant in some of the United Nation's specialized agencies.

But as far as the regime is concerned,(and the State-controlled press has been at pains to emphasize this point) it's taken full membership to repair was is described as an unjust and grievous injury to Spanish pride.

The Franco government takes the line that Spanish membership in the UN has been achieved without the regime having had to modify its ideological concepts. This theme is parroted in the regulated press: "We haven't deviated from our course - it's the rest of the world that's come around!" Spain unrepentant, with a vengeance.

Spain applied for UN membership last September, the last country to file application for membership before the new bloc of 16 additional nations was voted in in December 1955. But according to the Franco government Spain applied for UN membership not because she wanted to join but out of deference to the wishes of member nations, notably the South American ones.

Spain's foreign minister, Señor Martin Artajo, stated at the time: "Only the affectionate urgings of South America brought about the miracle of Spanish acceptance to make this move, (apply for UN membership) disregard the country's natural reserve toward an organization...which showed itself so unjust toward Spain."

Government-inspired editorials appearing in the press at the time are worth quoting at some length for the light they give on how the State was preparing the nation for eventual UN membership.

"Pueblo" (Madrid): "Spain has demonstrated her love of peace. In the two world wars she observed stricy neutrality. So there is not a single reason...why Spain should continue to be outside the UN. Spain has never begged a place in the international organization, for this would have been undignified. No one begs for what he is entitled to have, but the invitations to join have come from the immense majority of member states , and mainly from the Spanish-American

(more)

and Arab countries, who clamor for our presence in the UN. It would have been a breach of courtesy on our part not to accede to their wishes... and that is why the Spanish government has presented its candidacy. This was done with elegance, without proclamations or noisy publicity."

"Madrid" (Madrid) "The Spanish man in the street will not feel exhilerated nor vain over the decision to apply for UN membership. He will think that it isn't Spain but the UN which has restored... its prestige and which will be honored by the presence of Spain."

Official comment, following Spain's entrance in the UN, was to the effect (aside from the already mentioned "we haven't deviated" theme) that:

1. An injustice has been repaired;
2. The UN stands to benefit from Spain's presence in the international organization.

The fact that Belgium abstained in the vote concerning Spain's entry has sparked an amazing amount of anger and denunciation here. Mexico abstained too, but Belgium was almost exclusively the target of Spanish anger, that is, anger expressed in the controlled press. If Belgium explained why she abstained, the explanation has not been reported by the press here. The blame is laid on the "out-moded sectarianism" of a "liberal-socialistic government," also referred to, in the paper of the Falange "Arriba" as "the Marxist government of Brussels."

home>
408 W. 57th St.
N.Y.C.

Mueller, M. E.
Circle 5-2983

office>
Joint School Research Program
787 United Nations Plaza
Murray Hill 5-~~[illegible]~~ 6301

June 28, 1957

Dear Miss Mueller:

Mr. Murrow was extremely impressed with your resume and suggests that while he is not in a position to do anything for you at the present time you contact him around the middle of September.

Kindest personal regards,

John A. Aaron

Miss Mary Elizabeth Mueller
Old Orchard Road
Riverside, Connecticut

mic

sent resume to Irving Sitlin

Moore, Art

January 11, 1955

Dear Art:

I hope you will forgive the belatedness of this note. The holiday season has been such a busy one and I am only now beginning to catch up with my correspondence.

I am delighted to hear that you enjoyed the program we did in commemoration of Sir Winston Churchill's eightieth birthday.

As you can imagine we all had a good time putting the show together, the only difficulty being having to reduce such a wealth of material to a single hour.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Art Moore
Moore and Lund
Jones Building
Seattle 1, Washington

fc

MOORE
&
LUND.. ....RADIO & TV STATION REPRESENTATIVES

SEATTLE 1
Washington
Jones Building
Phone MUtual 3377

PORTLAND 4
Oregon
Cascade Building
Phone ATwater 1726

December 2, 1954

Thanks

Dear Ed:

Just a note to let you know I think your recent news broadcast about Sir Winston Churchill was by far the best I have ever heard. Congratulations also to your writers. His Lordship could not do better.

Have the privilege of being a member of H. V. Kaltenborn's Radio Pioneers, and this will give you some idea of news and commentary programs heard over the years.

Again congratulations!!!

Sincerely,

MOORE & LUND

Art Moore

Art Moore

AM/f

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Moore, Hugh

POST OFFICE BOX 1049
GRAND CENTRAL STATION
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

March 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter concerning "The Population Bomb" pamphlet, which Will Clayton, Ellsworth Bunker and I sent to you some weeks ago, was greatly appreciated.

We were rather amazed at the number and the content of the replies received from business and professional leaders throughout the country. There was almost unanimous agreement that the world population problem is of utmost importance.

There were a number of concrete suggestions which we are now analyzing and attempting to evaluate. When this has been done we will take the liberty of sending to you a brief summary of the views of the eminent citizens like yourself who responded to our inquiry.

Sincerely yours

Hugh Moore

Hugh Moore

HM:k

Moore, Robert B.

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Colonel Moore:

Very many thanks for your letter of June 10th.

I am most grateful for your suggestion. However, we are closing down SEE IT NOW for the summer and therefore would have no opportunity to cover the story you suggest.

Perhaps next season will present us with an opportunity to collaborate with the United States Marine Corps.

Sincerely yours,

Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Moore
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Naval Air Station
Glenview, Illinois

fc

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS
MARINE AIR RESERVE TRAINING COMMAND
U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

10 June 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The United States Marine Air Reserve will conduct its annual summer training this year during the months of July and August. I feel that we have something unique in the Marine Air Reserve that would be of definite interest to you in doing a production for "See It Now."

"Operation Vigil" is an annual maneuver conducted in two phases. On 16 July, 14 reserve fighter squadrons and 6 air control squadrons will leave their home stations in Boston, New York, Detroit, Miami, and eight other major cities east of the Mississippi, to report at the Marine Corps Air Station, North Carolina, for two weeks of intensive training. On 13 August, 11 other reserve fighter squadrons and 5 air control squadrons will leave their home stations, located west of the Mississippi and report at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California, for their training.

From the standpoint of national interest, I believe we are in the unique position of presenting the 'big picture' and the hometown view, on organized reserve forces. Our squadrons and their detachment commands are well organized units, are located in 25 Air Stations from Seattle to Boston, and Los Angeles to Miami, and are all under one command. While we are not the largest single reserve force, I believe we are the only one that conducts its annual reserve training on a national scale.

Many of our squadrons, as well as almost all of our pilots and enlisted men saw combat in World War II and the Korean mobilization. In fact, when America was committed to action in Korea all Marine Air Reservists were called to active duty. It was only a matter of weeks before they were in combat. At one time in Korea over 54% of Marine pilots; not far from that percentage of enlisted men were reservists. Over 75% of all Navy and Marine Corps missions were flown by activated Navy and Marine Air Reservists.

From the standpoint of news value: the present concern of the nation on the subject of reserve build-up; the many legislative discussions and pending legislation make this timely -- if not vital -- news material.

From the production angle, helicopters, jets and conventional aircraft would be available to your camera men, etc. The close air support demonstration with live napalm, rockets and live ammo, will give the average American a more perspicuous view of what America's reserves are doing for defense. Moreover, our activities in ABC Defense, ground control, jets, are additional material for the story.

I feel strongly that as presented by you, 'Operation Vigil' would make a well-balanced, interesting and informative program for the American public.

I plan to be in New York the last two weeks in June and would be happy to discuss it with you in detail at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Moore

ROBERT B. MOORE
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps

Morgan, Chas. W.

March 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Morgan:

Mrs. Roosevelt sent along your letter and much though I would like to be able to discuss the matter with you, regret that I cannot undertake any projects at this time.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles W. Morgan
8519 Willow Oak Road
Towson 4, Maryland

fe

Answered
Chas. W. Morgan
underwriter

8519 Willow Oak Road
Towson 4, Maryland

March 21, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mrs. Roosevelt wrote in her last letter that she forwarded the letter I sent to her on to you. Therefore I waited several days before trying to contact you as a follow up. If your reply is in the mail please excuse this note.

I am writing for an opportunity to present our work to you to see if you think you might care to help us put it before the American people.

We know that you represent the top in television in America today and that is why we seek your help. We firmly believe that ours is a top level theory and needs top level treatment. If we can't get the aid of top people it will not be because we have not tried.

Our work consists of a new insight into the affairs of man. We believe that we have begun the essential work needed to both objectify and unify philosophy for all of mankind. By picking out the major trends in the different areas of life during the past 3 billion years we have literally stumbled upon a secret of life that is a thousand times greater than the secret of atomic energy itself.

That sounds crazy doesn't it? Well it is true. We know how the U.S. can pass one law and stop Communism, war, money problems, and every problem of man in a matter of a few years.

We developed a simple evaluation system which will evaluate every thought, word and d eed of man. We can both evaluate the past and present as well as predict the future. This is not just our belief. It is the belief of dozens of persons around ~~us~~ here in all walks of life. Some have even dedicated their entire lives toward the development of this work. We are ready to turn out 100 different books on all subjects in human existence. It is like discovering a new world. The DYNAMIC WORLD.

For example, America had some 1,000,000 Indians in 1620 when white man came. They were over-populated. Today, U.S. has over 165 times that many and is less, relatively less, over-populated than the Indians. The answer is a higher level of occupations, food, science, religion, government, education and all the rest. We found that all the people in the world could be cared for on less than one third of N.Y.C., at a 5th level of civilization. That a billion people at the 5th level of life is easier to care for than 1 Indian at a 1st level of life.

(over)

That is all I care to say to you at this time. If those few scattered remarks do not spark your sense of imagination then I shall begin our program with those around us here who do see the light. There is a group both here in Baltimore and one in Los Angeles which is ready to act for us. We are going to give those two groups the go ahead as soon as we have given this letter time enough to reach you and a reply to get back. If you close the door to us you will be doing the greatest mistake of your whole life, I am sure of that.

We will come to see you any hour, day or night, but our most convenient times are week-ends and during the Easter vacation, April 8th through the 17th.

If you do decide to send for us we would like to have 2 hours to set up our 100 odd charts before the appointed hour. This is best done in a school class-room, and we suggest some place like Columbia Teachers College, since I spent a whole year doing graduate work there.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Morgan

Charles W. Morgan

(over)

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
211 EAST 62ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 7, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

These people seem to have ideas but I can not evaluate their worth. Would you take a chance and have an intelligent person see them?

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

8519 Willow Oak Road
Towson 4, Maryland

March 2, 1955

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

My friends and I have definitely decided to come out on television with our work on THIS DYNAMIC WORLD as a final test of its worth.

The question now is where shall this be? We talked to the management of a top Baltimore station and their price is about $1,000 for a half hour program on a Sunday ~~night~~ afternoon. We have the $1,000 but we are not going to use it here until we hear from you in N.Y.C.

N.Y.C. is the best place to sample public opinion. However, that would cost more, I ~~x~~suppose, unless we had a little inside help from a person like yourself. But we are not asking for charity, so to speak, Mrs. Roosevelt. We are purely and simply asking if you would care to become involved with us; and, IF THIS THING IS A SUCCESS, whether or not you would care to become further involved in regards to moral or other support in the intelligent promotion of these ideas toward changes in our foreign policy, etc.

We observed your speech of resent date with great interest and ~~xxxxx~~ enthusiasum. Your belief that technical aid be carried to the needy corners of the earth is 100% in line with our thinking IF you will add to it the counter-balancing measure of greater immigration as a safe-guard. This increased amount of technical aid will promote READINESS FOR A HIGHER WAY OF LIFE. That way can be found everywhere, to some extent, but America must be a land with open arms so that America can become bigger and psychologically more important to the balanced growth of the world.

If this be your aim and belief; or if this be your aim and belief even so long as it will take us to talk to the American people for them to SPEAK THEIR MINDS, then we have a favor to ask of you, namely; help us to get on television in N.Y.C. for 30 minutes on a Sunday afternoon.

You might do this one of two ways. (1) By contacting a station which you know in person (we would be willing to pay up to $1,000 for this expense). (2) By getting us an interview with such a man as Mr. Edward R. Murrow where we can set up our charts and talk to him for one hour on the worthiness of our program to go on television. If he would listen for 1 hour we would let the decision entirely up to him.

This is our one and only request, Mrs. Roosevelt. We shall never be able to repay you for your loving kindness as long as we shall live.

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Morgan

Charles W. Morgan

(OVER)

P.S. DATE. Mrs. Roosevelt, we shall put NO limit on the date of the appointment either to see Mr. Murrow or to go on television. We are ready to see either one 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

But our best times are week-ends and April 9-17 inclusive.

Writing Books. Several things influenced us to make this decision about television at the present time. (1) We have had unusual response locally from those who hear about our ideas, from both citizens and educators. Many of these even plan to make our work their life work. There is a strong possibility that the public will receive us in a LAND-SLIDE kind of manner. (2) The threats of a third world war become ever more threatening and we definitely feel that ours is the ONLY way out. (3) There will be another presidential campaign in 1956 and the renewed strength of Senator Lehman'd committee to double immigration quotos and put them on a more humane basis. And lastly, (4) our group is just beginning to get well organized to do its writing of books which might not get going strongly for another 2 or 3 years unless the PUBLIC gets behind our work and pushes it. We want to give the public a chance to decide upon the worth of our work. ONLY THE E PUBLIC CAN SATIEFY US AS AN EVALUATOR OF OUR WORK. We prefer N.Y.C. public, if you will help us to make contacts, but if you are too busy for us, then we can do a satisfactory job here in Baltimore, we feel sure, since our belief in our work has so increased lately. A belief that is based upon the reactions of people.

We hope you see the wisdom of helping us at this time, for if you do, there is every possibility that your value to the world has really only just begun, rather than ended. But whatever your decision, thank you a thousand times again for all of your kindness in the past, you very blessed woman.

Morley, Agnes M

March 8, 1955

Dear Miss Morley:

Many thanks for your letter of February 1st and for sending me the paper on Atoms-for-Peace which I read with interest.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Agnes M. Morley
The Committee for World Development
and World Disarmament
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

fc

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FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

THE COMMITTEE FOR WORLD DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD DISARMAMENT

United Nations Plaza at 46th Street New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 2-3582

February 1, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although several months have passed since our friendly talk on Armistice(Veterans) Day, I want to thank you for your interest and advice. A few weeks ago, I met with Roscoe Drummond and had the same sort of exploratory conversation with him. He also gave me some good suggestions.

We are continuing our discussions with the other international relations groups: it is going to take a long time to achieve a truly joint public information program, but we are working on it. In the meantime, I thought you might wish to look over the enclosed paper on Atoms-for-Peace prepared by a member of our Committee.

Thank you again for taking the time to see Rabbi Hoffman and myself. We will keep in touch with you, and, if you should ever need our assistance in any way, we hope you will let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes M. Morley

Agnes M. Morley

Initiated by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Founded 1915 by Jane Addams and Others

January 20, 1954

"ATOMS-FOR-PEACE"

The Plans...The Prospects...The Potential

(Prepared by Josephine W. Pomerance, Committee for World Development and World Disarmament, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, N.Y.)

On October 27th, 1954, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously approved a resolution urging the prompt establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency. The occasion marked the first time since the signing of the UN Charter that 60 nations found themselves in substantive agreement without vetoes, negative votes, or abstention. The resolution itself was auspicious, the unanimity unprecedented.

What was this idea which overrode the tensions of nine years of cold war? Was it a starry-eyed proposal full of pious declaration or a workable proposition for peaceful development of the atom? What potential did it have for the underdeveloped countries in their efforts to raise their people's sub-marginal living standards? What promise did it have for the atomic powers in their struggle to avert nuclear war? What hope did it hold out for a world seeking ways to economic, political, and military security? What chance did any such plan have in an atmosphere saturated with international tensions and mutual suspicion?

Development of "Atoms-for Peace"

The resolution passed by the General Assembly is the result of many attempts by many nations and individuals to put the awesome power of atomic energy to work for mankind's benefit. Long before the cataclysmic explosion at Hiroshima, scientists connected with the development of the atomic bomb realized that they were opening a Pandora's Box in a world already sufficiently beset with troubles. They knew that the key to the atom was the key to the most powerful force - for good or evil - that had ever been laid within the grasp of man. The mushroom cloud that rose

over Japan in 1945 cast a long, grim shadow. What had been the concern of the scientists became the anxiety of thinking people everywhere.

In the United States, the first formal proposal for international atomic control and development was the "Baruch Plan." This was advanced by the United States delegate to the United Nations, senior citizen Bernard M. Baruch, in the June, 1946, session of the U.N.'s Atomic Energy Commission. In outline, it would have created an Atomic Development Authority which would oversee nearly every application of atomic energy - its peaceful use and control. The Atomic Development Authority, as proposed, would have had sweeping powers. It would own and manage the sources of fissionable materials, be responsible for inspection of national arsenals, and have the power to punish violators of the control agreements.

The "Baruch Plan" met with strong Soviet Union opposition at the United Nations. The Soviet Union saw it as a scheme to ensure a U.N. monopoly in atomic development to the exclusive benefit of "the interests of American capitalism." The resolution was vetoed in the Security Council, and then the United States and the Soviet Union, each professing its sincere desire for peace, entered into the greatest arms race in history.

Enter the H-Bomb

By February, 1950, the destructive potential of the two great atomic powers had reached terrible proportions and the end was nowhere in sight. President Truman, aware that the United States could never maintain a "monopoly of nuclear weapons," reluctantly authorized the "crash program" for the development of the Hydrogen - or Thermonuclear - Bomb. This decision prompted Connecticut's senior Senator and first Chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, the late Brien McMahon, to propose a new plan to avert the disaster of nuclear war.

Aware that man had it within his power virtually to destroy civili-

zation, Senator McMahon declared: "5,000 years of recorded history (teach) again and again that armaments races lead to war." He pointed out that, as armaments increase, the country faces a growing burden of taxes, crushing restrictions of constitutional freedoms, and a virtual subordination of the American way of life to an all-encompassing preoccupation with security. McMahon stated simply: "The issue is survival."

The Senator's alternative to the arms race was a "global Marshall plan," based on the peaceful use of atomic energy and co-sponsored by the atomic powers. He proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union devote two-thirds of their present armaments expenses to foreign assistance, particularly in the underdeveloped countries where poverty, disease, hunger, and ignorance, the root sources of war and political unrest, would be directly and comprehensively attacked with the aid of atomic power. A prerequisite of the McMahon proposal was the general acceptance by all nations of a concrete schedule of disarmament and the authority of a United Nations atomic weapons agency to supervise such disarmament.

Senator McMahon died tragically of cancer before seeing his plan come to fruition - an ironic fact in that the full development of his idea might have saved his life through the use of atomic isotopes in cancer research - but, in October of 1950, President Truman outlined the McMahon program to the United Nations. The President saw two steps essential for peace: First, fool-proof disarmament; Second, the use of the money thus saved for a program of global assistance.

"The nations of the world," said Mr. Truman, "acting through the United Nations, could join in a greatly enlarged program of mutual aid. As the cost of maintaining armaments decreased, every nation could greatly increase its contributions to advancing human welfare. All of them could then pool even greater resources to support the United Nations in its war against want...Thus we could give real meaning to the old promise that swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and that nations shall not learn

war anymore."

Although never formalized by our government and presented as a definite proposal, it is fair to say that the Truman-McMahon plan had far reaching effects on subsequent events. In the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations, concessions were made by both East and West in an effort to iron out differences over the thorny issue of disarmament. They were insufficient however, to provide the assurance of "fool-proof" protection - a condition more or less implicit in the McMahon proposal and demanded by a security-conscious public. In the field of development, the Soviet Union made an initial contribution to the United Nations Technical Assistance program: the first indication of a willingness to cooperate with the West in a "war against want."

The climate of opinion produced by an accelerating arms race was not readily conducive to free discussion of peaceful alternatives. It is fair to say, however, that the plan did spark new hope in the hearts of peace-loving peoples everywhere. The concept of the vital importance of disarmament and development programs and their close relation gave direction to the work of citizens' groups and public information agencies. Gradually the realization grew that something could and should be done, despite the formidable obstacles, to achieve lasting world security.

Eisenhower Proposes "Atomic Pool"

During the presidential campaign of 1952 it was evident that popular sentiment was growing in support of increased American initiative in the peaceful use of atomic power. Both Republican and Democratic candidates made the traditional statements about being "in favor of peace," but both also recognized that man now had little choice except to find some way of living in the same world with the atom. Soon after his election, President Eisenhower left no doubt that his primary concern was with finding a new way out of the "atomic dilemma" and on December 8, 1953, he presented still a third proposal concerning atomic energy before the

United Nations General Assembly. The basic differences between the Eisenhower proposal and the ones preceding it were that the plan would act independently of disarmament progress, and it could be initiated immediately. It was suggested that the details be hammered out through the media of private international discussions as well as public U.N. debates which were sometimes more productive of propaganda than progress. The speech was to have a profound effect on both United Nations and United States policy in regard to atomic development. In it, the President said:

"The United States, heeding the suggestion of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is instantly prepared to meet privately with such other countries as may be 'principally involved,' to seek 'an acceptable solution' to the atomic armaments race which overshadows not only peace, but the very life, of the world...

"The United States knows that if the fearful trend of atomic military buildup can be reversed, this greatest of destructive forces can be developed into a great boon, for the benefit of all mankind. The United States knows that the peaceful power from atomic energy is no dream of the future. That capability, already proved, is here - now - today...

"To hasten the day when fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of the people and the governments of the East and West, there are certain steps that can be taken now. I therefore make the following proposal:

"The governments principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and fissionable materials to an International Atomic Energy Agency. We would expect that such an agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations...

"Undoubtedly initial and early contributions to this plan would be small in quantity. However, the proposal has the great virtue that it

can be undertaken without irritations and mutual suspicions incident to any attempt to set up a completely acceptable system of world-wide inspection and control...

"I would be prepared to submit to the Congress of the United States, and with every expectation of approval, any such plan that would:

- "First - encourage world-wide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material, and with the certainty that the scientists had all the material needed for conducting all experiments that were appropriate;

"Second - begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles;

"Third - allow all peoples of all nations to see that, in this enlightened age, the great powers of the earth, both of the East and of the West, are interested in human aspirations first rather than in building up the armaments of war;

"Fourth - open up a new channel for peaceful discussion and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conversations if the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear and make positive progress toward peace."

Action and Reaction to "Atomic Pool" Proposal

The reaction to the Eisenhower "Atomic Pool" idea, both in the United Nations and in the capitals of the world, was almost universally enthusiastic. It quickly became evident that the idea had found great favor especially among the so-called neutralist powers. The Soviet Union gave a vague "general approval" to the "principle" of the plan, but insisted atomic development under the United Nations was impossible without atomic control. They still reserved comment on specifics pending debate in the General Assembly. The debate which ensured was a long and discursive one. In the course of it, the positions of both the United States and

that of the Soviet Union changed frequently, but it is significant that the pressure from peace-loving peoples throughout the world was of such force that both sides had to come to some formal determination of the matter instead of letting it die or issuing a platitudinous declaration as had happened on similar difficult issues in the past. From almost nine months of debate, the following general point emerged:

1. The Soviet Union at first held the view that <u>any</u> atomic development program must be linked directly to a disarmament program operating simultaneously. In September of 1954, however, delegate Vishinsky, under heavy pressure from India and some other "have-not" powers eager for peaceful atomic development, relented to the extent of approving some sort of an international atomic development agency being set up prior to reaching a final determination on a disarmament program.

2. The United States recognized that the world-wide distribution of large quantities of fissionable materials for peacetime atomic development might be considered to constitute a threat under present international tensions. This is because there appears to be no scientific assurance that fissionable materials, distributed in large quantities for peaceful use, cannot be reconverted into weapons. However, "the atomic pool" plan, as conceived by the President, suggested that initially only small quantities be handled by the proposed Agency and thus their use could be easily supervised.

3. There was a great deal of vacillation on the part of both the United States and the Soviet Union on the exact status and powers of the proposed Atomic Agency. The Soviet Union wound up desiring that any such Agency be subject to the Security Council veto.

After the Soviet Union's initial hesitancy, the United States changed from the position that the "atomic pool" be related to the U.N. Disarmament and Atomic Development Authority (proposed in the Disarmament Commission Sub-Committee, June, 1954.) To avoid further delay, the

United States proposed placing the Atomic Agency in the same relation to the United Nations as the Specialized Agencies where the veto is inoperative.

~~xxxxxxx~~ Another modification of the original plan was introduced by United States delegate Henry Cabot Lodge who saw more hope for success in an "atomic clearing house" than in an "atomic pool." In this new form, the Agency would not hold the fissionable materials, (the great stumbling block to acceptance of the Baruch proposals) but merely direct their transference from the donor states to approved projects.

The "clearing house" proposal was adopted. It is to be noted, however, that the exact status of the Agency in relation to the United Nations was left undetermined and is, therefore, still subject to further policy changes on the part of governments involved.

4. There was a growing realization on all sides that a certain amount of faith and trust was implicit in any cooperative effort, either to develop the peacetime uses of atomic energy or to provide for its control. In the last analysis, the cooperative spirit rather than the perfection of a system, would be the basis for any agreement to control the atom exclusively for the benefits of mankind. Evidence of the growth of this spirit became apparent when the United States and the United Kingdom announced pledges of fissionable materials to the proposed atomic clearing house, and when the Soviet Union, finally abandoning its delaying tactics, agreed to sponsor the new Agency.

Debates Culminate in Two Unanimous Resolutions

Almost a year after President Eisenhower's "Atomic Pool" speech to the United Nations, two resolutions were passed by unanimous vote of the United Nations General Assembly:

1. The Sub-Committee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, was instructed to continue negotiations in private. Great Britain and France had made a new proposal in June, 1954. This proposal had the

backing of the United States and Canada, and, after much point and counterpoint, the Soviet Union delegate approved it as a basis for further discussion.

2. The establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency was urged "without delay." It was suggested that, once established, it then negotiate an appropriate agreement for its relationship with the United Nations. As a first positive step, an international conference of technical experts to explore ways of utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was planned for August, 1955, under the terms of the resolution.

Where Do We Go From Here?

Thus, after nine years of plan and counter-plan, the nations of the world have agreed to do something concrete about putting the atom to work for man's benefit. It would be foolish to assert that the highest hurdles in this endeavor are passed. The resolution itself is considerably less grand in scope than that envisioned originally by President Eisenhower or Senator McMahon. However, a beginning has been made at last, and therefore the prospects for "Atoms-for-Peace" are considerably brighter than heretofore.

In considering the prospects for the future, it is worthwhile remembering the history of the "Atoms-for-Peace" plan outline above, for this history contains clues as to the possible form which international atomic development may take. Especially significant is the interrelationship of any plan to the problem of world disarmament. The possible use of fissionable materials for peaceful purposes will be severely circumscribed until some assurance is felt that these materials will not eventually find their way back into weapons of mass destruction. However, the desperate need of the underdeveloped countries for atomic power and other peaceful applications will undoubtedly stimulate further progress. Moreover, there is considerable evidence that the advancement of the "Atoms-for-Peace" idea has catalyzed action in the direction of eventual world

disarmament. Even the most confirmed pessimists admit that the unprecendented unanimous passage of the resolutions dealing with atomic development and disarmament almost simultaneously by the General Assembly was not coincidental.

The dictates of national self-interest, in the case of the atomic powers, are also operating to force fuller development of international atomic power. Every sign points to the fact that the struggle for economic security underlies many of the world's problems. Under such circumstances, both East and West find powerful incentives to press forward in such international development of the atom as well directly benefit their internal economies as well as bolster their foreign trade. The potential market for American products, for example, could be vastly increased by bringing electric power to the populations of the underdeveloped countries.

The question of administration of programs of the international development of atomic energy is of great importance. Although bilateral projects of technical and economic assistance are currently in progress, both under the sponsorship of the Soviet Union and the United States, experience has shown the many advantages of operating these programs under the United Nations. For one thing, the underdeveloped countries, through their delegates at the U.N. can be more readily represented in the planning stages. For another, United Nations auspices provide easily available channels through which scientists of all nationalities can meet to pool their skills to devise peacetime applications of the atom. Such cooperative effort can result in making the benefits of atomic energy available with less waste and less expense. Combined planning and financing, for example, could make possible the construction of an atomic reactor to service several neighboring countries who, working alone, could not afford the huge costs involved. However, progress towards these great goals of an expanded United Nations assistance program will un-

doubtedly be s low. For the political problems which block the road are still formidable.

The Challenge to All of Us

"The ordeal of the twentieth century - the bloodiest, most turbulent era of the Christian age - is far from over. Sacrifice, patience, understanding and implacable purpose may be our lot for years to come.

"...the victory to be won in the twentieth century, this portal to the Golden Age, mocks the pretensions of individual acumen and ingenuity. For it is a citadel guarded by thick walls of ignorance and of mistrust which do not fall before the trumpet's blast or the politicians' imprecations...They are...walls that must be directly stormed by the hosts of courage, of morality and of vision, standing shoulder to shoulder, unafraid of ugly truth, contemptuous of lies, half-truths, circuses and demagoguery."

Thus spoke Adlai Stevenson in July of 1952. To which President Eisenhower has added:

"Against the dark background of the atomic bomb, the United States does not wish merely to present strength, but also the desire and hope for peace.

"The coming months will be fraught with fateful decisions. In this Assembly; in the capitals and military headquarters of the world; in the hearts of men everywhere, be they governed or governors - may they be the decisions which will lead this world out of fear and into peace.

"To the making of these fateful decisions, the United States pledges before you - and therefore before the world - its determination to help solve the fearful atomic dilemma - to devote its entire heart and mind to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life."

International development of the atom for peaceful purposes clearly makes possible a brighter future for all mankind. Scientists have already held up the promise of economical atomic power as a substitute for the world's fast-diminishing energy resources. In the fields of medicine, agriculture, biology and metallurgy, the unleashing of the atom has opened vistas of progress which can mean a longer, fuller, and more fruitful life for everyone. The question for the future need no longer be our ability to supply a decent basic standard of lving for all. The fundamental question is whether the leaders and the peoples of the world will have the determination, the patience, and the purposefulness to unravel the knotty tangle of political encumbrance which still wraps up the atom as tightly as its physical shell did before it yielded to the neutron, cyclotron. Until that Gordian knot is untied, the world will not only have to await most of the potential benefits of the atom, it will also continue to liwe under the shadow of international tension and insecurity.

The American people have a particularly important part to play in the achievement of full international development of the atom. Through the means of their representative government, their voice must be heard in support of continued progress. The whole history of the "Atoms-for-Peace" idea indicates that only when public opinion is alert and aggressive in support of new ideas can the leadership exercise the kind of bold initiative necessary to solve the formidable problems that surround the issue of atomic development. This is certainly one problem where we can't "let George do it." In the mobilization of the "entire heart and mind" of America to "solve the atomic dilemma," citizen's organizations through their programs of public information have and will continue to play an important role. To turn the present blueprint of atomic development into a practical reality will require vigilance and well-informed public opinion.

The potential of the "golden age" is within the grasp of the nations

which hold the key to the atom. The challenge which confronts them is awesome in its proportions. To meet it will require a capacity for perseverance, patience, and understanding between nations which will try the quality of leaders and peoples alike. The plans exist. The prospects are encouraging. The potential is unlimited.

Morningstar, Ann

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420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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ANN SCOTT MORNINGSTAR — *Public Relations*
MILDRED COLLINS — *Radio and Television*

May 19, 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with great regret that I find we cannot show the segment of See It Now with Senator Margaret Chase Smith at the Louisville Board banquet of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. on July 2nd. (previous letter attached)

The fact is, as I have just explained to Fred Friendly's office, the conditions under which it would have to be shown are most inadequate, both sight and sound. So we have given up the idea.

Instead, I hope to work out a way of making the film available to all the members, if we can obtain a print of any portions. I will work on this with Mr. Friendly's office.

Now, the Program Committee for the Board meeting has decided they would announce all winners of the Radio-TV poll of the Federation -- in which you won the top commentator award -- at one of the sessions during the meeting. These will be publicized, and the citations presented in the home towns of the various winners, individually. This was thought to be more practical from standpoint of the fifteen or so top personalities, and also in the long run productive of better publicity coverage.

Thus the only Federation award to be presented in person during the July Board meeting will be the one to Senator Smith, spotlighting her.

My apologies for taking your time, and thank you again for your courtesy and consideration.

I will be in touch with your office later about arranging presentation of your citation here in New York. Formal letter of announcement will come to you following the announcement in Louisville.

With warm best wishes for continuing success of your great pictorial journalism, I am,

Sincerely,

Ann Scott Morningstar

(Mrs.) Ann Scott Morningstar

ASM/jh

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

LExington 2-2135

ANN SCOTT MORNINGSTAR — *Public Relations*
MILDRED COLLINS — *Radio and Television*

May 16, 1955

Called and she Cancelled letter to follow

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., for which my office is public relations counsel, I am delighted to inform you that the 175,000 members balloting from their 3200 clubs have judged you their favorite commentator of the year. You will receive an official letter from the national president.

Saturday

We plan to hold the news of this award to release out of Louisville, July 2nd, at the opening session of the National Board meeting.

Is there a chance that you could fly to Louisville to receive the award before the Annual Banquet audience of state officers from 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia? Honor guests will be Kentucky Governor, Senators, and the Mayor of Louisville.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith, whom I have the honor to claim as a personal friend, will deliver the address of the evening. On that score, with her full cooperation, I have requested Mr. Friendly for use of a half hour segment of "See It Now" showing excerpts of the series you did on Senator Smith's interviews with world leaders. Senator Smith suggests that it might be possible to include in this segment some of the European visits -- England, Germany, France. I think they would be especially timely in view of the proposed Big Four meeting. What would be ideal would be a summary edited to a half hour, with these and other excerpts of the Asian part of the trip.

I do realize this is asking a lot in the way of editing. Therefore, we will be happy to show any segment of "SeeIt Now" you would permit us to have.

The plan would be to show "See It Now", then present you with your award. If you cannot be present, the award will of course be announced.

May 16, 1955

We will be working closely with WHAS on the news side of the program.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am, with best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ann Scott Morningstar

(Mrs.) Ann Scott Morningstar

ASM/jh
cc: Fred Friendly

Murray, Donald

fm

Wilkes College
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Edward R. Murrow
Y. Sec'ty Now
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y. 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Last spring I did a research paper on your program of Sen McCarthy.

I thought that you might like to have a copy for your files.

Enclosed herewith, is a copy of that term-paper. I hope it can be of some use.

Sincerely yours,
Donald Murray

N.B. paper returned to Mr. Murray Aug 1, 1960.

Musmanno, Michael

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MICHAEL A MUSMANNO

213P..

Musmanno, Michael

MARCH 18, 1955

JUSTICE MICHAEL MUSMANNO
811 CITY-COUNTY BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA

MANY THANKS FOR LETTER OF MARCH 3 STOP COULD YOU POSSIBLE SHIP FILM TO ME, 485 MADISON AVENUE, IN ORDER THAT WE MIGHT SCREEN IT STOP AGAIN MANY THANKS YOUR THOUGHTFUL SUGGESTION.

REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

202-550-43
SEE IT NOW

cc: Mr. Friendly, plus correspondence